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Book 712

THIRTEEN SATIRES

JUVENAL

THIRTEEN SATIRES

JUVENAL

1886
12

14



THIRTEEN SATIRE

OF

JUVENAL

WITH A COMMENTARY

BY

JOHN E. B. MAYOR M.A.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
AND FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

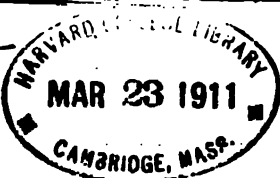
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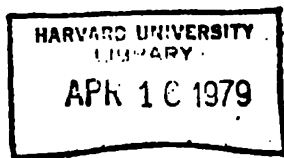
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Alli ditores erroris genere peccant, qui in lectione antiquorum sapientum caudat sunt, non ut animum, sed ut ingenium excolant: non ut doceant vivere, sed ut loqui: neque ut meliores ab illis discerant, sed ut doctiores tantum; qui denique grammaticorum solum oculis scripta eorum legunt, qui de virtute praecipiant. atqui non in eum certa finem viri magni praecepta et exempla virtutum memoriae commendata ad posteros transmissum, ut ad inane aurium oblectationem, vel tactationem vanam tantis eruditionis, ea cognoscere: verum ut suis nos lucubrationibus assuetos ad effodienda et in actum producenda recti honestique semina, quae cum a natura acceptimus, vitia tamen circumfusa et tantum non obruta, sic in animis nostris, uti cultura mellis accedat, latent, quasi in altum quandam aerem penitus defossa.

Is. CARAUBORIUS D. Achilli Harlaeo equiti S.D.
(before his Perseus)

Seine Erziehung ist nicht aus der Schule, sie ist aus dem Leben; in dem tief Gemüthlichen, das durch die declamatorische Emphase hin und wieder hervorbricht, und um so ergreifender wirkt, je seltener es kommt, erfrucht uns der Biedere, Frieden und Unschuld in ihrem Werthe empfindende Mensch.... Was hätte der Juvenal, in seinen Tagen, Moneros thun können, als stehen gegen diese Tage! Dies ist eine That, wenn zu jeder andern die Hände gebunden sind, und das Zeugnis, das bessere Gemüther gegen die mit ihnen lebenden Generationen ablegen, ist gerechtfertigt, wenn es die Geschichte nicht widerlegen kann. Wir haben eine Epoche, welche der Juvenal in Moneros ähnlich ist: dass unserer Epoche ihr Juvenal noch nicht gekommen, kann uns einen Begriff geben von des Alten Verdienst.

W. E. Wynn (1880).



TO THE REVEREND

BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY D.D.

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK.

MY DEAR DR KENNEDY,

To you, as in duty bound, I offer this third instalment of my labours on Juvenal.

After the lapse of half a century you have resumed your place on Lady Margaret's foundation, the scene of your still unrivalled triumphs.

Few indeed who watched the progress of the new court, will greet the building now rising to link the lodge and chapel of 1860 with the work of Tudor and Stuart reigns.

7

Long may you keep alive in Cambridge the traditions of Ascham, Cheke, Bentley; and when in a ripe old age you have followed to their rest the pupils whose names will always recall yours—such as Shilleto, Riddell, Clark, Cope, Munro, Fraser, Bather, Morse—may your portrait exhort generation after generation of Johnian-Salopians:

SES MEMOR ATQVE ANIMO REPETAS EXEMPLA TVORVM

I remain,

My dear Dr Kennedy,

Ever gratefully yours,

JOHN E. B. MAYOR.

St John's College, Cambridge,
7 Oct. 1886.

ADVERTISEMENT

HEREWITH I fulfil, so far as this volume is concerned, my promise of fourteen years ago. In the long vacation of 1885 I had leisure to examine my collections of 32 years, and thence 'to enlarge the commentary on' these five 'satires on one uniform scale'.

I have also added a supplementary index of phrases. The commoner particles and pronouns; *omnis*; the verbs *dico*, *habeo*, *possum*, *sum*; are only represented by selections: for all other words I hope that the present index, together with that in volume II, will be found exhaustive. When I began, I intended merely to index my additional notes, and certainly it was not a morbid craving for the familiar drudgery that led to my change of purpose, but rather an imperative sense of duty.

When, in 1850 or 1851, my friend the publisher said to me 'You ought to bring out a book', it was no special acquaintance with Juvenal that suggested the choice, but dissatisfaction with Rupert's¹ edition, then holding

¹ Rupert was a diligent gleaner in the commentaries of Heyne, Jacobs, Hamsterhuis, and other scholars, chiefly belonging to the 17th and 18th centuries, but is sadly deficient in taste and scholarly instinct. Heinrich worked out some special points, in lexicography and archaeology, excellently, but his work was left incomplete and by no means superseded Rupert's, as Madvig and Bernays have seen. In moral sympathy with Juvenal he ranks with the best critics.

the field: 'I have a good many notes on Juvenal, and Rupert's book is not worthy of his author'.

But if I have had a share in silencing Rupert, I am responsible for depriving students of a most valuable help to the study of Juvenal.

The *index rerum et verborum* in Priestley's reprint (Lond. 1824) occupies 147 closely printed pages, large 8vo; extended by Lemaire (whose enlarged Rupert is little known in this country) to 234 pages. The burden imposed on me by this recollection, was aggravated by another consideration. Jahn's index, of words not of phrases, which aims at, and in great measure attains to, absolute completeness¹, is from carelessness of execution utterly untrustworthy. As the preface was reserved for (the still lacking) volume II, destined for the commentary, we have to construct conjecturally a history of this index, which can never have passed under Jahn's eye. It was compiled, presumably by a student, in the most mechanical fashion. Thus *caligas* n. a. (xvi 24) *cūligantes* (vi 31) and *cūligatus* (iii 322) are classed (the last two also by Rupert and Lemaire) as parts of one verb. Under *consul* we have not only viii 23 *præcedant ipseus illi* to *consule virgas*, but also xi 33 to *consule, dic tibi qui sis*², a not very rare equivalent to *γράφει σεαυτὸν*.

¹ For example the word at fills two columns and 21 lines; a sheer waste of type, as it would take less time to read the entries from beginning to end than to verify several hundreds of citations.

² This imperative with acc. in, I am told, often construed by undergraduates, under stress of examination, as abl. abs. Let them take heart of grace. 'We live by great examples in this world'. Two of the best known authorities in Latin syntax have been caught in the same trap.

Hease on Ruhnck's *Vorlesungen* (Leips. 1838) p. 760 gives a bare reference to Liv. xi 58, but cites xii 8 as *indies* *nono* *noce* *absoluitur* at length. From him probably, not from Jahn's index, Dräger hist. Syntax. ii 528 has borrowed the former example, which he mutilates and punctuates

Under *deses* iv 44 *desidia tardos*.

xv 88 *nūl unquam hac carne libentius* edit, does duty as a present; the comparative adverb (xi 12) *egregius cenat* as nom. masc. adj.

Different persons bearing the same name¹, or different substantives spelt alike, are huddled together (e.g. under *Gallus* vii 144. ix 30. xvi 1; under *gallus* viii 176. ix 107. xiii 233; *lacerti* 'a fish' in xiv 131, with *lacertis* 'threws' x 11; nay, the *fungi ancipites* of v 146 stand in line with the *functus* of xi 88).

The *genuinum* of v 69 must be sought under *geminum*; *elfoices* of vii 223 under *officio*; *patriam* n. a. x 142 under *patrius*; *ignota*, -um, -os 'unknown', under *ignosco*; vii 192 *subleat* under *subtego*; viii (not ix) 143 *tempora* 'temples' under *tempus* 'time' (so Rupert and Lemaire); *uox* of xiii 68 under *unus*; xiv 8 *et eodem iure natantes*, follows the numerous examples of *ius* 'right', an error avoided by Rupert and Lemaire, but not by the Delphin editor; so *plantas* iii 227 of the vegetable kingdom is confused with the human *planta*; pullo *palliolo* (so Jahn in both editions reads with Buchner in iii 94) with the n. a., *réferre* with *réferre* throughout (so also Maittaire, Rupert, Lemaire, but not the Delphin editor).

These and many other errors called aloud for a remedy;

thus *aru* — *affectas te consule ctt.* I seize this opportunity of remarking that, useful as Dräger's books are, no one who values accuracy should accept any statement in them without careful verification. They contain very little original research.

I have noted a third offender, R. Blüchowsky, in a learned review (*Philologische Rundschau* i 1906).

Add to the examples (from Sen. and Plin. ep.) quoted in vol. ii p. 322, Sen. ep. 89 § 14 *nūc ipse te consule.* Sen. vi 38 § 5 *denique se quibus consulat et in secretum pectoris sui redeat.*

¹ In Jahn's index of proper names to his second edition (Berol. 1838) this blunder is removed.

and as my collections have for more than 30 years been used by grammarians and lexicographers, I felt bound to act. To ensure completeness and accuracy I collated my first proof with Maittaire (Tonson 1716) and Jahn (Berlin 1851); the revise with Lemaire (Paris 1825) and a London reprint of the Delphin (trade edition, 'octava prioribus multo correctior', 1750). Whoever cares to follow me through a single page will see that the labour was severe; but it is so difficult, at least for me, *hoc agere* throughout a multitude of details, that I do not grudge the time, especially as Latin lexicographers, with the veteran Georges at their head, are now waking from their slumbers and taking a higher view of their responsibilities. In England at any rate, for many years, the commercial interest of such work has drowned every other. We ought not to be satisfied till we have a Latin *thesaurus* as extensive as Didot's Greek Stephanus, and far more complete and exact.

Jahn's index confutes the heresy that any hireling can be trusted with such a task. If genius is 'an infinite capacity of taking pains', no genius need decline an employment demanding, like sentinel's duty in the field, incessant vigilance. Of late indexes of the Delphin type¹ have come again into fashion². We are grateful for them; they are certainly better than nothing; but no mere vocabulary can represent an author's mind as a concordance does, whose bulk may be kept within bounds, without sacrifice of efficiency, by a wisely compressed notation³.

¹ Containing bare words, not phrases.

² To Caesar, Holder; to Catullus, Ellis and Schwabe; to Vitruvius, Nohl; and several in Teubner's library.

³ Among other excellent remarks on index-making a great master, Pierre Bayle (*avertissement sur la seconde édition* of his Dictionary, vol. xvi p. 32, Par. 1830) testifies: "Je sais par ma propre expérience, et par celle de plusieurs autres, que les articles d'une table chargée d'une demi-page

To a writer like Juvenal, rich in *sententiae*, a concordance renders peculiar service; for classifying, as it does, his witty and wise sayings, it is anything but dry reading.

I often think that much of the labour spent on editing the classics is wasted; at least the same amount of time might be invested to far greater profit. For example, if one of the recent editors of Persius had devoted but three weeks to the preparation of a *Lexicon Persianum*, he would have produced a *κτῆμα ἐς αἰεί*, a permanent addition to classical learning. We sorely need lexicons *e.g.* to Cicero (except the speeches), Varro, Livy, the two Senecas, Quintilian's declamations, Valerius Flaccus, Silius, the Latin anthology, Macrobius, Tertullian, Augustine, Jerome; to technical authors in general, *e.g.* agricultural, grammatical, mathematical, medical, military, musical, rhetorical; in Greek to the early Christian literature, Diogenes Laërtius, Josephus, Philo, Galen, Stobaeus, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Chrysostom, Cyril. If every editor would choose, in addition to his author and to the books commonly read in college, one ancient author¹ and one modern critic², as his specialty, commentaries would be far more original. *de chiffres ne servent presque à personne; car où sont les gens qui, pour chercher un passage, veulent se donner la peine d'en consulter vingt?*" Auxiliary verbs and the commonest particles, if exhaustively recorded, only confuse the reader. When Wölfflin by statistics traces the disappearance of words like *morbus*, *aeger*, *saepe*, from literature, he puts them to their proper use; but when a German reviewer tells you, *e.g.* that *et* occurs (say) 1841 times in such an author, you neither envy nor commend, though in charity you may pity, such a *travail de galérien*, as Bayle justly calls it.

¹ *e.g.* Plin. h. n., Athen., Macrob., Paus., DCass., Galen, Libanius, Chrysostom, Augustine.

² If this rule had been followed, so much of the learning of Casaubon, Bentley, Porson, Dobree, would not still remain unprinted; Gataker's sermons would have been rifled for the collections in their margins. It would be a pious work to winnow out the wheat from the chaff of Joshua Barnes and Gilbert Wakefield.

than they are. The universities might issue *variorum* editions, not on the Dutch plan, not like Halm's Latin editions of Cicero, or Dindorf's of Greek¹ authors, but more concise and more comprehensive at the same time. Two or three might combine, say, to edit the commentaries on an author, as Livy, Petronius, Suetonius, or Apuleius. A commentary which takes rank as 'classical', e.g. Casaubon's on Suetonius, Persius, Athenaeus, Strabo, should be given almost entire², and form the nucleus, other notes being carefully sifted, and repetitions cleared away. One colleague might be responsible for all editions of the author; while two others ransacked periodical and occasional literature, *varias lectiones, adversaria* &c. Madvig says, one is ashamed to be called a philologist, when one looks at the obsolete medley brought together by Moser on the *Tusculans*; in far narrower compass all that is valuable there, and much that is omitted, might be stored for all time. By such a process books like Rader's *Martial*, now no doubt, as Prof. Friedländer says, for most of us, 'völlig veraltet,' would once more yield their treasures to the ordinary student; Marcile³ too and Hérault would no longer be mere names.

To Dr Holden we are indebted for reviving the study of Piatarch among us⁴; the lives of Calba and Otho still

¹ Mr Blyden shows exemplary diligence in collecting materials, but the extraordinary haste with which he throws them unreviewed on the world, unfortunately creates a prejudice against him. Prof. Bacher once spoke to me in the highest terms of his labours on the dramatists.

² Loose statements about manuscript readings, and Latin translations appended to Greek extracts, may generally be omitted with advantage.

³ No doubt sectarian predilection led Dempster, proverbially a fast friend and good hater, to declare Marcile 'the most learned man of the age'; but a capable judge like Dempster would take care not to make his friend ridiculous by an encomium manifestly absurd. Marcile has suffered—*inper congruus Achilli*—from his rivalry with Casaubon.

⁴ George Long and Arthur Clough have once more accused for Piatarch

wait for an editor, who should examine their relation to the corresponding pages of Tacitus. Having now a *Historical Tripes* in Cambridge, may we not hope likewise to see Philo's two historical tracts (c. Flacc., leg. ad Gaium) and the *Life and Jewish War of Josephus*, published with adequate commentary? The prejudice against theology in classical circles may help to account for the undeserved neglect under which these contemporary authorities have so long languished¹. Now that Teubner has added Eusebius and other fathers to his library, and the Vienna *Bibliotheca Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum* with its instructive vocabularies, Paucker and Rönisch with their lexicographical collections, have shewn some of the bearings of biblical and patristic studies on secular learning, we may look for a Protestant school of catholic scholarship, worthy of the traditions of Scaliger, Casaubon, Gataker, Hemsterhuis. Certainly the men of the 16th and 17th centuries understood *litteras humaniores* in a more liberal sense than many editors of the 19th century. Casaubon *could* not have published Xen. mem., as Kühner did, simply in the interests of grammar. The elaborate editions of Cicero's philosophical and rhetorical works which have of late

a wider stage in England. Gen. Gordon used to give Epictetus and Antoninus (doubtless in Long's version) to his friends, and recommended Piatarch's lives as the soldier's *read mecum*. Mr Dell's enterprise in admitting these authors and Pausanias, Seneca, Piatarch's morals, into (Bohn's) classical library, ought to tempt undergraduate curiosity to explore what has hitherto been *terra incognita*.

¹ One of the foremost scholars of the day confessed, on the one occasion when I had the happiness to meet him, that the only divinity that he had read was Josephus, and that for information on the art of war. Dr Field, and living commentators of the N. T. and fathers, combine with the happiest results classical with sacred philology. Dr Thompson used Winer-Moulton as the best Greek grammar. Palaeography, without biblical texts, would be chorn of half, and the better half, of its documents.

[illegible]

[illegible]

couplets a pris quelque chose d'étrange et d'effrayant. Ce n'est plus un satirique ordinaire, un homme dont l'autorité est limitée par les faiblesses de sa vie, c'est la satire elle-même qui venge la morale et la vertu outragées.

Il faut pourtant le faire sortir de ces ombres et jeter, s'il est possible, un rayon de lumière sur cette figure qui nous fait. Quelque soin qu'il ait eu de parler le moins possible de lui, ses ouvrages laissent échapper de temps en temps des confidences discrètes qu'il importe de recueillir¹.

The question, stated with an emphasis and *cri de l'école* appropriate to the subject, is thus answered. Juvenal had a moderate income².

Dans un passage curieux où il s'élève contre ceux qui sont incantables, il essaie de fixer la limite où l'on doit raisonnablement s'arrêter dans la recherche de la fortune. Cette limite est pour lui le revenu de trois chevaliers romains, c'est-à-dire 12,000 livres de rente³. C'était mettre assez haut son idéal.... Il est donc permis de penser que si Juvénal n'était pas aussi riche qu'il aurait voulu, s'il ne possédait pas tout à fait les 12,000 sennes de rente qui lui semblaient nécessaires pour bien vivre...

By the same canons of interpretation I could demonstrate that Molière sets forth Harpagon as a model of virtuous prudence.

Here Juvenal himself⁴ in the immediate context:

mensura tamén quae
sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam.
in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis sufficit in hortis,
quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates.

The standard is that of the gospels and of St Paul.

M. Boissier continues⁵ his revelations:

lorsqu'il vint d'Aquinum à Rome il ne se mit pas en peine de choisir un métier qui pût le nourrir. Il suivit uniquement ses préférences et se décida pour cette élégance d'apparat et d'école qu'on appelait la décla-

¹ L'opposition pp. 331, 332.

² *ibid.*, 334—5, citing *ant.* xi 64, 126. xii 11.

³ *ibid.* 332.

⁴ *ibid.* 334—335.

⁵ L'opposition pp. 332—3.

mation. Voilà un goût bien étrange chez un esprit qui nous semble de loin si sérieux!.....Il voulait évidemment se faire connaître; il espérait arriver à la réputation et faire parler de lui dans Rome. Y est-il parvenu? a-t-il acquis, dans ces exercices d'école, un nom qui répondit à son talent? Cela paraît douteux¹.....On a remarqué aussi qu'en général il est mal disposé pour ceux qui suivaient la même carrière que lui et qui y avaient mieux réussi. Il ne manque pas une occasion de se moquer de Quintilien; il plaisante en passant Isée, ce déclamateur grec qui fit courir Rome entière, et auquel Plinius a consacré une de ses lettres.

M. Boissier should avoid detail, for the reader may verify his quotations. Quintilian is mentioned four times (vi 73. 280. vii 186. 189), always with great respect, as the recognised head of his profession.

Nor is Isaeus named with scorn, but simply as proverbial for fluency (iii 73 74 *sermo promptus et Isaeo torrentior*), a character confirmed by Pliny.

But Juvenal was a parasite²! Martial (xii 18), escaped from the client's bondage to his native Spain, commiserates Juvenal, sweating under the cumbrous toga, as he climbs Mt. Caelius to pay court to his patrons.

Juvénal ne connut pas ces bonnes fortunes; rien n'indique qu'il ait pénétré dans l'intimité des grands seigneurs; probablement (!) il ne dépassa jamais leurs antechambres. Il faut voir aussi comme il envie (!) le sort de ce Virgile un petit propriétaire de Mantoue.....Ce n'est pas que Juvénal eût besoin de tendre la main comme les autres; sa fortune lui permettait de se passer de l'aumône de 10 aesteres, mais il voulait sans doute (!) se faire des protecteurs puissants, il tenait peut-être (!) de sa métier de quelque manière à ce monde qui n'avait pas d'autre accès pour lui, et ce désir lui faisait braver l'ennui de ces visites matinales.....Sa huitième satire semble n'être d'abord que le développement d'une thèse morale à la façon de Sénèque; mais on sent bientôt que d'anciennes blessures se réveillent, et un accent personnel et passionné remplace ces généralités philosophiques.....Que de rancunes accumulées laissent entendre ces paroles, et comme on y sent la colère que le poète a dû

¹ What does M. Boissier say to Quintilian?

² So? What then is the meaning of Mart. vii 91 *i fecunda... Juvenalis*?

³ L'opposition pp. 332—333.

ressentir des mépris de ce grand monde, où son talent semblait devoir lui donner une place, et qui ne voulait pas s'ouvrir pour lui!

Hitherto we have heard in the 8th satire the most spirit-stirring *noblesse oblige* in all literature. It seems it breathes merely the spite of an upstart, blackballed by exclusive circles, for whose society he would cheerfully surrender freedom and a good conscience.

Repoussé¹ par la bonne (!) compagnie, Juvénal se retira dans la mauvaise. Il a pris soin de nous faire connaître lui-même quelques-unes des personnes qu'il fréquentait; société en vérité fort étrange pour un homme qui faisait profession de faire prêcher la vertu. Je ne dis rien de Martial, quoiqu'il fût loin d'être exemplaire; son amitié, s'il était seul, ne témoignerait pas trop contre Juvénal; (who is made responsible for the character of Naevolus and all the others addressed in his satires.)

From an ordinary writer in the *Revue des deux mondes* no one would expect an acquaintance with the gospels; but the author of a history of Roman religion during the first two centuries, might remember Who was blamed as 'the friend of publicans and sinners' and how the early Christians offended Celsus by seeking the lost. It is the crowning glory of Juvenal, as of Lord Shaftesbury and Gen. Gordon, that he had compassion on the oppressed, the provincial and the slave, nor disdained the makings of human dignity even in a parasite or a Naevolus; sympathising, as we are only now beginning to do, with the victims of purse-proud *l'Espè*, insolence or lust².

¹ L'opposition 333—337.

² The one count which seems to me just in M. Boissier's long indictment, is when he says (p. 335) of xi 186—189: "Voilà des railleries singulières, et il faut avouer que ce n'était pas un monde délicat et distingué que celui où l'on pouvait se permettre de plaisanter ainsi son ami sans craindre de le flatter." There are passages far grosser in expression, which cause me no pain at all; I can imagine a virtuous motive for them; but I cannot see how to acquit these verses of flippancy. The wonder is that a friend of Martial's, so little tied by convention, has not oftener committed himself.

It was not of Frenchmen that the wit complained: 'It requires a surgical operation to bring home to them a jest'; but M. Boissier, as the following extracts prove, is a proof against irony. If a fifth form boy rose from the study of satires v and iii with no truer conception of their drift, his master would mark him out for the Modern Side.

Dans¹ cette première satire, où il étale avec tant de complaisance (!) tous les vices de son temps, il en veut aux riches moins peut-être de dévorer leur fortune que de la dévorer tout seuls. Débauchés, avares et solitaires, ils n'appellent plus de compagnons pour les aider à se ruiner plus vite. "Eh quoi! s'écrie Juvénal, il n'y aura donc plus de parasites, *nullus iam parasitus erit*!" N'entendez-vous pas ce cri qui sort du cœur des Naevolus², des Umbricius, des Trébius³? Ce n'est certes pas la morale qui peut être fâchée qu'on supprime ce métier honteux; mais que deviendront ceux qui faisaient profession d'en vivre? Juvénal s'est mis à leur place, et il a parlé en leur nom.

Un⁴ des passages les plus curieux en ce genre et où le poète a le plus senti l'influence de son entourage, c'est celui où il attaque si vigoureusement les Grecs. On est tenté d'abord d'y voir l'expression du plus ardent patriotisme. "Citoyens, dit-il d'un ton solennel, je ne puis supporter que Rome soit devenue une ville grecque". Ne semble-t-il pas qu'on entend la voix de Caton le censeur? Aussi que de critiques s'y sont trompés! Ils ont pris ces emportements au sérieux et se représentent Juvénal comme un des derniers défenseurs de la nationalité romaine. C'est une erreur profonde: le motif qui le fait gronder est moins élevé qu'on ne pense, et il n'y a au fond de cette colère qu'une rivalité de parasites.....En réalité, ce ne sont pas les moyens employés par les Grecs qui lui répugnent; il essaierait volontiers de s'en servir, s'il pensait le faire avec succès.

In justice to M. Boissier I insert before parting a concession, grudging indeed and ungracious, but still a concession, to the admirers of our poet; a concession the more important, as concerning the satires of late mercilessly assailed, which yet are more often cited, and

¹ *Ibid.* p. 337.

² Strange bedfellows for the bonhomme Umbricius!

³ L'opposition 337—8.

⁴ i 139.

⁵ iii 60.

...the ... of ...

have exerted a greater power in the world—about studies in morals—than those which no one has questioned.

Ceux¹ mêmes qui sont le plus disposés à croire aux médisances de Juvénal seront bien sûrs de reconnaître qu'aucune société, dans ses théories morales, ne s'était encore autant approchée de la perfection. Aucune contestation n'est ici possible, et, si l'on voulait élever quelques doutes, Juvénal lui-même se chargerait de les réfuter. Sans le savoir, il nous a donné des armes pour le combattre, et quand il pense nuire à son temps, il nous permet de lui rendre justice². Ce satirique effronté se trouve être par moments le philosophe le plus rigoureux, le moraliste le plus diligent. Par exemple, il condamne sévèrement ceux qui sont cruels pour leurs esclaves, qui leur refusent une tunique quand il fait froid, qui les font enlever ou battre pour la moindre faute, "et pour qui le bruit des coups de fouet est une musique plus douce que le chant des sirènes³." Pour Juvénal, c'est un devoir d'humanité; il veut que dans l'esclave on respecte l'homme, "car leur âme et la nôtre, dit-il, sont formées des mêmes principes⁴." Personne aussi ne s'est fait dans l'antiquité une idée plus élevée de la famille que Juvénal; personne ne s'est occupé avec plus de tendresse de l'enfance, du respect qu'on lui doit, des bons exemples qu'il faut mettre sous ses yeux et des spectacles qu'il convient de lui égarner. "Éloigne, dit-il, du cœur de ton enfant grandit tout ce qui peut blesser son oreille ou ses regards. Loin d'ici les femmes galantes! Loin d'ici les chanteurs nocturnes des parades! On ne saurait trop suspecter l'enfance. Prêt à commettre quelque honteuse action, songe à l'innocence de ton fils et qu'un moment de faillir, le pensée de ton enfant vienne te préserver⁵." Même envers les gens qui nous sont étrangers et

¹ La religion is 199—200.

² In other words Juvénal is not a mere pessimist, as Bernhardt maintains; he has an ideal, even the moral law, and is strong in faith that at the last all will confess; 'no God is either deaf or a Titian.'
³ xiv 19.

⁴ xiv 15.

⁵ xiv 44—49. See Gilpin's argument to this effect. Those who know what sights and sounds contaminated Roman homes, hearing those echoes of Plato and Seneca, will welcome such commonplaces, expressed with a Stoicish simplicity. The *yoûpa*, *contemptions*, in which classical literature is so rich, are among the most precious treasures of our inheritance, but have no magical virtues; they are *pariwa overleaves*, as may be seen in Seneca *opp.* 88, 94; but good seed may light on ungrateful soil. Moreover, it will be remembered, with 'innate vulgarity of mind' (George Brinkley) pronounced the 'De Em' a less serviceable benediction to mankind than a well-made pair of shoes.

ennemis, Juvénal trouve que nous avons des devoirs à remplir; il ne veut pas qu'on réponde par le mal au mal qu'ils nous font, et il condamne la vengeance aussi rigoureusement que le ferait un Chrétien. Les sots la regardent comme le bien le plus doux de la vie; Juvénal l'appelle "le plaisir d'une âme faible et médiocre¹." En laissant le coupable à ses remords, en l'abandonnant "à ce bourreau qu'il porte nuit et jour dans son âme²," on n'est que trop vengé. Térence et Virgile avaient déjà célébré cette sympathie universelle qui, sans intérêt personnel, en dehors des liens du sang et de l'amitié, porte les hommes, parés qu'ils sont hommes, à souffrir des maux de leurs semblables et à se croire atteints dans leurs malheurs; mais ce n'était chez eux qu'une réflexion touchante. Juvénal y insiste et la développe dans des vers admirables. "L'homme est né pour la pitié, la nature elle-même le proclame. Elle lui a donné les larmes, c'est le plus beau titre de l'humanité³" etc.

MM. Boissier and Nisard happily do not alone represent the reigning taste of the countrymen of Ia. de la Grange, Rigault, and the two de Valois. C. Martha⁴ asks (p. 272)

n'a-t-il pas conservé le sentiment de la vertu romaine, un goût très-vif pour l'antique simplicité gardienne des mœurs, un mépris sincère et bien romain encore pour la mollesse et la servilité et par-dessus tout une juste horreur de la dégradation publique?

Juvénal's declamation, often unchastened, nowhere borders more nearly on fustian than in viii 148—150:

ipse rotam astringit sufflamine mulio consul,
nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes
intendunt oculos.

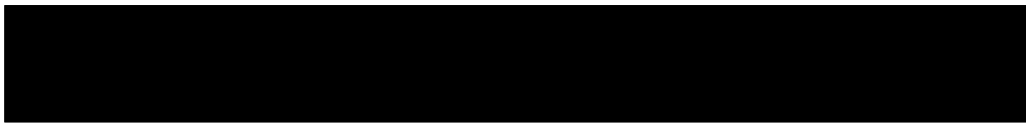
The Roman dignity in state ceremonial, known in Vatican circles as 'the liturgical *charisma*,' was no doubt outraged by a consul courting fame as a 'whip'; still, every allowance made for just resentment at the degrada-

¹ xiii 190.

² xiii 196.

³ xv 181—186. Shortly after Boissier admits that Pliny here confirms the evidence of Juvénal, shewing noble thoughts bearing fruit in noble deeds.

⁴ Les moralistes sous l'empire romain. 2^e éd. Paris 1866, pp. 235—232. 'La société romaine. Juvénal.'



tion of a majestic order, Martha's censure (p. 284) cannot be controverted:

Ne dirait-on pas qu'il s'agit du crime d'Atrée et que le soleil est tenté de reculer d'horreur? N'est-ce point faire un trop grand tapage poétique que d'évoquer les amères indignés dans leurs tombes, d'appeler en témoignage la lune et les étoiles, et d'insurger le ciel contre la frivolité tout au plus innocente d'un petit-maître? Juvénal n'a qu'une arme pour combattre le crime et le ridicule; il poursuit de légères erreurs comme des monstres, et dans cette chasse haletante, il lui arrive souvent de vouloir tuer un chien avec un épée¹.

Auguste Vidal, 'Juvénal et ses satires. Paris, 1860,' also follows the sound tradition of Rigault². The later satires he compares to the epistles of Horace, Massillon's sermons, Seneca's consolations:

Il signe dans toutes ces pièces un accent de persuasion, de vertu, de courage bien marqué³. To the indignation which animates sat. i—ix, 'ont succédé...un calme, une sérénité, une élévation qui rappelle Boèce, et même les sages leçons de la doctrine stoïcienne⁴.'

¹ I dissent to Martha's antithesis (p. 288) "Sénèque, philosophe, disait: *homo cecus res homini*. Juvénal, poète, gardien de la gloire romaine, disait volontiers: *ceus res patricius*." The lofty peroration of a *vixit curvus corbo*, not to patrician, but to human chivalry. If the highborn Luculus deserves a real, no more stage, crucifixion, the chorus of his plebeian backers are not innocent (viii 188—192) *nos tamen [pe]t [ignominie] populi: populi frons durior hinc, [qui] cadet et spectat triscurris patriciorum est*.

² Vidal talks from Bonaparte. If Boissier is of Paris, we have the key to their dissident estimate. Dr Thompson said of Renan, 'His *Vie de Jésus* smacks of the Boulevard.' Surely it is a cit's utterance, as from the soul of Samuel Johnson (L'opposition 381): 'Dans cette satire odieuse où il décrit avec tant de verve les inconvénients des grandes villes, il a oublié de nous dire le plus grand de tous: celui qui les a une fois connues ne peut jamais plus en passer d'elles; même quand elles ne le contiennent pas, elles le dégoûtent de tout le reste.' *ent*. Compare the inevitable good intentions—*videtur motiva proteges*—of the stockbroker Adkins (Hos. apod. 5).

³ P. xlv.

⁴ P. xlv.

Exaggeration:

Ces exagérations de paroles et de couleur ne sont pas toujours l'effet des vieilles habitudes de l'école; elles appartiennent, on ne l'a pas assez remarqué, croyons-nous, à la satire même. Aussi bien que le théâtre, la satire, si je puis ainsi parler, a ses lois de perspective, partant ses privilèges, ses nécessités¹.

Affaiblissez par la pensée quelques éclats de sa voix, adoucissez dans certains de ses tableaux quelques couleurs trop chargées, et pour le fond des choses vous serez constamment dans le vrai. Juvénal n'est pas un satirique de fantaisie, ni un écrivain astralibaire qui voit la corruption romaine à travers les nuages trompeurs d'un esprit mécontent et pessimiste; non, il n'invente rien, il ne ment pas, il ne calomnie pas; il parle de la dépravation de son temps absolument comme l'histoire en a parlé².

Style:

Juvénal, en sa qualité d'ancien disciple des rhéteurs, vise à l'effet, court après les ornements, s'efforce de faire impression sur le lecteur, s'attache au mot qui fait image, caresse les antithèses, se livre au jeu des ombres et des lumières, abuse du trait, tombe parfois dans le mauvais goût, toutes choses qui sentent la décadence de l'art et les efforts qu'on fait pour le renouveler. En outre, et il faut bien en convenir, Juvénal dans sa diction est souvent violent, emporté, excessif; il ne recule pas assez non plus devant le danger du mot propre, la crudité de l'expression, la vivacité du coloris, appelant trop souvent les choses par leur nom, rematérialisant ainsi sur la hardiesse de la pensée par l'obscénité des termes³.

.....En revanche il possède des qualités éclatantes, le génie de l'expression, le don du coup de pinceau, la richesse et les magnificences inhérentes à la poésie oratoire; il a de plus une énergie, une verve, sans pareilles; son indignation, allumée au spectacle des vices et des turpitudes qui l'entourent de tous côtés, s'exhale en un langage d'une puissance, d'une force extraordinaire, et dont, avant lui, il n'y avait pas d'exemple dans la littérature latine⁴.....

De plus, il est incomparable comme coloriste; il fait passer sous nos yeux des tableaux qu'on n'oublie plus. Ils nous frappent et nous re-

¹ P. xlv.

² Pp. xlv xlv, where he adds that Tac., Plin. ep., Petron., Mart., Lucian, DCass., Sen., Suet., and many others bear out the statements of Juvénal, who is 'avant tout un poète historique,' in which light he is regarded also by Martha.

³ P. xlvii.

⁴ Pp. xlvii xlviii.

naient; ils se burinent dans notre imagination. Tout le monde se rappelle ces peintures prodigieuses qui nous retracent les déportements de Messaline et de ses pareilles, les ravages du luxe romain, la décadence de la noblesse, la basoche du sénat, la chute de Séjan, les excès du fanatisme religieux, les tourments d'une mauvaise conscience, que sais-je encore? peintures où tout est grave, imposant¹.

MUTATO NOMINE DE TE

FABULA NARRATUR.

Mais il est un autre parallèle qui s'est présenté plus d'une fois, et de lui-même, à notre esprit, dans le cours de nos études; c'est la ressemblance souvent frappante qu'offre, avec un grand nombre de peintures de mœurs tirées de Juvénal, la société moderne et contemporaine².

Friedländer, in his treatise on luxury³, has proved that the ancient standard, apart from a few abnormal examples, fell far short of the modern. Contemporaries of Lucullus or of Vitellius,—they who had known *luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis*,—Varro, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Valerius Maximus (inheriting earlier tradition), Seneca, Musonius⁴, Epictetus, Antoninus, the two Plinys, Tacitus, Plutarch, Juvenal, all appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from the extravagance of city life—*hic vivimus ambitiosa paupertate omnes*—to the country, or the provinces, or the barbarians, or the farmer-captains of antiquity. But spirits and the powerful drugs⁵ which even the poor among us crave more than daily bread, were strange of old even to Rome or Corinth or Antioch.

¹ P. xlix. Widal goes on to notice the comic force of Juvenal, and the idyllic beauty of some pictures of country life or of ancient simplicity (ibid 223—222. vi 1—21. xi *passim*).

² P. lili.

³ Sittengeschichte iii.

⁴ Forthamp's edition of this admirable writer's remains is seldom met with and falls far below even moderate requirements. There has just appeared (Berlin 1886) *Quæstiones Musonianæ de Musonio stoico Clementis Alexandrini aliorumque auctor. sor. P. Wendland*.

⁵ Opium and other narcotics, opium, alcohol, and the countless tribe of pills and patent medicines.

Our men of leisure, and that when seeking health in the mountains, take three dinners—called breakfast, lunch, dinner,—in the day¹, an excess unknown fifty years ago.

Bishop Wordsworth² used heathen classics, as well as the Christian scriptures and fathers, to train the students of his chancellor's school to a life of soberness; a man of kindred spirit, C. H. Collins, was collecting laws of health and of temperance from ancient letters, when too early taken from us. Juvenal would have furnished him with an abundant harvest.

For our poet³, like Horace and the homilies⁴ of our church, frankly rebukes a vice whose very existence 'society' seems to have forgotten.

An eminent surgeon, noted for his exposure of the mischievous effects of alcohol even in moderate doses, has of late detected a deadlier and unsuspected enemy in our gates (Sir Henry Thompson, 'Diet in relation to age and activity', London, Kegan Paul, 1886, p. 2).

¹ Lady John Manners in the *National Review* 1883-4. Germans, who in their native land ate flesh-meat twice a week, on landing in the U.S. take it three times a-day, and suffer greatly until acclimatised. Parkes 'Personal care of health' (S.P.C.K.) 69 'The rich classes in England are certainly too large meat-eaters; for example, follow a dinner at a rich man's table, and see what the guests will take: a soup, into which meat largely enters; fish; two or three made dishes, probably all meat of some kind, perhaps a joint and game; the farinaceous food is scarcely touched, and when it is remembered that at breakfast and at luncheon meat has been also taken, the very carnivorous nature of this diet will be evident.'

² *Ethica Lincolnensis*.

³ index (vol. ii) 'epicuro', 'gula'.

⁴ No. 5 'against gluttony and drunkenness'.

⁵ In a pamphlet issued by the Vegetarian Society (75, Princess Street, Manchester, 62 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.) 'What is Vegetarianism?' I have corrected Sir Henry's error, shared by Prof. Skeat and other lexicographers, as to the origin and meaning of the term Vegetarian. It also occurs in Ed. v. Hartmann's attack on Vegetarianism ('was sollen wir essen?' in his 'Moderne Probleme' Leipz. 1896, p. 16).

I have for some years past been compelled by facts which are constantly coming before me, to accept the conclusion that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigour, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized man, so far as I have observed in our own country and throughout Western and central Europe, from erroneous habits of eating, than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I knew the evil of that to be. I am not sure that a similar comparison might not be made between the respective influence of those agencies in regard of moral evil also.

(*Ibid.* p. 6):

I have come to the conclusion that a proportion amounting to at least more than one half of the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life among the middle and upper classes of the population is due to avoidable errors in diet. Further, while such disease renders so much of life, for many, disappointing, unhappy, and profitless—a term of painful endurance, for not a few it shortens life considerably.

Hear our author.

v 6 ventre nihil novi frugalius.

Since I have known Cambridge, i.e. in the last forty-two years, the cost of college dinners has been nearly doubled¹, and the luxury also. A thrifty student, non-collegiate, can easily save² 3s. a day, or a guinea a week, out of the average expenditure even of frugal men. And he would carry away an endowment, which no parliament could confiscate, the wealth of Socrates and St Paul and Charles Gordon, i.e. few want. In our boarding-schools and colleges we bring together the sons of the rich in an atmosphere hermeti-

¹ Now 2s. then 14d.

² See 'How to live on a shilling a week by one who has tried it. Lond. J. B. Maxwell.' Two shillings purchased 25 lb. of solid food and two quarts of milk, on which the writer and his son lived for a week. The fare was such as I for one, prefer, for a single meal or a lifetime, to the richest dainties, which are rarely even wholesome; often (e.g. putrid game) to a simple taste, loathsome. Cf. the work of an ardent philanthropist, R. Tanneguy de Wogan, 'La vie à bon marché. Paris, Plon. 1885.'

cally scaled from contact with penury. What follows? Professional men acquire tastes far more expensive than do their continental rivals¹, and when (after fifty years of age) curates, schoolmasters, tutors (governesses) find it hard to obtain employment, they may come to the work-house².

VIII 117 118 parco et messoribus istis,
qui saturant urbem circo scenaeque vacantem³.

In the last forty years England has gone back in the cycle⁴ of civilisation from corn to cattle⁵. Not only have

¹ Bishop J. M. Sailer (that Old Catholic before the Vatican council) and the venerable father of church history, the emeritus Professor Karl Haase (see his charming autobiography, *Ideale und Irrthümer* 1872) made their way through school and college with scarcely any funds but what they earned by teaching as they learnt. Such lives were possible here 550 years ago, and given the men, are so even now.

² A Cambridge grocer told me that curates, former customers, say to him: 'You spoil us with those breakfasts'.

³ On the dependence of Rome on foreign corn, and the consequent desolation of Italy, see a paper by me in the *Dietetic Reformer* 1882, pp. 78—9. Who does not remember Horace's lament *platanusque caelebs erincet ulmos*? Cf. my notes on *Iuv.* 'li 2. iv 27. xi 78—80. 89. xiv 159. 168. 172. *Plut. Tib. Gracch.* 8 9. Turkey, if that is any consolation, keeps us in countenance, with empty country, over-crowded towns.

⁴ The hunting, pastoral, agricultural, horticultural stages. F. W. Newman 'Essays on Diet' (Kegan Paul 1883, p. 80) 'the diet of flesh-meat belongs to the time of barbarism'. The Germans have invented a technical term for the law that as men multiply, cattle decrease. See Prof. Lambi, *Depekoration in Europa.* Leipzig 1878.

⁵ See Mr Axon's paper 'Corn or Cattle,' read before the British Association in 1881, printed in the *Dietetic Reformer* 1881 pp. 228—231, and sold as a pamphlet by the Vegetarian Society. It is there shown that, without importation, we might produce food enough for a far larger population. So mistaken is Ed. v. Hartmann, l. c. 13, when he says we at this day are 'ebenso wenig im Stande... ohne Getreidezufuhr zu leben als ohne Vieheinfuhr.'

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none? This year plums have been left to rot on the tree. Why are not farmers taught the art of drying or otherwise preserving them? English plums are exported to France, dried and brought back as a luxury: why should they leave our shores at all? What need to import apples or hardy vegetables, honey, milk or cheese? Can trained intellects be more patriotically employed than in simplifying and cheapening distribution?¹

4. Of old college rents were in part paid in kind. College landlords have one peculiar advantage,—they are large consumers. One bursar, to my knowledge, furnishes his college hall from a neighbouring tenant. All bursars and stewards ought to draw their supplies, as far as possible, from their own estates.

5. In my childhood Cheshire farmers lived on their own produce:

xi 77—81 *hæc olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
cena fuit. Curius parvo quæ legerat horto
ipso focis brevibus ponebat holuscula, quæ nunc
squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor,
qui meminit, calidæ sapiat quid vulva popinæ.*

Let 'the landed interest' criticise its own consumption and become its own customer. If next year the money now spent on alcohol, tobacco and other narcotics, by country folk, were spent in grain, fruit and garden stuff, there would be fewer bankruptcies.

6. xi 50—59. Each individual critic of consumption does something to people the country and relieve the congestion of towns. Since I seriously considered this question of diet, I have become a customer of fruit farmers

¹ See Kynaston's 'Outdoor fruit for the million.' *Veg. Soc.* Fruit-growers testify that, feeding and pruning their trees by this system, they never have a bad season.

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and Cambs, of a miller at Bury St Edmunds, of
Lancs corn-factor, and of a Kentish Town oil-
If every food reformer each year makes one
and he another, and so on, the despair which
for the country will in time be dispelled.

The late William Hoyle, in his exhaustive survey of
ance and its results, proved that the drink traffic
agriculture', as it does every other trade. The re-
the Salvation Army, after all deductions for
tion, demonstrate that dealers in food profit imme-
y the conversion of drunkards.

If landlords learnt here how to improve their land
stment, taking a patriotic and ideal interest in
life, they would reside on their estates for a great
the year. As bull-baiting and bear-baiting have
red from England; so a day will surely come
a right artificially to maintain beasts of prey
disguised'. Vast sums now wasted on hunting

when clergymen wrote to the Vegetarian Society: 'I have
needed in reforming the diet of some half dozen friends,
several clergymen, and some or less influencing others. During
two months &c. a week is the very outside that my food has
and since that it has cost very much less. I am now saving
ably out of my pound expenses, and have just returned from
Spain and much needed holiday which I could not otherwise
ly afforded, and also possessed myself of some valuable books,
I been under the impression I must, from want of means, long

trust, turned by the G.E.T.S., which has been circulated by
I thousand through the country. 'Intemperance: its bearing
there. By John Abbey,' p. 8: 'A farmer lately failed in one
and counties, whose habitations for drink and tobacco amounted

. Hartmann l. c. 16 'Dass die Jagd ein inhumanes Handwerk
zu nicht bestanden worden.... Die Jagd ist aber in den Kultur-
mahlen auf den Aussterbestand gerath, und auch bei uns, wo der
die noch hinreichend als Ueberbleibsel aus roheren Zeiten kul-

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xxxiii

and shooting,—those caricatures of the labours of Her-
cules and of Theseus,—will then form an endowment of
agriculture.

9. The patients of Longford Fever Hospital were
treated for fifteen years by Dr S. Nicolls, without alcohol,
fish, flesh, fowl, with singular success'. Mr Fegan, of the
Boys' Home', has now for nearly two years imposed the
same abstinence on his hungry street Arabs, who gain in
weight and health. Many of us as guardians of the poor,
managers of hospitals, orphanages, asylums, schools, have
to administer public funds'. Can we afford to ignore a diet
which boasts testimonials from anatomy, physiology, che-
mistry, history, public and private economy'? Landowners,
of all men, should be sensitive to the rise or fall of rates.

tivirt, ist doch der Procentatz des gejagten Wildes ein sehr kleiner unter
allen getödteten Vieh.'

¹ 'Dietetic Reformer' 1865 pp. 38—41, where is an account of the
opposition which the reformer overcame.

² 95 Southwark Street, London S.E. The 'Dietetic Reformer,' May
1865, p. 134 gives Mr Fegan's experience after two months. The boys'
dinner costs 1½d. a head: 'many of them big fellows of 15 or 16, wolfishly
hungry after recent hardships on the streets.' 'For dinner they have
haricot beans, baked potatoes, and jam turnover; pease-pudding, baked
Spanish onions, and a lump of dates; lentil soup and tapioca pudding;
or savoury pie, and bread pudding, with figs, apples, &c. occasionally....
A kind of after-dinner *convivial* observable formerly on certain days is now
replaced by a healthy spontaneity every afternoon both in work and
study.' *Ibid.* 1866, pp. 107—9 he gives the experience of 13 months. 'In
those days I always looked upon Vegetarians as either visionaries,
dyspeptics, or skinflints.' 'The general health of the boys has decidedly
improved...I have been personally benefited.'

³ 'Advantages of dietetic reform in orphanages and public institutions.'
Veg. Soc.

⁴ All these evidences and many more are recorded in the publications
of the Vegetarian Society. The fullest statement of the case will be
found in Sylvester Graham's 'Science of human life' and John Smith's
'Fruits and Fairness.' See also Mrs Kingsford's Paris thesis 'The
perfect way in diet.'

which was their bliss. Seeing many inventions, they become *emaces*: soon *magis illa iuvant, quas pluri emuntur*. Their board, once offering *inemptas dapes*, groans with exotic delicacies; *horum semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum*. Expenses wax, income wanes; the end is bankruptcy and exile. B, a Vegetarian vicar, deals with none but his village grocer, who, thus working with larger capital, buying in cheaper markets, can afford to sell better goods at a lower rate. With like thoughtfulness each of us might help some struggling neighbour to tide over bad seasons.

ii 95 vitreo bibit illo priapo.

See a book which should be in every parent's hands: 'The moral education of the young in relation to sex, under medical and social aspects. By Dr Elizabeth Blackwell. Second edition, revised. London, Hatchards, 1879,' p. 126:

Obscene books, songs, pamphlets, handbills, pictures, and photographs are issued, not by the hundred, but by the million. Cards, snuff-boxes, pipes, pen-sticks, rings, knives, &c. are made the instruments of vice, by picture, shape, or the introduction of some microscopic obscenity, often overlooked by the purchaser.....

More than fifteen firms in Germany...make a specialty of licentious literature and obscene articles: every week they publish detailed descriptions of their wares in hundreds of newspapers. Their trade is so enormous, that in one year the police of Baltimore, U.S., seized twenty hundredweight of scandalous books and objects which they had exported to that city. Amongst them were quantities of obscene New Year's cards, which are manufactured in Berlin, and coloured by young girls from fourteen to sixteen years of age. But the most successful means of distributing these vile articles is by colportage.

ii 44—40 respice primum
ct scrutare viros. faciunt hi plura, sed illos
defendit numerus iunctaque umbone phalanges.

We have only just begun to make vice difficult for rich men; while poor women, their prey, have till lately re-

xiv 142—151

et proferre libet fines maiorque videtur
 et melior vicina seges, mercaris et hanc et
 arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.
 quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo,
 nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo
 iumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas,
 nec prius inde domum, quam tota novalia saevos
 in ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
 dicere vix possis, quam multi talia plorent,
 et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros.

Boycotting not a triumph of modern civilisation.

iii 41 42

quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio; librum,
 si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere.

Mutual flattery in reviews. Reading the last book
 from Mudie's, because 'every one is talking of it'; in
 short, neglecting the living works of dead authors, because
 fashion sets its seal on dead works of living authors.

„ 143 144

quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
 tantum habet et fidei.

The credit system with its monopoly, ruining small
 traders.

„ 140 141

protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet
 quaestio.

xi 1—3

Atticus eximie si cenat, lautus habetur;
 si Rutilus, demens. quid enim maiore cachinno
 excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius?

21—23

refert ergo, quis haec eadem paret: in Rutilo nam luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen sumit et a censu famam trahit.

176—178

namque ibi fortunae veniam damus. alca turpis, turpe et adulterium mediocribus; haec eadem illi omnia cum faciunt, hilares nitidique vocantur.

James Martineau, Endeavours after the Christian life, London 1843, 119 120:

The despotic temper which is apt to be engendered by wealth in the direction, is naturally connected with servility in the opposite. It could be inconsistent not to render that respect to the purse in others, which men are fond of claiming for it in themselves; and accordingly it is to be feared that in few civilised countries is there so much sycophancy as this; so many creatures ready to crawl round a heap of gold...It is a serious evil arising hence, that the judgements and moral feelings of society lose their clear-sightedness and power; that the same rules are not applied to the estimate of rich and poor; that there is a rank which most enjoys immunity from the verdict of a just public sentiment, where the most ordinary qualities receive a mischievous adulation, and the grave sins are judged lightly or not at all.

346—362

nil ergo optabant homines? si consilium vis, permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris. nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di; carior est illis homo quam sibi. nos animorum impulsu et caeca magnaue cupidine ducti coniugium petimus partumque uxoris, at illis notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor. ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci, orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. fortem posce animum mortis terrore carentem,

qui spatium vitae extremum inter muncra ponat naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores, nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil, et potiores Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores et venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.

Some years ago criticism of prayer (in default of table-turning, mesmerism, spelling-bees, or other epidemic rage) exercised our drawing-rooms, journals and magazines for some weeks of a season. In these games research is a breach of rule. The world's sacred books, the Paternoster and other actual specimens, hymns and liturgies, Augustine, a Kempis, Rothe, Ewald, Nägelsbach, Lasaulx,—all these were out of bounds. Else Johnson's imitation might have led to the discovery of this pagan directory, defying every anathema then freely and gaily hurled at the whole institution.

xiv 13 14

cupiet lauto cenare paratu

semper et a magna non degenerare culina.

If we were establishing new colleges, the costly and cumbrous entertainments known as 'feasts' would form no part of our design. Nor would a reformed government for London dare to saddle the Lord Mayor with such onerous and dangerous 'duties' as 'the traditional hospitality of the Mansion House' imposes on him now. Surely the vast majority of us, being of simple tastes, should seize the excuse of falling rents to exchange these obsolete rites for quieter

¹ Parkes l. c. 57 'The healthiest bodies are those in which the food is nearly the same, and the processes in the body go on tolerably uniformly from day to day. If on one day additional food be given, as when a man goes out to a great dinner, the effect is traceable for three or four days, or even for a week. After such an unusual meal there should be some abstinence the next day, so as not to overtask the organs.' p. 58 'As a rule the wealthy classes eat too much...and it eventually tells upon them.'

² Compare ind. s.v. officium.

animation, commands Vegetarians to spare the 'plants their brethren' (Moderne Probleme 16 17):

Das Humanitätsargument stellt nämlich das Verzehren von getödteten Thieren dem Verzehren von getödteten Menschen, d. h. dem Kannibalismus¹, gleich, insofern auch die Thiere als unsere Brüder im Reiche des Lebens zu betrachten seien. Dieses Argument beweist schon darum nichts, weil es zu viel beweist. Es ist eine oberflächliche und unwissenschaftliche Volksmeinung, dass ein Eidottter...nicht ebensogut ein lebendes und empfindendes Individuum wie etwa ein Spanferkel sei; es ist ein Vorurtheil, dass nur die Thiere unsere Brüder im Reiche des Lebens und der Empfindung seien, die Pflanzen aber nicht. Es ist reine Willkür, die Grenzlinie, jenseits deren wir das Lebendige zum Verzehren tödten dürfen, zwischen Thier und Pflanzenreich zu ziehen.

Confounding things that differ, to keep the balance true he distinguishes things that agree, claiming for the male sex in towns², especially for representatives of culture, i.e. for his own class, a flesh diet which women and country folk, he allows, do not need (p. 14):

Für die vegetativen und reproduktiven Aufgaben des Lebens, wie sie bei Landleuten und beim weiblichen Geschlecht überwiegen, mag Pflanzenkost ausreichen, nicht aber für die gesteigerten Anforderungen an gesteigerte Produktivität, wie das moderne Kulturleben der Städte, insbesondere der Grossstädte, sie an die arbeitenden Männer stellt. Mit dem Fleischgenuss seiner kulturtragenden Minderheit hört ein Volk auf, eine aktive Rolle in der Geschichte zu spielen und verzichtet auf die thätige Mitarbeit am Kulturprozess, welche eine durch blosser Pflanzenkost

¹ Do not accept this as a fact. No Vegetarian authority ever held the doctrine ascribed by Iuv. xiv 98 to zealous proselytes to Judaism: *nec distare putant humana carne suillam*. Nor would we endorse the statement in xv 173 174 *Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui tamquam homine et ventri indulsit non omne legumen*.

² Pp. 3, 4 'Das männliche Geschlecht hat im Durchschritt stärkeren "Fleischhunger" als das weibliche, auch abgesehen davon, ob es durch ein grösseres Mass von Arbeit ein stärkeres Ersatzbedürfniss hat; es scheint vermittelt einseitiger Vererbung im männlichen Geschlecht (!) die durch stärkere Arbeitsleistung geweckte Neigung zur Fleischkost sich durch lange Generationen hindurch summiert und befestigt zu haben.'

nicht zu erzielenden Ueberschuss an geistiger Energie über die Bedürfnisse des vegetativen Lebens hinaus erfordert¹.

xiv 321 numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.

xv 131—133 mollissima corda
humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus.

Tried by this test, v. Hartmann's is no true wisdom. For, in conscious opposition to Schopenhauer, he sacrifices humanity to curiosity² and to a perverted instinct (p. 20):

¹ Dr v. Hartmann ranks man with swine ('friends, whose society not ever cloy'), bears, apes, as omnivorous. From first to last his physical science has the merit of originality, revealing mysteries hidden from Ray, Linnaeus, Cuvier, Daubenton, Bell, &c. Thus medical experience decrees (Parkes 'Personal care of health' p. 90) 'Some old men seem better without meat....Rice, eggs, milk, bread, and fruits fresh and dry...are appropriate foods for the very old....If there is any tendency to gravel, meat should be given up altogether.' (Sir H. Thompson 'Diet in relation to age and activity' 49) 'the disappearance of the masticating powers is mostly coincident with the period of life when that species of food which most requires their action—viz. solid animal fibre—is little, if at all, required by the individual. It is during the latter third of his career that the softer and lighter foods, such as well-cooked cereals, some light mixed animal and vegetable soups, and also fish, for which teeth are barely necessary, are peculiarly valuable and appropriate.' (cf. *ibid.* 89 90). If Hartmannian instinct rebels (*Moderne Probleme* 3) 'Die geschwächte Verdauungskraft des Alters verlangt nach einem stärkeren Grade von Fleischsatz in der Nahrung, während der kindliche und jugendliche Appetit auf Obst und Gemüse im Alter mehr und mehr schwindet,' the philosopher himself avows that instincts may be vitiated (p. 4 'krankhaft perverse Instinkte').

² art. 2 of 'Moderne Probleme,' where vivisection (he dislikes the name, as exciting prejudice; would 'vivisection' suit him better?) is recommended on the human subject. Pp. 34 35

'Anstatt den alten Grundsatz *flat experimentum in corpore vili* der Thierwelt gegenüber ausser Kraft setzen zu wollen, sollte man vielmehr ernstlich in Erwägung ziehen, ob es nicht rathsam und geboten sei, Verbrecher als *corpora vilia* zu benutzen; d. h. den zur Todesstrafe Verurtheilten freizustellen, ob sie statt der Hinrichtung ein lebens-

Das Princip des Mitleids hat damit jedes auch nur scheinbare Recht zum Mitsprechen in der Ernährungsfrage eingebüsst.

Der Versuch, die Inhumanität des Fleischgenusses mit objektiven Gründen nachzuweisen, ist hiernach als gescheitert zu betrachten und es bleibt dem Vegetarianismus nur die letzte Zuflucht offen, sich auf das Gefühl zu berufen.

When not bribed by personal habits of indulgence, v. Hartmann can search fashion with unclouded vision. He sees³ that smokers mostly become so from imitation, as thinking it manly; that they are slaves of an artificial want; that the millions puffed away into air might support asylums for the aged, widows and orphans.

A ray of mercy, gladdening the dungeon of Giant Despair (Strauss, *der alte und der neue Glaube* § 75, *Gesammelte Schriften*, Bonn 1877, VI 163 164):

Der Mensch soll die Natur um sich beherrschen, aber nicht als Wütherich, als Tyrann, sondern als Mensch. Ein Theil der Natur,

gefährliches Experiment an sich vornehmen lassen wollen, und den zu geringeren Strafen Verurtheilten anheimzugeben, ob sie ihre Strafe durch Preisgebung zu mehr oder weniger schmerzhaften und qualenden Versuchen abbüssen wollen.....Ein solches Gesetz würde mit einem Schlage alle sentimentalen Klagen über ungerechte Behandlung der Thiere durch die Naturforscher gegenstandslos machen, indem sie dem Thierversuch den Menschenversuch anreichte.' See my 'Modicus cibi medicinalis sibi' (1880) 14—16: 'Some years ago I met at Basel an enthusiastic young German physiologist. He complained that vivisection of the human subject was as yet forbidden, but looked forward to a millennium of science, when these shackles would be removed. He had probably never read Celsus (*praef.* pp. 4, 7, 12 ed. Doremberg), or he would have known that there was once a golden age of free science, but Celsus hugged his chains.' The reader will remember how Muret startled those who applied v. Hartmann's proverb *flat experimentum* to him as the *corpus vile*.

³ 'Ueber das Rauchen' in the *Vegetarische Rundschau* (Max Breitkreuz, Berlin, 1886) 211—213. He also advocates the disuse of alcohol. In both counsels he is abetted by Dr Parkes 'Personal care of health' (p. 24 'I strongly advise every young man and woman to be a total abstainer.' p. 27 'I have no difficulty in strongly recommending young men not to smoke.')

deren Kräfte er sich dienstbar macht, besteht aus empfindenden Wesen. Das Thier ist grausam gegen das Thier, weil es wohl seinen eigenen Hunger oder Zorn sehr stark empfindet, von dem Schmerz aber, den es durch seine Behandlung dem andern macht, keine eben so deutliche Vorstellung hat. Diese deutliche Vorstellung hat der Mensch oder kann sie doch haben. Er weiss, dass das Thier so gut ein empfindendes Wesen ist wie er. Dabei ist er wohl überzeugt—und unsres Erachtens nicht mit Unrecht—dass er, um seine Stellung in der Welt zu behaupten, nicht umhin kann, manchen Thieren Schmerz zu bereiten..... Aber als ein Wesen, das den Schmerz, den das Thier dabei leidet, kennt und als Mitgefühl in sich nachbilden kann, soll er jenes alles über das Thier in einer Art zu verhängen suchen, die mit dem wenigsten Schmerz verbunden sei. Also bei den einen die Tödtung so kurz wie möglich, bei den andern den Dienst so erträglich wie möglich machen. Verletzung dieser Pflichten richtet sich am Menschen schwer, indem sie sein Gefühl abtödtet. Die Criminalgeschichte zeigt uns, wie Menschenquäler und Mörder vorher Thierquäler gewesen sind. Wie eine Nation durchschnittlich die Thiere behandelt, ist ein Hauptmassstab ihres Humanitätswerths. Die romanischen Völker bestehen diese Probe bekanntlich sehr schlecht; wir Deutsche noch lange nicht genug. Der Buddhismus hat hierin mehr gethan, als das Christenthum, und Schopenhauer mehr als sämtliche alte und neuere Philosophen.

If Europe remains 'the Hell of animals,' it is not for want of warning from Ludwigsburg.

I had printed in 1885 the text and notes to p. 320, when I received 'Spicilegium Iuvenalianum scripsit Rudolfus Beer. Accedit libri Pithoeani simulacrum. Lipsiae, Teubner. 1885. 8vo. pp. 82,' with a large 4to folding page of facsimile.

With regard to Jahn's materials and the present position of the criticism of the text, Beer says (p. 6):

unaqueque fore opusculi nostri pagella docebit ex tot collationibus Iahnio ad usum suppeditionis ne unam quidem ita perfectam esse ut eorum de singulis locis iudicium ferre possimus, deinde neque meliorum neque deteriorum codicum notitia nos adhuc satis instructos esse, tam quae de subtilibus criticis nuper detectis conscripta sunt sparsa lacere per annales ephemeridum neque adhuc sub uno conspectu redacta commode in usum veniri posse, denique de textus historia, quae cognita nihil ad rationes emendationis constituendas erit utilis, nullam fore disqui-

tionem notam esse: ita ut hoc die etiam de omnibus quae ad textum quemlibet restituendum necessario requiruntur aut male edocti simus aut omnino incerti haeremus.

Beer's own labours (pp. 6 7):

Quam miseriam neque uno impetu tolli neque modis modo hac modo illa ex parte advectis perasari posse cum mihi persuasissimam, totam materiam altius ut repeterem et fontibus ipsis aditis funditusque exhaustis idonea novae reconcionis saturarum fundamenta denuo substruerem animum induxi. quo in negotio postquam trium annorum tempora subaequa consumpsi iam quidquid ad textum Invenalis reconendum alicuius momenti esse potest mihi praesto esse asfirmare ausim. bybliotheas enim adii Helvetiae quidem paene omnes, plurimas Germaniae, in Gallia Parisinam; denique Vindobonae in urbe fere patria me congestissae quae omnino ad provinciam nostram facere videbantur reticere nolo. quo factum est ut non solum apparatus criticum fere totum¹ quali Iahn usus est denuo conquirere et examinare sed etiam ut nova auxilia nuper detecta strenue exextere potuerim; neque parum valere in hac re omnium codicum aevoyia non uno loco infra cognitum iri puto. imprimis autem id egi ut de libro Pithoeano, crisis Iuvenalianae duce, quam plenissime testarer et lectionibus singulis diligenter excussis et totius codicis accurata descriptione communicata; in qua re multis me gratum facturum speravi addita tabula arte photolithographica expressa delineante folium libri 13 versum, quo adminiculo et ipse de eius habitu externo manuumque aetate condicione erroribus facilius disputarem et aliis de eadem re cognoscere volentibus firmiter et solidius substruerem indicii fundamentum.

The body of the tract falls into three parts: I. a description of the principal mss. and other evidence for the text. II. history of the text. III. specimens of new readings.

I. cod. P (n. 125 of the library of the *école de médecine*, Montpellier, supposed to be lost, but discovered by C. B. Hase, who made known his discovery to Jahn in January 1845) described pp. 9—24. The *vitae* only found in interpolated mss. (p. 12). The Aarau fragments (pp. 24—32; Wirz in *Hermes* xv 437 seq.) recovered from the

¹ The exceptions are cod. Vatic. Urb. 661, cod. Laurent. plat. xxixv 43 and some Paris mss.

bindings of books, containing parts of sat. II. III. VI. VII. 'De scholiorum lemmatis' (pp. 33—34). 'De cod. Vindob. no. 107 (pp. 34—35). 'De exemplari Danielino' (pp. 35—36'). 'De libris interpolatis' (pp. 36—38).

II. History of the text¹. One important remark (p. 48) The last verse of the last satire is the last line of the last page of quire ten, and has no subscription, though there is room for an 'explicit liber quintus.' It follows that a part of the satire has been lost.

III. Selection of new readings (pp. 53—76).

¹ 'Conspectus codicum et notarum' (p. 77)

² 'Index locorum memorabilium' (pp. 78—82).

In the *Wiener Studien* VIII (1886) p. 344 Beer states (April 1886) that he must postpone the publication of his edition, which was promised for this year, having undertaken a journey to Spain on behalf of the Vienna *corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum*.

¹ On p. 35 n. 3 Beer cites Stephan's article 'Das prosodische Florilegium der B. Gallener Handschrift no. 670, und sein Werth für die Juvenal-Kritik' (Rhein. Mus. 1885, p. 263 seq.), to which he attaches little importance. Yet this is one of the sources of the true reading in viii 148 *multo consul*.

² When Dr Beer says (p. 40) 'testes gravissimi Mayor quoque ignoti Ausonius auctorque Queroli fabulae', I remark I. when I was a school-boy I knew Ausonius well, and not a little by heart: II. in my ind. s. v. Ausonius I have cited two lines imitated by him. In 1853 I advertised *anthologia Latina selecta*, which was to include epigrams of Ausonius. I spoke of him in the *Journal of classical and sacred philology* II (1854) 285 and on Cic. Phil. II § 25 l. 13 (1861). I fear that any one who examines my books may justly charge me with citing Ausonius too often. III. I have known the Querolus for more than 30 years and have noted its vocabulary. Dr Beer compares 45 4 with Iuv. XIII 130 seq. On the very next line of Iuv. I cite (after Grangaeus) 2 passages of the Querolus. It is therefore nothing new to illustrate our poet from this source. But I may say once for all that I have seen in later writers many citations or imitations of Iuv. which I have not thought it worth while to register.

A portion of this 'advertisement' was in type, when I received by Prof. Bücheler's kindness an early copy of *A. Persii Flacci D. Iunii Iuvenalis Sulpiciae saturae*. Recognovit Otto Jahn. Editio altera curata a Francisco Bücheler. Berolini apud Weidmannos anno MDCCCLXXXVI. Many years ago Dr Munro regarded Bücheler as the most promising among the younger Latin scholars of Germany, and the prophecy has been amply fulfilled. Not to speak of many occasional works on Latin grammar and the dialects, his edition of Petronius, with its appendix, is indispensable to all serious students of Latin. We are still waiting impatiently for his Seneca and *anthologia Latina ex monumentis*. Prof. Bücheler had the use of Beer's collation of cod. P¹.

¹ I may be pardoned for citing (though my name occurs in it) an important protest against the modern rage for obelising works, or portions of works, bearing every external and internal mark of authenticity. Remember that the speeches of Cicero condemned so confidently by Tunstall and Markland and F. A. Wolf and proscribed for a century, are now universally accepted; the balance of present opinion is also decidedly in favour of the letters to and from Brutus.

"de suppositis Iuvenali versibus quaestionem Iahnus difficillimam dixit suaeque aetatis moribus et Ribbeckii acumini hoc indulsit, ut non multos quidem, nimio tamen plures quam fas erat versus unco damnet. dubites licet de duobus quos P. omisit, nullum nostri exemplaris versum idoneis argumentis demonstratum est non esse factum ab Iuvenale hoc qui saturas divulgare coepit senior post annum 100, desit post 127. verum cum olim arbitrio elegantiaeque eorum obeisti oportuerit, qui Iuvenalem quod perperam interpretabantur aut gibberosum ale ut est et erat aspicere non sustinebant, ideo amputare et excidere cogitant, nunc cum maxime tempus est adhortari illos, qui verbosas communesque defensiones componendo quasi cum ventis litigant nec quidquam adferunt quod lector saturarum ignorarit, nedum instructus ab Heinrichis Madviciis Mayoribus existimator, ut reputent quanto graviora et fructuosiora non solum in ceteris litteris sed etiam in ipso Iuvenale nostri saeculi curae studiisque demandata sint, et ad horum aliquod peragendum ne minore accingantur industria."

My text was printed last year; if I have occasion to print it again, I

The most important gains are

iii 322 auditor *for* adiutor.

vii 99 perit *for* petit.

viii 105 istinc *for* hinc (adque stinc cantonius *P*: atque hinc antonius *ω*).

Above all viii 148 ipso rotam astringit sufflamine mulio consul (for 'multo sufflamine' *p ω*, suggested by schol. viii 157 'quia mulio est qui consul fertur'. Stephan in Rhein. Mus. XI, 1885, has printed collations from a florilegium, S. Gall. ms. 870, which reads here, p. 274 Rh. M. = p. 290 of the ms., 'astringit sufflamine mulio consul'. In Keil's gramm. Lat. vi 231, the corrector of 'cod. Bob. nunc Vindob. 16' on the quantity of terminations, 'de finalibus metrorum', in a note on the text 'o finitus in latinis brevis est, ut Cato', says: "latina masculina vel communia corripuntur, ut Maro mulio latro morio fullo: Iuvenalis corripit 'mulio consul'".

The juxtaposition *mulio consul* is Juvenal all over, see vi 118 *meretrix Augusta*. I have always felt that *multo* was out of place.

viii 159-161 a change of punctuation, with *unctus* (for the *udus* of *p ω*) removes all offence:

obvius adsiduo Syrophoenix unctus amomo
currit, Idumaeae Syrophoenix incola portae
hospitis adfectu dominum regemquo salutatur.

x 69 70 (punctuation) quisnam
delator quibus indicibus, quo teste probavit?

Other readings I take in order, ranking first (A) those which I think certainly right, (B) those with regard to

shall follow Bücheler's example and remove all the brackets. By an improved punctuation he has given a new force to more than one of the condemned passages.

which ἐπέχω, and (C) those which, so far as I can at the moment pronounce an opinion, I cannot accept.

A

i 67 signator, falso *as I read*.

.. 74 probitas laudatur et alget, (comma *for* full stop).

.. 114 habitat *for* habitas.

.. 144, 145 (punctuation, which removes all difficulty)

hinc subitae mortes atque intestata senectus
et nova nec tristia per cunctas fabula cenas:

.. 169 hacc animo ante tubas, *as I read*.

iii 17-20 not (with Jahn) transposed.

.. 23 the conjecture adeo abandoned (so the rendering of v 185, *as I infer from the punctuation vis, frater, ab ipsis ilibus?*)

.. 48 (punctuation) mancus et extinctae, corpus non utile, dextrae.

.. 78 retains iusseris

.. 94 retains nullo

.. 259 o

.. 281 dormire, quibusdam

.. 290 iubet, parere necesse est;

iv 9 retains vittata.

.. 67 sagina (Bücheler: saginam *P* saginis *Spw*, sagittis *S* saginae Jahnus).

.. 148 ex

v 10 11 tam ieiuna fames, cum...canini?

.. 38 39 inaequales berillos...phiala;

.. 70 fictus (*P*: factus *ω*).

vii 40 Maculonis

.. 136 illi

.. 151 cui Jahn: cum *P ω*.

.. 157 volunt (velunt *P* velint *Pithoeus*)

.. 159 retains laeva (laeve *P i* lacvac)

.. 185 componat...condit

viii 125 non est sententia: verum est,

.. 156 more Numae caedit, Iovis ante altaria iurāt

.. 207 credamus, tunicae de faucibus auroa cum eo

x 21 umbram

.. 35 praetextae (praetexta et rabae *P* praetexta trabcae florilegium *S*.

Galli praetexta et trabcae *p*)

.. 150 alioque *ω* Priscianus *GLK*. ii p. 217: altoque *P*

.. 211 sive Seleuco (sitve Seleucus *ω* cf. *A. Pal.* vi 10).

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tionem notam esse: ita ut hoc die etiam de omnibus quae ad textum quemlibet restituendum necessario requirantur aut male edocti sumus aut omnino incerti haereamus.

Beer's own labours (pp. 6 7):

Quam miseriam neque uno impetu tolli neque modis modo hac modo illa ex parte adiectis persanari posse cum mihi persuasissimum, totam materiam altius ut repeterem et fontibus ipsis aditis funditusque exhaustis idonea novae recensionis saturarum fundamenta denuo subtruerem animum induxi. quo in negotio postquam trium annorum tempora subseciva consumpsi iam quidquid ad textum Iuvenalis recensendum alicuius momenti esse potest mihi praesto esse affirmare ausim. bibliothecas enim adii Helvetiae quidem paene omnes, plurimas Germaniae, in Gallia Parisinam; denique Vindobonae in urbe fere patria me congressisse quae omnino ad provinciam nostram facere videbantur retinere nolo. quo factum est ut non solum apparatus criticum fere totum quali Jahn usus est denuo conquirere et examinare sed etiam ut nova auxilia nuper detecta strenue excutere potuerim; neque parum valere in hac re omnium codicum aurophias non uno loco infra cognitum iri puto. imprimis autem id egi ut de libro Pithoeano, crisis Iuvenalianae duce, quam plenissime testarer et lectionibus singulis diligenter excussis et totius codicis accurata descriptione communicata; in qua re multis me gratum facturum speravi addita tabula arte photolithographica expressa delineante folium libri 13 versum, quo adminiculo et ipso de eius habitis externis manuumque aetate condicione erroribus facilius disputarem et aliis de eadem re cognoscere volentibus firmitus et solidius subtruerem iudicii fundamentum.

The body of the tract falls into three parts: I. a description of the principal mss. and other evidence for the text. II. history of the text. III. specimens of new readings.

I. cod. P (n. 125 of the library of the *école de médecine*, Montpellier, supposed to be lost, but discovered by C. B. Hase, who made known his discovery to Jahn in January 1885, described pp. 9—24. The *vitas* only found in isolated mss. (p. 12). The Aarau fragments (pp. 24—wirz in Hermes xv 437 seq.) recovered from the

The exceptions are cod. Vatic. Urb. 661, cod. Laurent. plat. xxiiv and some Paris mss.

- xiv 48 nec (ne *S* ut *gnome* fieret 47)
 „ 215 216 parcendum est teneris, nondum implevere medullas:
 naturae mala nequitia est, cum
 (maturae *S* nequitiae cum *pw* nequitiae ast cum *S*. nulla erat post
 medullas distinctio: the comma after teneris seems certain; probably
 after a time the naturae...est may approve itself to the taste).
 „ 217 longae (longe *P*: longi *pw*)
 xvi 20 tota tamen cohors (tamen cohors *P* quod servandum censui:
 cohors tamen *ω*)

C

- i 157 deducis
 „ 159 despiciet
 xiii 28 nunc

I record elsewhere (vol. II p. viii) the predecessors who have been of service to me. I have read no English commentary on the original text. On the other hand, my notes shew that Holyday¹, Gifford, Badham, not

¹ Samuel Johnson once intended to turn into Latin Holyday's notes, whose preface indeed shews that he lived in an atmosphere of profound learning and refined taste: 'In Hope and Zeal I ventur'd on this work, not doubting but that a man may, not without success, though without custome, Preach in Verse. Which purpose being understood by some worthy friends, was not condemn'd but encourag'd by a free and happy supply of diverse excellent Manuscripts of our Author. My honour'd friend Mr. John Selden (of such eminency in the Studies of Antiquities and Languages) and Mr. Farnaby (whose learned Industry speaks much for him in a little) procur'd me a fair Manuscript Copy from the famous Library at St. James's, and a Manuscript Commentary from our Herald of Learning, Mr. Camden. My dear friend, the Patriarch of our Poets, Ben Johnson sent in also an ancient Manuscript partly written in the Saxon Character. My learned friend Dr. Merick Casaubon afforded likewise an excellent Manuscript from the Study of his exact Father. The ready and singular courtesie of Dr. Agran sometime President, and the Fellows, of Corpus-Christi-Colledge, lent me from their publick Library a large and excellent Manuscript. My ancient friend Mr. Thomas Allen, the perpetual Monument of Gloucester-Hall, yielded me also a parcel of a Manuscript, the first three Satyres. Nor may I omit my ingenuous and learned friend Dr. John Price, who imparted to me divers foreign Criticks,

content with a mere translation, have in the throes of imitation learnt to appreciate their model more justly than many professed critics. I have now added a running table of contents as a heading of the pages, which will facilitate reference.

Henceforth I hope to devote myself to clearing off my many literary arrears; reserving for my old age a commentary on Seneca, for which I have made large collections.

J. E. B. M.

whose Labours, though publish'd, are but rarely brought into these parts, but collected by his diligent choice, in his Travels into France, Italy, and Greece: to which I added mine own store, and what choice ones my youth had observed in our Oxford-Library.' This John Price, though 'the greatest critic of his time' (Wood), is now nearly forgotten. Yet his commentaries on Apuleius and the N.T. (*Critici Sacri* vol. v) are by no means obsolete. It would be well worth while to discover and print the commentaries which he left ready for the press.

Hierauf las ich Martial: viel Witz, interessante Sittenmaleret..... Ganz anders, so recht ins Herz herein, wurde ich von meiner vierten Lectür bezaubert, von Juvenalis. Ehmals verstand ich ihn nicht, aber die grossen Städte und die Lebenserfahrung haben ihn mir commentirt. Welcher Mann, wenn er sich erhebt! Wer wollte nicht gern, wie Cleero, sterben um so einen Röcher! Zitternd von dem Feuer, so er in mir entflammte, schrieb ich nur die Anfangsworte gewisser grossen Stellen, die lebenslänglich zu lesen sind, weil sie in den innersten Schatz der Menschheit, die Beute der Jahrhunderte, gehören. JOHANNES V. MÜLLER 24 April 1807 (Werke VII 272).

Fluent and witty as Horace, grave and sublime as Persius, of a more decided character than the former, better acquainted with mankind than the latter, he did not confine himself to the mode of regulating an intercourse with the great, or to abstract disquisitions on the nature of scholastic liberty; but, disregarding the claims of a vain urbanity, and fixing all his soul on the eternal distinctions of moral good and evil, he laboured with a magnificence of language peculiar to himself, to set forth the loveliness of virtue, and the deformity and horror of vice, in full and perfect display.

WILLIAM GIFFORD Juvenal (2nd ed. Lond. 1806 p. lix).

I come now to a more serious charge against Juvenal, that of indecency. To hear the clamour raised against him, it might be supposed, by one unacquainted with the times, that he was the only indelicate writer of his age and country. Yet Horace and Persius wrote with equal grossness: yet the rigid Stoicism of Seneca did not deter him from the use of expressions, which Juvenal perhaps would have rejected: yet the courtly Pliny poured out gratuitous indecencies in his frigid hendecasyllables, which he attempts to justify by the example of a writer to whose freedom the licentiousness of Juvenal is purity! It seems as if there was something of pique in the singular severity with which he is censured¹. His pure and sublime morality operates as a tacit reproach on the generality of mankind, who seek to indemnify themselves by questioning the sanctity they cannot but respect; and find a secret pleasure in persuading one another that "this dreaded satirist" was at heart no inveterate enemy to the licentiousness which he so vehemently reprehends.

When we consider the unnatural rices at which Juvenal directs his indignation, and reflect, at the same time, on the peculiar qualities of his mind, we shall not find much cause perhaps for wonder at the strength of his expressions. I should resign him in silence to the hatred of mankind, if his aim, like that of too many others, whose works are read with delight, had been to render vice amiable, to fling his seducing colours over impurity, and inflame the passions by meretricious hints at what is only innoxious when exposed in native deformity: but when I find that his views are to render depravity loathsome; that every thing which can alarm and disgust, is directed at her in his terrible page, I forget the grossness of the execution in the excellence of the design. *ibid.* pp. lxvii lxviii.

Thus much may suffice for Juvenal: but shame and sorrow on the head of him, who presumes to transfer his grossness into the vernacular tongues! Though I have given him entire, I have endeavoured to make him speak as he would have spoken if he had lived among us; when, refined with the age, he would have fulminated against impurity in terms, to which, though delicacy might disavow them, manly decency might listen without offence. *ibid.* p. lxxiii.

¹ Bernays accounts in like manner for charges brought against the cynics by a society which feared their unappealing censures. So amongst us, reviewers of high pretension, reserving all their indignation for the ladies who disclose wrongs done to their sex, have not a word to say against the fashionable wrong-doers who interpret reticence as condonation or secret approval.

CONTENTS OF THE LONGER NOTES.

	PAGES
PLATANUS	92, 98
FERULA	94, 884, 460
CONTROVERSIÆ AND EUASORIAN	95, 811, 834
TYRIAN PURPLE	98—100, 835
LEUCODUNENSIS ARA	105, 836
RHETOR DICTURUS	105, 106
MARIUS PRISCUS	107, 108
LENO ACCIPIAT MOECHI ROMA	111, 112
MAECENAS SUPINUS	114
POISONING	116—120, 163
OTARA	120—123
HORTI	123—126
PRAETORIA	126
ARGENTUM VETTIS	126, 127
DEUCALION	128—130
SORTES	129, 130
SPORTULA	134, 145, 146
TROICUGENAE	135, 136
ETHIAN SLAVES	137
PALLAS	139
LICINI	140, 840
ABSTRACT DIVINITIES	141—143, 841
ARABANCHES	147
COSTLY TABLES	149—151, 841
CRUDUM FAVONEM IN BALKRA PORTAS	153—155, 842
CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS	157
TIGELLINUS	158—161
TOMBS LINING THE HIGHWAY	167
BAIAE	171, 846
FIRES IN ROME	172, 880
RECITATIONS	173—183, 282—284, 289, 290, 846, 847
OTYENASIA	180, 854
LEX BOSCHIA	198, 873, 874
METIT BARRAM AMATI	201, 878, 879

	PAGES
UNCHASTE VESTALS	219
MULLUS	220, 427
APICIUS	221, 396
DELATORES	225, 226, 400
VIVARIA	226
WORSHIP OF THE EMPEROR	227, 404—406
DOMINUS (OF THE EMPEROR)	232
BEAR-FIGHTING	233, 409
DEGGARS ON THE ARICIAN BRIDGE	236
OYSTERS	239, 415
OLD WINE	240, 420, 421
THRASEA HELVIDIUSQUE	250, 421
BIRTHDAYS	251, 422
DECOCTA	253, 423
BREAD	255, 256, 417, 425
PAENULA	257
IECER ANKERIS	262, 430
FRATER	263, 433
BULLA	270
STUPIDI CAPITIBUS	272, 436, 437
APOLLINIS AEDES	281, 282, 442
ACTA	293, 294
MURMURA	301, 302
DECLAMATIONS ON TYRANTS	306, 307, 452
COLOR	308
INCOME OF RHETORICIANS	309
PUGNA FORI	314, 454, 455
SHOES OF SENATORS	318
PRÆCEPTOR PARENTIS LOCO	322
PAEDAGOGUS	323
POETS READ IN SCHOOLS	326—328, 462
FRIVOLOUS SCHOOL PROBLEMS	329
SYRIAN PLUMS AND FIGS	360, 361
SARINE OLIVES	361, 362
VARYING CONCEPTIONS OF DECENCY	365
PALLADIUM	370
SAMOTHRACUM ARAR	372
PAVING	388
LIGHTING	389, 390
CASTRUM	414
HOSTIUM MARE (CF. IND. 'HOSTES')	428
COTTA	446

D. IUNII IUVENALIS
SATURARUM
LIBER PRIMUS.

I

Semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam
vexatus totiens rauci Theside Cordi?
impune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,
hic elegos? impune diem consumpserit ingens
5 Telephus, aut summi plena iam margine libri
scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?
nota magis nulli domus est sua, quam mihi lucus
Martis et Acoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani. quid agant venti, quas torquent umbras
10 Aeacus, unde alius furtivae devehat aurum
pelliculae, quantas iaculetur Monychus ornos,
Frontonis platani convulsaque marmora clamant
semper et adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae:
exspectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.
15 et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, et nos
consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum
dormiret; stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique
vatibus occurras, periturae parcere chartae.
cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
20 per quem magnus equos Auruncae flexit alumnus,
si vacat ac placidi rationem admittitis, edam.
Cum tener uxorem ducat spado, Mevia Tuscum
figat aprum et nuda teneat venabula mamma,

patricios omnes opibus cum provocet unus
 quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat,
 cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi
 Crispinus, Tyrias umero revocante lacernae,
 ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum,
 nec sufferre queat maioris pondera gemmae,
 difficile est saturam non scribere. nam quis iniquae
 tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se,
 caesidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis
 plena ipso, post hunc magni delator amici
 et cito rapturus de nobilitate comosa
 quod superest, quem Massa timet, quem munero palpat
 Carus et a trepido Thymelo summissa Latino,
 cum te summoveant qui testamenta merentur
 noctibus, in caelum quos evchit optima summi
 nunc via processus, vetulae vesica beatae?
 unciolam Proculius habet, sed Gillo deuncem,
 partes quaeque suas, ad mensuram inguinis heros.
 accipiat sane mercedem sanguinis et sic
 palleat, ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,
 aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram.
 quid referam quanta siccum iecur ardeat ira,
 cum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator
 pupilli prostantis, et hic damnatus inani
 iudicio (quid enim salvis infamia nummis?)
 exul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis
 iratis, at tu victrix provincia ploras?
 haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna?
 haec ego non agitem? sed quid magis? Heracleas
 aut Diomedaeas aut mugitum labyrinthi
 et mare percussam puero fabrumque volentem,
 cum leno accipiat moechi bona, si capiendi
 fas nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
 doctus et ad calicem vigilantem stertere naso;

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armigero! simplexne furor sestertia centum
 perdere et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
 quis totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem
 secreto cenavit avus? nunc sportula primo
 limine parva sedet turbæ rapienda togatae:
 ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat, ne
 suppositus venias ac falso nomine poscas.
 agnitus accipies. iubet a praecone vocari
 ipsos Troiugenas (nam vexant limen et ipsi
 nobiscum:) 'da praetori, da deinde tribuno.'
 sed libertinus prior est. 'prior,' inquit 'ego adsum.
 cur timeam dubitemve locum defendere, quamvis
 natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestras
 arguerint, licet ipse negem? sed quinque tabernae
 quadringenta parant. quid confert purpura maior
 optandum, si Laurenti custodit in agro
 conductas Corvinus oves, ego possideo plus
 Pallanto et Licinis? expectent ergo tribuni,
 vincant divitiæ, sacro ne cedat honori,
 nuper in hanc urbem podibus qui venerat albis,
 quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima divitiarum
 maiestas, etsi funesta pecunia templo
 nondum habitas, nullas nummorum creximus aras,
 ut colitur Pax atque Fides Victoria Virtus
 quoque salutato cropitat Concordia nido.
 sed cum summus honor finito computet anno,
 sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,
 quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est
 et panis fumusque domi? densissima centum
 quadrantes leotica petit, sequiturque maritum
 languida vel praegnas et circumducitur uxor.
 hic petit absenti nota iam callidus arte,
 ostendens vacuum et clausam pro coniuge sellam.
 'Galla mea est,' inquit, 'citius dimittite. moraris?'

profer Galla caput: noli vexare, quiescet.'

Ipsæ dicæ pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum:
 sportula, deinde forum iurisquo peritus Apollo
 atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere
 130 nescio quis titulos Aegyptius atque Arabarches,
 cuius ad effigiem non tantum meior fas est.
 vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes
 vota quo deponunt, quamquam longissima cenæ
 spes homini: caulis miscris atque ignis emendus.
 135 optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit
 rex horum, vacuisque toris tantum ipse iacebit.
 nam de tot pulchris et latis orbibus et tam
 antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.
 nullus iam parasitus erit. sed quis ferat istas
 140 luxuriæ sordes? quanta est gula, quæ sibi totos
 ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum:
 pocna tamen præcens, cum tu deponis amictus
 turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.
 hinc subitæ mortes atque intestata senectus,
 145 it nova nec tristis per cunctas fabula cenæ,
 ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.
 Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat
 posteritas; eadem facient cupientque minores,
 150 omno in præcipiti vitium stetit; utere velis,
 totos pando sinus! dicas hic forsitan: 'unde
 ingenium par materiae? unde illa priorum
 scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet
 simplicitas "cuius non audeo dicere nomen?
 quid refert dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?"
 155 pono Tigellinum, taeda lucebis in illa,
 quæ stantes ardent, qui fixo pectore fumant,
 et latum media sulcum deducit harena.'
 qui dedit ergo tribus patris aconita, vehatur
 pensilibus plumis, atque illinc despiciat nos?

'cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum.
 accusator erit qui verbum dixerit "hic est."
 securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem
 committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles
 aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus:
 ense velut stricto quotiens Lucilius ardens
 infromuit, rubet auditor, cui frigida mens est
 criminibus, tacita sudant praeccordia culpa.
 inde irae et lacrimae. tecum prius ergo voluta
 haec animo ante tubas. galeatum sero duelli
 paenitet.' experiar, quid concedatur in illos,
 quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

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III

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
 laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
 destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.
 ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni
 accessus. ego vel Prochytae praepono Suburae.
 nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non
 deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus
 tectorum adsiduos ac millo pericula saevae
 urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?
 sed dum tota domus reda componitur una,
 substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.
 hic, ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae,
 nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur
 Iudaea, quorum cophinus sacrumque supellex—
 omnis enim populo mercedem pendere iussa est
 arbor, et eiectis mendicat silva Camenis—
 in vallem Egeriae descendimus et speluncas
 dissimiles variis. quanto praesentius esset

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carus erit Verri, qui Verrem tempore quo vult
accusare potest. tanti tibi non sit opaci
omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum, 55
ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas
tristis et a magno semper timcaris amico.

Quae nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris
et quos praecipue fugiam, properabo fateri,
nec pudor obstat. non possum ferre, Quirites, 60
Graecam urbem. quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei?
iam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas
obliquas nec non gentilia tympana secum
vexit et ad circum iussas prostare puellas: 65
ite quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra!
rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
et ceromatico fert niceteria collo!
hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictas,
hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis, 70
Esquillas dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
ingenium velox, audacia perditas, sermo
promptus et Isaeo torrentior. ede, quid illum
esse putes? quem vis hominem secum attulit ad nos: 75
grammaticus rhetor geometres pictor aliptes
augur schoenobates medicus magus, omnia novit
Graeculus esuriens: in caelum, iusseris, ibit.
in summa, non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax,
qui sumpsit pinnae, mediis sed natus Athonis. 80
horum ego non fugiam conchylia? me prior ille
signabit fultusque toro meliore recumbet,
adventus Romam quo pruna et cottona vento?
usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum
hausit Aventini baca nutrita Sabina? 85
quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat

sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
et longum invalidi collum cervicibus aequat
Herculis Antaeum procul a tellure tenentis,
90 miratur vocem angustam, qua deterius nec
ille sonat, quo mordetur gallina marito?
haec eadem licet et nobis laudare; sed illis
creditur. an melior, cum Thaida sustinet aut cum
uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo
95 cultam palliolo? mulier nempe ipsa videtur,
non persona loqui, vacua et plana omnia dicas
infra ventriculum et tenui distantia rima.
nec tamen Antiochus, nec erit mirabilis illic
aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo:
100 natio comoeda est. rides, maiore cachinno
concutitur; flet, si lacrimas conspexit amici.
nec dolet; igniculum brumae si tempore poscas,
accipit endromidem; si dixeris "aestuo," sudat.
[non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni]
105 nocte dieque potest aliena sumero vultum
a facie, iactare manus, laudare paratus,
si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus,
si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.
praeterea sanctum nihil est nec ab inguine tutum,
110 non matrona laris, non filia virgo, neque ipse
sponsus levis adhuc, non filius ante pudicus;
horum si nihil est, aviam resupinat amici.
[scire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.]
et quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, transi
115 gymnasia atque audi facinus maioris abollae.
stoicus occidit Baream delator, amicum
discipulumque senex, ripa nutritus in illa,
ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.
non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
120 Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus,

qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,
solus habet; nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem
exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno,
limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi
servitii; nusquam minor est iactura clientis.

Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus
currere, cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire
praecipitem iubeat, dudum vigilantibus orbis,
ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet?
divitis hic servi cludit latus ingenuorum
filius; alter enim quantum in legione tribuni
accipiunt donat Calvinæ vel Catiæ, ut
semel aut iterum super illam palpitet, at tu,
cum tibi vestiti facies scorti placet, haeres
et dubitas alta Chionem deducere sella.
da testem Romae tam sanctum, quam fuit hospes
numinis Idaei, procedat vel Numa vel qui
servavit trepidam flagranti ex aede Minervam:
protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet
quaestio "quot pascit servos? quot possidet agri
iugera? quam multa magnaue paropside cenat?"
quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
tantum habet et fidei. iures licet et Samothracum
et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper
creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis.
quid quod materiam praebet causasque iocorum
omnibus hic idem, si foeda et scissa lacerna,
si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
pelle patet, vel si consueto vulnere crassum
atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix?
nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
quam quod ridiculos homines facit. "exeat," inquit,
"si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri,

155 cuius res legi non sufficit, et sedeant hic
lenonum pueri quocumque e fornice nati,
hic plaudat nitidi praeconis filius inter
pinnirapi cultos iuvenes iuvenesque lanistae;
125 sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni."

160 quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellae
sarcinulis impar? quis pauper scribitur heres?
quando in consilio est aedilibus? agmine facto
debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites.

130 haut facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus opstat

165 res angusta domi, sed Romae durior illis
conatus, magno hospitium miserabile, magno
servorum ventres et frugi cenula magno.
fictilibus cenare pudet, quod turpe negabis
135 translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam

170 contentusque illic veneto duroque cucullo.
pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua
nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. ipsa dierum
festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
140 maiestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum

175 exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum
in gremio matris formidat rusticus infans,
aequales habitus illic similesque videbis
orchestram et populum, clari velamen honoris
145 sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albæ.

180 hic ultra vires habitus nitor, hic aliquid plus
quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
paupertate omnes. quid te moror? omnia Romae
150 cum pretio. quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes,

185 ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?
ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati,
plena domus libis venalibus. accipe et istud
fermentum tibi habe: praestare tributa clientes

cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.

Quis timet aut timuit gelida Praeneste ruinam,
aut positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis, aut
simplicibus Gabiis, aut proni Tiburis arce?
nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
magna parte sui: nam sic labentibus obstat
vilicus et, veteris rimae cum textit hiatum,
securos pendente iubet dormire ruina.
vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, nulli
nocte metus. iam poscit aquam, iam frivola transfert
Ucalegon, tabulata tibi iam tertia fumant,
tu nescis. nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,
ultimus ardebit, quem tegula sola tuetur
a pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.
lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex,
ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra
cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron,
iamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos,
et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.
nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
perdidit infelix totum nihil; ultimus autem
aerumnae est cumulus, quod nudum et frustra rogantem
nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque iuvabit.
si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater,
pullati proceres, differt vadimonia praetor;
tunc gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.
ardet adhuc, et iam accurrit qui marmora donet,
conferat impensas: hic nuda et candida signa,
hic aliquid praeclarum Euphranoris et Polyditi,
phaecasiatorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,
hic modium argenti. meliora ac plura reponit
Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito iam
suspectus, tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes.

si potes avelli circensibus, optima Sorae
aut Fabrateriae domus aut Frusinone paratur,
125 quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec recte movendus
in tenuis plantas facili defunditur haustu.
vive bidentis amans et culti vilicus horti,
195 unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreia.
est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu,
unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae.

Plurimus hic aeger moritur vigilando; sed ipsam
languorem peperit cibus imperfectus et haerens
ardenti stomacho, nam quae meritoria somnum
200 admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe,
inde caput morbi. redarum transitus arto
vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandrae
eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis,

Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
205 dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburno,
atque obiter leget aut scribit vel dormiet intus,
namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra,
ante tamen veniet. nobis properantibus obstat
unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
245 qui sequitur, ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam;
pinguia crura luto; planta mox undique magna
calcor et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.
215 nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
220 acinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum
255 plaustra vehunt, nutant alte populoque minantur.

nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat
axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
invenit? obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
more animae. domus interea secura patellas
iam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis
strigilibus et pleno componit lintea guto.
haec inter pueros vario properantur, at ille
iam sedet in ripa tactrumque novicius horret
porthmæ, nec sperat cenosi gurgitis alium
infelix, nec habet quem porrigat oro tridentem.

Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis,
quod spatium tectis sublimibus, unde cerebrum
testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi
et subiti casus improvidus, ad cenam si
intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestras.
ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tocum,
ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelvea.
ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,
dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus.
[ergo non aliter poterit dormire? quibusdam]
somnia rixa facit. sed quamvis improbus annis
atque mero fervens cavet hunc, quem coccinea laena
vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
multum praeterea flammularum et aenea lampas;
mae, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen
candelae, cuius dispenso et tempero filum,
contemnit. miserae cognosce procemia rixae,
si rixa est, ubi tu pulas, ego vapulo tantum.
stat contra stare iubet. parere necesse est,

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Ecce iterum Crispinus, et est mihi saepe vocandus
 ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
 a vitiis, aegrae solaque libidine fortes
 deliciae: viduas tantum spernatur adulter.
 quid refert igitur, quantis iumenta fatiget
 porticibus, quanta nemorum vectetur in umbra,
 iugera quot vicina foro, quas emerit aedes
 [nemo malus felix, minime corruptor et idem]
 incestus, cum quo nuper vittata iacebat
 sanguine adhuc vivo terram subitura sacerdos?
 sed nunc de factis levioribus—et tamen alter
 si fecisset idem, caderet sub iudice morum,
 nam quod turpe bonis, Titio Seioque, decebat
 Crispinum—quid agas, cum dira et foedior omni
 crimine persona est? nullum sex milibus emit,
 aequantem sano paribus sestertia libris,
 ut perhibent qui de magnis maiora loquuntur.
 consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto
 praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi;
 est ratio ulterior, magnae si misit amicae,
 quae vehitur cluso latis specularibus antro.
 nil tale exspectes, emit sibi multa videmus,
 quae miser et frugi non fecit Apicius. hoc tu,
 succinctus patria quondam, Crispine, papyro,
 hoc pretio squamam? potuit fortasse minoris
 piscator quam piscis emi; provincia tanti
 vendit agros, sed maiores Apulia vendit.
 quales tunc epulas ipsum gluttisse putamus
 induperatorem, cum tot sestertia partem
 exiguae et modicae sumptam de margine cenae
 purpureus magni ructarit scurra Palati,
 iam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat

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isto dies, propera stomachum laxare saginam,
 et tua servatum consume in saecula rhombum;
 ipse capi voluit. quid apertius? et tamen illi
 surgebant cristae. nihil est quod credere de se
 non possit, cum laudatur dis aequa potestas
 sed derat pisci patinae mensura. vocantur
 ergo in consilium procures, quos oderat illo,
 in quorum facie miserae magnaeque sodebat
 pallor amicitiae. prius, clamante Liburno
 'currite, iam scedit' rapta properabat abolla
 Pegasus attonitus positus modo vilicus urbi,
 [anne aliud tunc praefecti? quorum optimus atque]
 interpres legum sanctissimus, omnia quamquam
 temporibus diris tractanda putabat inermi
 iustitia. venit et Crispi iucunda senectus,
 cuius erant mores qualis facundia, mite
 ingenium. maria ac terras populosque regenti
 quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
 saevitiam damnare et honestum adferre liceret
 consilium? sed quid violentius auro tyranni,
 cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimbo
 vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?
 ille igitur numquam direxit brachia contra
 torrentem, nec civis erat, qui libera posset
 verba animi proferre et vitam inpendere vero.
 sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit
 solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula
 proximus eiusdem properabat Acilius aevi
 cum iuvene indigno, quem mors tam saeva maneret
 et domini gladiis tam festinata. sed olim
 prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus,
 unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
 profuit ergo nihil misero, quod comminus uras
 agebat Numides Albana nudus harena

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tempore iam, Caesar, figuli tua castra sequantur.
 vicit digna viro sententia: noverat ille
 luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis
 iam medias aliamque famem, cum pulmo Falerno
 arderet. nulli maior fuit usus edendi
 tempestate mea: Circeis nata forent an
 Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
 ostrea, callebat primo deprædare morsu;
 et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.
 surgitur, et misso procures exiit iubentur
 consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
 traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,
 tamquam de Cattis aliquid torvisque Sycambriis
 dicturus, tamquam e diversis partibus orbis
 anxia præcipiti venisset epistula pinna.

atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset
 tempora sacvitiæ, claras quibus abetulit urbi
 inlustresque animas impune et vindice nullo
 sed periit, postquam Cerdonibus esse timendus
 coeperat: hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede madenti.

V

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
 ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra:
 si potes illa pati, quæ nec Sarmenus iniquas
 Caesaris ad mensas nec vilis Gabba tulisset,
 quamvis iurato metuam tibi credere testi.
 ventre nihil novi frugalius; hoc tamen ipsum
 defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
 nulla crepido vacat, nusquam pons et tegetis pars
 dimidia brevior? tantine iniuria cenæ?

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10 tam ieiuna fames cum possit honestius illic
 et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini.

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Primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere iussus
 mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
 fructus amicitiae magnæ cibus; inputat hunc rex
 15 et quamvis rarum tamen inputat. ergo duos post
 si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
 tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto:

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'una sinus' ait. votorum summa. quid ultra
 quaeris? habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum
 20 debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
 tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem
 sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore, quo se
 frigida circumagunt pigri serracæ Bootæ.
 qualis cena tamen? vinum, quod sucida nolit

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25 lana pati: de conviva Corybanta videbis.
 iurgia proludent; sed mox et pocula torques
 saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa,
 inter vos quotiens libertorumque cohortem
 pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagona.

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ipse capillato diffusum consule potat
 calcitamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,
 cardiaco numquam cyathum missurus amico;
 cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
 Setinis, cuius patriam titulumque senectus

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delevit multa veteris fuligine testæ,
 quale coronati Thræscæ Helvidiusque bibebant
 Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, ipse capaces
 Heliadum crustas et inæquales berullo

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Virro tenet phialas: tibi non committitur aurum,
 40 vel si quando datur, custos adfixus ibidem,
 qui numeret gemmas, unguis observet acutos.
 da veniam: præclara illi laudatur iaspis.
 nam Virro, ut multi, gemmas ad pocula transfert

a digitis, quas in vaginae fronte solebat
ponere zelotype iuvenis praelatus Iarbae:
tu Beneventani auctoris nomen habentem
siccabis calicem nasorum quattuor ac iam
quassatum et rupto poscentem sulphura vitro.
si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque,
frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis:
[non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar?]
vos aliam potatis aquam. tibi pocula cursor
Gaetululus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri
et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,
clivosae veheris dum per monumenta Latinae:
flos Asiae ante ipsum pretio maiore paratus,
quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci
et, ne te teneam, Romanorum omnia regum
frivola. quod cum ita sit, tu Gaetululum Ganymedem
respice, cum sities. nescit tot milibus emptus
pauperibus miscere puer: sed forma, sed aetas
digna supercilio. quando ad te pervenit ille?
quando rogatus adest calidae gelidaeque minister?
quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti,
quodque aliquid poscas, et quod se stante recumbas.
[maxima quaeque domus servis est plena superbis.]
ecce alius quanto porrexit murmure panem
vix fractum, solidae iam mucida frusta farinae
quae genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum:
sed tener et niveus mollique siligine factus
servatur domino. dextram cohibere memento,
salva sit artoptae reverentia. finge tamen te
inprobulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat:
'vis tu consuetis audax conviva canistris
impleri panisque tui novisse colorem?'
'scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod saepe relicta
coniuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri

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Esquillas, fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus
Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo!"
80 aspice, quam longo distinguat pectore lancem,
: quae fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique saepe
asparagis qua despiciat convivia cauda,
dum venit excelsi manibus sublata ministri:
sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo
85 ponitur exigua feralis cena patella.
ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, at hic qui
pallidus avertitur misero tibi caulis olebit
lanternam: illud enim vestris datur alveolis, quod
canna Micipsarum prora subvexit acuta,
90 propter quod Romae cum Boccare nemo lavatur,
[quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atria.]
nullus erit domini, quem misit Corsica vel quem
Tauromenitanae rupes, quando omne peractum est
et iam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula sacvit
95 retibus assiduis penitus scrutante macello
proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.
instruit ergo focum provincia, sumitur illinc
quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia vendat.
Virroni muraena datur, quae maxima venit
100 gurgite de Siculo; nam dum se continet Auster,
dum sedet et siccatur madidas in carcere pinnae,
contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim.
vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae,
aut glacie aspersus maculis Tiberinus et ipse -
105 vernula riparum, pinguis torrente cloaca
et solitus mediae cryptam penetrare Suburae.
Ipsi pauca velim, facilem si praebet aurem.
'nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amicis
a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat
110 largiri; namque et titulis et fascibus olim
maior habebatur donandi gloria: solum

paucius, ut cenes civiliter; hoc face et esto,
esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.

Anteris ante ipsum magni iocur, anasibus per
115 stilia, et flui dignus ferro Meleagri
fatus aper; post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver
tune erit et fastent optata tenuis cenes
antares. 'tibi habo frumentum,' Alledius inquit,
120 'o Libye, disrumpo boves, dum tubera mittas.'
structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit,
stantem spectes et chironomenta volanti
cubella, donec peragat dictata magistri
canta; nec minimo pene discrimine refert,
125 que gastru leporis et que gallina sacetur.
dantur planta, volat ictus ab Hercule Cacus,
et pascere foris, si quid temptaveris unquam
hibere, tamquam habeas tria nomina. quando propinat
Virro tibi simitve tuis contacta labellis
130 pocula? quis vestrum tenerarius usque adeo, quis
peditus, ut dicat regi 'hibe' plurima sunt, quas
non audent homines pertum dicere laeta;
quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis
et melior satis donaret homuncio, quantus
135 ex nihilo, quantus feres Virronis amicus!
'de Trebio! pone ad Trebium! vis fater ab ipso
libus? o munus, vobis hunc praestat honorem,
ispe estis fater. dominus tamen et domini rex
et vis tu furi, nullus tibi parvulus aula
140 faret Achens nec filia dulcior illo.

[iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.]
set tua nunc Mygale pariat licet et pueros tres
in gremium patris fundat simul, ipse loquaci
gaudebit nido, viridem thoraca iubebit
erri minimasque nuces assemque rogatum,
mensam quotiens parasitus venerit infans.

vilibus ancipitos fungi ponentur amicis,
boletus domino, set quales Claudius edit
ante illum uxoris, post quem nil amplius edit.
Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa iubebit
150 poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore,
qualia perpetuus Phaeacum autumnus habebat,
credere quae possis subropta sororibus Afris;
tu scabio frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit
qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
155 dicit ab hirsuta iaculum torquere capella.
forsitan impensae Virronem parcere credas;
hoc agit, ut doleas; nam quae comoedia, mimus
quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt,
si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundero bilem
160 cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari.
tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris:
captum te nidore suae putat ille culinae,
nec male coniectat; quis enim tam nudus, ut illum
bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum
165 vel nodus tantum et signum de paupore loro?
apes bene cenandi vos decipit, 'ecce dabit iam
somesum leporem atque aliquid de clunibus apri,
ad nos iam veniet minor altis,' inde parato
intactoque omnes et stricto pane tacetia.
170 ille sapit, qui te sic utitur. omnia ferre
si potes, et debes: pulsandum vertice raso
praebebis quandoque caput, nec dura timebis
flagra pati his epulis et tali dignus amico.

D. IUNII IUVENALIS SATURARUM

LIBER TERTIUS

VII

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Caesare tantum,
 solus enim tristes hac tempestate Camoenas
 respexit, cum iam celebres notique poetae
 balneolum Gabii, Romae conducere furnos
 temptarent, nec focum alii nec turpo putarent
 praecones fieri, cum desertis Aganippes
 vallibus euriens migraret in atria Clio.
 nam si Picria quadrans tibi nullus in umbra
 ostendatur, ames nomen victumque Machacrae
 et vendas potius, commissa quod auctio vendit
 stantibus, oenophorum tripodes armaria cistas,
 Alcithoen Pacci, Thebas et Terea Fausti.
 hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi,'
 quod non vidisti. faciant equites Asiani
 quamquam et Cappadoces; faciant equites Bithyni,
 altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.
 nemo tamen studiis indignum ferre laborem
 cogetur posthac, nectit quicumque canoris
 eloquium vocale modis laurumque momordit.
 hoc agite, o iuvenes! circumspicit et stimulat vos
 materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit.
 siqua aliunde putas rerum expectanda tuarum
 praecidia atque ideo crocea membrana tabella
 impletur, lignorum aliquid posce ocus et quas
 componis dona Veneris, Telesino, marito;
 aut clude et positos tinea pertundo libellos.
 frange miser calamos vigilataque proelia dele,
 pui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
 et dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.
 res nulla ulterior: didicit iam dives avarus
 antum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,
 pueri Iunonis avem. sed defluit aetas

VII

et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonia.
 taedia tunc subeunt animos, tunc aeque suam
 35 Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus.
 Accipe nunc artes, ne quid tibi conferat
 quem colis et Musarum et Apollinis aedo relic
 ipse facit versus atque uni cedit Homero
 propter mille annos, et si dulcedine famae
 40 succensus recites, maculosas commodat acdes:
 haec longe ferrata domus serviro iubetur,
 in qua sollicitas imitatur ianua portas.
 scit dare liberos extrema in parte sedentis
 ordinis et magnas comitum disponere voces;
 45 nemo dabit regum quanti subsellia constant
 et quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo
 quacque reportandis posita est orchestra cathedra.
 nos tamen hoc agimus tenuique in pulvere sulcos
 ducimus et litus sterili versamus aratro.
 50 nam si discedas, laqueo tenet ambitiosum
 [consuetudo mali; tenet insanabile multos]
 scribendi cacoethes et aegro in corde senescit.
 sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena,
 qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, nec qui
 55 communi feriat carmen triviale moneta,
 hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare et sentio tantum,
 anxietate carens animus facit, omnis acerbi
 impatiens, cupidus silvarum aptusque bibendis
 fontibus Aonidum. neque enim cantare sub antro
 60 Pierio thyrsusque potest contingere maesta
 paupertas atque aeris inops, quo nocte dieque
 corpus eget, satur est, cum dicit Horatius 'euhoe!'
 qui locus ingenio, nisi cum se carmine solo
 vexant et dominis Cirrae Nysaeque feruntur
 65 pectora vestra duas non admittentia curas?
 magnae mentis opus nos de Iodice paranda

attonitae, currus et equos faciesque deorum
 aspicere et qualis Rutulum confundat Erinya.
 nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desset
 hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri. 70
 surda nihil gerneret grave bucina. poscimus, ut sit
 non minor antiquo Rubrenus Lappa cothurno,
 cuius et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atrous?
 non habet infelix Numitor quod mittat amico,
 Quintillae quod donet habet, nec defuit illi 75
 unde emeret multa pascendum carno leonem
 iam domitum. constat leviori belua sumpta
 nimirum, et capiunt plus intestina poetae.
 contentus fama iaceat Lucanus in hortis
 marmoreis; at Serrano tenuique Saleio 80
 gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est?
 curritur ad vocem iucundam et carmen amicae
 Thebaidos, lactam cum fecit Statius urbem
 promisitque diem: tanta dulcedine captos
 adfcit ille animos, tantaque libidine volgi 85
 auditur; sed cum fregit subsellia versu,
 cecidit, intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven.
 ille et militiae multis largitus honorem
 somnolenti digitos vatum circumligat auro.
 quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio. tu Camerinos 90
 et Barcam, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
 praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.
 haut tamen invidens vati, quem pulpita pascunt.
 quis tibi Maecenas, quis nunc erit aut Proculus
 aut Fabius, quis Cotta iterum, quis Lentulus alter? 95
 tunc per ingenio pretium, tunc utile multis
 pallere et vinum toto nescire Decembri.
 Vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum
 scriptores? petit his plus temporis atque olei plus.
 nulla quippe modo millenesima pagina surgit 100

et tamen est illis hoc utile, purpura vendit 135
causidicum, vendunt amethystina, convenit illis
et strepitu et facie maioris vivere census.
[sed finem impensae non servat prodiga Roma.]
fidimus eloquio? Ciceroni nemo ducentos
nunc dederit nummos, nisi fulsorit anulus ingens. 140
respicit haec primum qui litigat, an tibi servi
octo, decem comites, an post te sella, togati
ante pedes. ideo conducta Paulus agebat
sardoniche, atque ideo pluris quam Gallus agebat,
quam Basilus. rara in tenui facundia panno. 145
quando licet Basilo flentem producere matrem?
quis bene dicentem Basilum ferat? accipiat te
Gallia vel potius nutricula causidicorum
Africa, si placuit mercedem ponere linguae.
Declamare doces? o ferrea pectora Vetti, 150
cui perimit saevos classis numerosa tyrannos!
nam quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem stans
perforet atque eadem cantabit versibus isdem;
occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.
quis color et quod sit causae genus atque ubi summa 155
quaestio, quae veniant diversae forto sagittae,
nosse velint omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.
‘mercedem appollas? quid enim scio?’ ‘culpa docentis
scilicet arguitur, quod laeva parto mamillae
nil salit Arcadico iuveni, cuius mihi sexta 160
quaque die miserum dirus caput Annibal implet;
quidquid id est, de quo deliberat, an petat urbem
a Cannis, an post nimbos et fulmina cautus
circumagat madidas a tempestate cohortes.
quantum vis stipulare, et protinus accipe, quod do, 165
ut totiens illum pater audiat.’ haec alii sex
vel plures uno conclamant ore sophistae,
et verni agitant lites raptore relicto;

paenituit multos vanae sterilisque cathedrae,
sicut Theramynachi probat exitus atque Secundi
Carinatis: et hunc inopem vidistis, Athenae,
nil praetor gelidas ausae conferre ciuitas.
di, maiorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram
spirantisque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver,
qui praeceptorem sancti voluere parentis
esse loco! metuens virgae iam grandis Achilles
cantabat patriis in montibus et cui non tunc
eliceret risum citharoedi cauda magistri;
sed Rufum atque alios caedit sua quemque iuventus,
Rufum, quem totiens Ciceronem Allobroga dixit.

Quis gremio Coladi doctique Palaemonis adfert
quantum grammaticus meruit labor? et tamen ex hoc
quodcumque est (minus est autem quam rhetoris aera)
discipuli custos praemordet accenonotus,
et qui disponent, franget sibi. cede, Palaemon,
et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam
instititor hibernae tegotis niveique cadurci:
dummodo non pereat, mediae quod noctis ab hora
sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet,
qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro;
dummodo non pereat, totidem olfocisae lucernae,
quae stabant pueri, cum totus decolor caset
Flaccus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.
rara tamen merces, quae cognitione tribuni
non egent. sed vos saevas inponite leges,
ut praeceptori verborum regula constet,
ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes
tamquam ungues digitosque suos, ut forte rogatus,
dum petit aut thermas aut Phoebi balnea, dicat
nutricem Anchiae, nomen patriamque novercae
Anchemoli, dicat quot Acestes vixerit annis,
quod Sileus Phrygius vini donaverit urnas.

exigite ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat,
ut si quis cera voltum facit; exigite ut sit
et pater ipsius coetus, ne turpia ludant,
ne faciant vicibus. non est leve tot puerorum
observare manus oculosque in fine trementia.
'haec,' inquit, 'cura: set cum se verterit annus,
accipe, victori populus quod postulat, aurum.'

VIII

Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo
sanguine censeri, pictos ostendere vultus
maiorum et stantis in curribus Aemilianos
et Curios iam dimidios umerosque minorem
Corvinum et Calbam auriculis nasoque carentem?
quis fructus, generis tabula iactare capaci
[Corvinum, posthac multa contingere virga],
fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,
si coram Lepidis male vivitur? effigies quo
tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox
ante Numantinos, si dormire incipis ortu
luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?
cur Allobrogicis et magna gaudeat ara
natus in Herculeo Fabius lare, si cupidus, si
vanus et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna,
si tenerum attritus Catinensi pumice lumbum
squalentis traducit avos emptorque veneni
frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem?
tota licet veteres exornent undique ceras
atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.
Paulus vel Coeus vel Drusus moribus ceto,
hos ante effigies maiorum pone tuorum,

praecedant ipse illi te consule virga.
 prima mihi debes animi bona. sanctus haberi
 iustitiaeque tenax factis dictisque mereris,
 agnosco procerem; salve, Gaetahico, seu tu
 Silanus, quocumque alio de sanguine; rarus
 civis et egregius patriae contingis ovanti;
 exclamare libet, populus quod clamat Osiri
 invento. quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui
 indignus genere et praeclearo nomine tantum
 insignis? nanum cuiusdam Atlanta vocamus,
 Aethiopem Cycnum, parvam extortamque puellam
 Europen; canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
 levibus et siccae lambentibus ora lucernae
 nomen erit pardas tigris leo, si quid adhuc est
 quod fremit in terris violentius. ergo cavebis
 et metues, ne tu sic Creticus aut Camerinus.

Hic ego quem monui? tecum est mihi sermo, Bubelli
 Blanda. tumes alto Drusorum stommate, tamquam
 feceris ipse aliquid, propter quod nobilis esces,
 ut te conciperet quae sanguine fulget Iuli,
 non quae ventoso conducta sub aggere textit.
 'res humiles,' inquit, 'vulgi pars ultima nostri,
 quorum nemo queat patriam monstrare parentis:
 at ego Cecropides' vivas et originis huius
 gaudia longa feras! tamen ima plebe Quiritum
 facundum invenies; solet hic defendere causas
 nobilis indocti; veniet de plebe togata,
 qui iuris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat.
 hic petit Euphraten iuvenis domitque Batavi
 custodes aquilas armis industrius: at tu
 nil nisi Cecropides truncoque similis Hermac.
 nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod
 illi marmorum caput est, tua vivit imago.
 ille mihi, Tenserum proles, animalia nota

quis generosa putet, nisi fortia? nempe volucrem
 sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
 fervet et exultat rauco victoria circo.

60 nobilis hic, quocumque venit de gramine, cuius
 clara fuga ante alios et primus in aequore pulvis;
 sed venale pecus Coryphaei posteritas et
 Hirpini, si rara iugo Victoria sedit.

30 nil ibi maiorum respectus, gratia nulla
 65 umbrarum; dominos pretiis mutare iubentur
 exiguis, trito ducunt epiroclia collo
 segnipedes dignique molam versare Nepotia.

33 ergo ut miremur te, non tua, privum aliquid da,
 quod possim titulis incidere praeter honores,

70 quos illis damus ac dedimus, quibus omnia debes.

Haec satis ad iuvenem, quem nobis fama superbum
 tradit et inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo.
 rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa
 fortuna; sed te censeri laude tuorum,

75 Pontice, noluerim sic ut nihil ipse futuras
 laudis agas. miserum est aliorum incumbere famae,
 ne conlapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.
 stratus humi palmas viduas desiderat ulmos.
 45 esto bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem

80 integer. ambiguae si quando citabere testis
 incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet ut sis
 falsus et admoto dictet periuria tauro,
 summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori
 et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

85 dignus morte perit, cenet licet ostrea centum
 Gaurana et Coemi toto mergatur aeno.
 expectata diu tandem provincia cum te
 rectorem accipiet, pone iras frena modumque,
 pone et avaritiae, miserere inopum sociorum:
 90 una vides regum vacuis exuta medulla.

respice, quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
 praemia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine iusto
 et Capito et Numitor ruerint damnante senatu,
 piratae Cilicum. sed quid damnatio confert?
 cum Pansa eripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit,
 praeconem, Chaerippe, tuis circumspice pannis,
 iamque tace; furor est post omnia perdere naulon.
 non idem gemitus olim neque vulnus erat par
 damnorum sociis florentibus et modo victis.
 plena domus tunc omnia, et ingens stabat acervos
 nummorum, Spartana ehlamys, conchylia Coa,
 et cum Parrasii tabulis signisque Myronis
 Phidiacum vivebat ebur, nec non Polycliti
 multus ubique labor, rarae sine Mentore mensae.
 inde Dolabellae atque hinc Antonius, inde
 sacrilegus Verres referebant navibus altis
 occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
 nunc sociis iuga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum
 et pater armenti capto eripiat agello,
 ipsi deinde lares, si quod spectabile signum.
 [si quis in aedicula deus unicus. haec etenim sunt
 pro summis, nam sunt haec maxima. despicias tu]
 forsitan inbellis Rhodios unctamque Corinthon
 despicias merito; quid resinata iuventus
 cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis?
 horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
 Illyricumque latus; parce et messoribus illis,
 qui saturant urbem circo scenaeque vacantem.
 quanta autem inde feros tam dirae praemia culpa,
 cum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros?
 curandum in primis, ne magna iniuria fiat
 fortibus et miseria. tollas licet omne quod usquam est
 auri atque argenti, solum gladiumque relinques.
 [et inculum et galeam: spoliatis arma supervunt.]

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oblivus adsiduo Syrophoenix udus amomo
 [currit, Idumaeae Syrophoenix incola portae]
 hospitis adfectu dominum regemque salutat,
 et cum venali Cyane succincta lagona.
 defensor culpae dicet mihi 'fecimus et nos
 haec iuvenae.' esto. desisti nempe, nec ultra
 fovisti errorem. breve sit, quod turpiter audeas,
 quaedam cum prima rescentur crimina barba,
 indulge veniam pueria. Lateranus ad illos
 thermarum calices inscriptaque lintea vadit
 maturus bello, Armeniae Syriaeque tuendis
 annibus et Rheno atque Histro; praestare Neronem
 securum valet haec aetas. mitte Ostia, Caesar,
 mitte, sed in magna legatum quaere popina;
 invenes aliquo cum percussore iacentem,
 permixtum nautis et furibus ac fugitivis,
 inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum
 et resupinati cessantia tympana galli.
 aequa ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus
 non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.
 quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum?
 nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas.
 at vos, Troiungae, vobis ignoscitis, et quae
 turpia Cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.

Quid, si numquam adeo foedis adeoque pudendis
 utimur exemplis, ut non peiora supersint?
 consumptis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locasti
 sipario, clamorū ageres ut phasma Catulli.
 Laureolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,
 indice me dignus vera cruce. nec tamen ipsi
 ignoscas populo; populi frons durior huius,
 qui sedet et spectat triacurria patriciorum,
 plantipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui
 Mamercorum alapas. quanti sua funera vendant,

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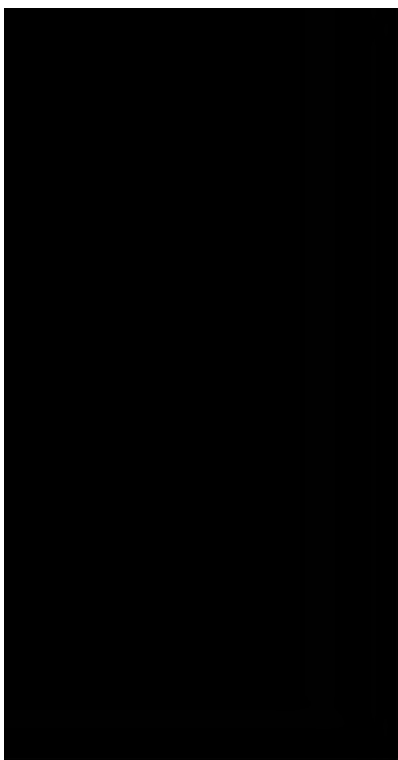
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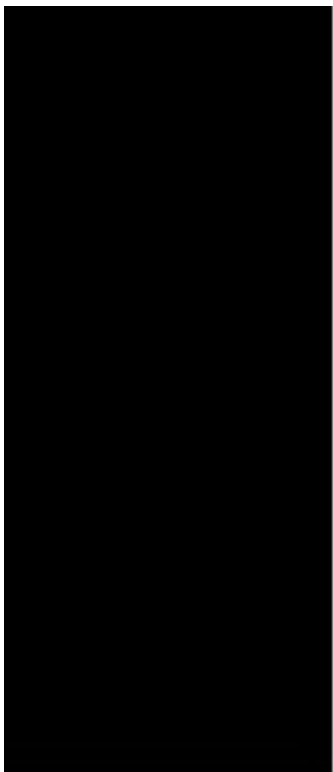
maiorum effigies habeant insignia vocis,
ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestae
syrma vel Antigoniae seu personam Menalippae,
et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.
quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi
inveniet quisquam sublimius? arma tamen vos
nocturna et flammis domibus templisque paratis,
ut Bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
aut quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coerces.
hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae
municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique
praesidium attonitis et in omni monte laborat.
tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi
nominis ac tituli, quantum vix Leucade, quantum
Thessaliae campis Octavius abstulit udo
caedibus assiduus gladio; set Roma parentem,
Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit.
Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro;
nodosam post haec frangebant vertice vitem,
si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra:
hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem,
atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
qui numquam attigerant maiora cadavera corvi,
nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.
plebeiae Deciorum animae, plebeiae fuerunt
nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
sufficiunt dis infernis terraeque parenti;
pluris enim Decii, quam quae servantur ab illis.
ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum:

prodita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
exulibus iuvenes ipsius consulis et quos
magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quae
265 imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit.
occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus,
matronis lugendus; at illos verbera iustis
adficiunt poenis et legum prima securia.
235 Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis
270 Acacidao similis Vulcaniaque arma capessas,
quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles,
et tamen ut longe repetas longeque revolvās
nomen, ab infami gentem deducis asylo:
maiorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum,
275 aut pastor fuit aut illud quod dicere nolo.

LIBER QUARTUS.

X

Omnibus in terris, quae sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangem, pauci dinoscere possunt
vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota
erroris nebula. quid enim ratione timemus
5 aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te
conatus non paeniteat votique peracti?
evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
di faciles; nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
253 militia; torrens dicendi copia multis
10 et sua mortifera est facundia, viribus illo
confusus periit admirandisque lacertis.
sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
strangulat et cuncta exuperans patrimonium census,
quanto delphinis ballaena Britannica maior.



temporibus diris igitur iussuque Neronis
 Longinum et magnos Senecae praedivitis hortos
 clausit et egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes
 tota cohors. rarus venit in cenacula miles.
 pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri,
 nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque timebis
 et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbras;
 cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
 prima fere vota et cunctis notissima templis
 divitiae, crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto
 nostra sit arca foro. sed nulla aconita bibuntur
 fictilibus; tunc illa time, cum pocula sumes
 gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.
 iamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter
 ridebat, quotiens de limine moverat unum
 protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor?
 sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni:
 mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit umor.
 perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
 Democritus, quamquam non essent urbibus illis
 praetexta et trabeae fasces lectica tribunal.
 quid si vidiasset praectorem curribus altis
 exstantem et medii sublimem pulvere circi
 in tunica Iovis et pictae Sarrana ferentem
 ex umeris aulaea togae magnaeque coronae
 tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
 quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul
 ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.
 da nunc et volucrum, sceptrum quae surgit eburno,
 illinc cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi
 agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites,
 defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.
 tum quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnis
 occursus hominum, cuius prudentia monstrat

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summos posse viros et magna exempla daturus
 50 vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci.
 ridebat curas, nec non et gaudia vulgi,
 interdum et lacrimas, cum fortunae ipse minaci
 mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.

Ergo supervacua aut ut perniciose petuntur,
 55 propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?

Quosdam praecipitat subiecta potentia magnae
 invidiae, mergit longa atque insignis honorum
 pagina. descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur,
 ipsas deinde rotas bigarum inpacta securis

60 caecidit et inmeritis franguntur crura caballis.
 iam strident ignes, iam foliis atque caminis
 ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens
 Seianus; deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
 fiunt urceoli pelves sartago matellae.

65 pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum
 cretatumque bovem, Seianus ducitur unco
 spectandus. gaudent omnes. 'quae labra, quis illi
 vultus erat! numquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
 hunc hominem. sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam

70 delator? quibus indicibus, quo teste probavit?'

"nil horum, verbosa et grandis epistula venit
 a Capreis." 'bene habet; nil plus interrogo.' sed quid
 turba Remi? sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit
 damnatos; idem populus, si Nortia Tusco

75 favisset, si oppressa foret secunda senectus
 principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora
 Augustum. iam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
 vendimus, effudit curas; nam qui dabat olim
 imperium fasces legiones omnia, nunc se

80 continet atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
 panem et circenses. 'perituros audio multos.'
 "nil dubium, magna est fornacula; pallidulus mi

Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obuius aram.
 quam timeo, victus ne poenas exigit Aiax
 ut male defensus! curramus praecipites et,
 dum iacet in ripa, calcemus Caesaris hostem.
 sed videant servi, ne quis neget et pavidum in ius
 cervice obstricta dominum trahat." hi sermones
 tunc de Seiano, secreta haec murmura vulgi.
 visne salutare sicut Seianus? habere
 tantundem atque illi summas donare curules,
 illum exercitibus praeponere, tutor haberi
 principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
 cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila cohortes,
 egregios equites et castra domestica? quidni
 haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
 posse volunt. sed quae praeclara et prospera tanti,
 ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum?
 huius, qui trahitur, praetextam sumere mavis,
 an Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas
 et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora
 frangere pannosus vacuis aedilis Ulubris?
 ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris
 Seianum; nam qui nimios optabat honores
 et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
 excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset
 casus et impulsae praeceps immane ruinae.
 quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum,
 ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
 summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus
 magnaue numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
 ad generum Cereris sine caede ac vulnere pauci
 descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.

Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
 incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat,
 quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,

quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsa.
 eloquio sed uterque perit orator, utrumque
 largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.
 120 ingenio manus est et cervix caesa, nec umquam
 sanguine caudidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.
 'o fortunatam natam me consule Romam!'
 Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
 90 omnia dixisset. ridenda poemata malo,
 125 quam te conspicuae, divina Philippica, famae,
 volveris a prima quae proxima. saevus et illum
 exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae
 torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.
 95 dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
 130 quem pater ardentis massae fuligine lippus
 a carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante
 incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.
 Bellorum exuviae, truncis adfixa tropaeis
 100 lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens
 135 et curtum temone iugum victaeque triremis
 aplustre et summo tristis captivos in arcu
 humanis maiora bonis creduntur. ad hoc se
 Romanus Graiusque et barbarus induperator
 105 erexit: causas discriminis atque laboris
 140 inde habuit. tanto maior famae sitis est, quam
 virtutis; quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,
 praemia si tollas? patriam tamen obruit olim
 gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido
 110 haesuri saxi cinerum custodibus, ad quae
 145 discutienda valent steriles mala robora fici,
 quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris.
 expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo
 invenies? hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro
 percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
 50 rursus ad Aethiopum populos altosque elephantos.

additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenaeum
 transiit. opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque,
 diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
 iam tenet Italiam, tamen ultra pergere tendit.
 'actum,' inquit, 'nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas 155
 frangimus et media vexillum pono Sabura.'
 o qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
 cum Gaetala ducem portaret belua luscum!
 exitus ergo quis est? o gloria! vincitur idem 160
 nempe et in exilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus
 mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regia,
 donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
 finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,
 non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela, sed ille 165
 Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
 anulus. i demens et saevas curre per Alpes,
 ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!
 unus Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit orbis,
 aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
 ut Gyari clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho; 170
 cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
 sarcophago contentus erit. mors sola fatetur,
 quantula sint hominum corpuscula. creditur olim
 velificatas Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax 175
 audet in historia, constratum classibus idem
 suppositumque rotis solidum mare, credimus altos
 defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo
 prandente, et madidis cantat quae Socratus alia.
 ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relictus, 180
 in Corum atque Eorum solitus saevire flagellis
 barbarus Aetio numquam hoc in carcere passos,
 ipsum compedibus qui vixerat Enceignaeum—
 mitius id sane, quod non et stigmate dignum 185
 credidit. heu quisquam vellet servire decorum!—

morborum omne genus, quorum si nomina quaeras,
 promptius expediam, quot amaverit Oppia moechos,
 quot Themison aegros autumnno occiderit uno,
 quot Basilus socios, quot circumscripserit Hirrus
 pupillos, quot longa viros exorbeat uno
 Maura die, quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus,
 percurram citius, quot villas possideat nunc,
 quo tendento gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat.
 ille umero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis; ambos
 perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet, huius
 pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis,
 ipse ad conspectum cenae diducere rictum
 suetus hinc tantum, cum pullus hirundinis, ad quem
 ore volat pleno mater ieiuna. sed omni
 membrorum damno maior demontia, quae nec
 nomina servorum nec vultum agnoscit amici,
 cum quo praeterita cenavit nocte, nec illos,
 quos genuit, quos eduxit. nam codice saevo
 herodes vetat caes suos, bona tota feruntur
 ad Phialen; tantum artificis valet halitus oris,
 quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.
 ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt
 funera natorum, rogi aspiciendus amatae
 coniugis et fratris plenaeque sororibus urnae.
 haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovata
 semper clade domus multis in luctibus inque
 perpetuo maerore et nigra veste senescant.
 rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,
 exemplum vitae fuit a cornice secundae.
 felix nimirum, qui tot per saecula mortem
 distulit atque suos iam dextra computat annos,
 quique novum totiens mustum bibit. oro, parumper
 attendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur
 fatorem et nimio de stamine, cum videt acris

Antilochi barbam ardentem, cum quaerit ab omni
 quisquis adest socius, cur haec in tempora duret,
 255 quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit aevo?
 haec eadem Peleus, raptum cum luget Achillem,
 atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.
 incolumi Troia Priamus venisset ad umbras
 225 Assaraci magnis sollemnibus, Hectore funus
 260 portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus inter
 Iliadum lacrimas, ut primos edere planctus
 Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,
 si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non
 230 coeperat audaces Paris aedificare carinas.
 265 longa dies igitur quid contulit? omnia vidit
 eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.
 tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara
 et ruit ante aram summi Iovis, ut vetulus bos,
 235 qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum
 270 praebet ab ingrato iam fastiditus aratro.
 exitus ille utcumque hominis, sed torva canino
 latravat rictu, quae post hunc vixerat uxor.
 festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti
 240 et Croesum, quem vox iusti facunda Solonis
 275 respicere ad longae iussit spatia ultima vitae.
 exilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes.
 et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
 hinc causas habuero. quid illo cive tulisset
 245 naturam in terris, quid Roma beatius umquam,
 280 si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
 bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam,
 cum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
 provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres
 optandas, sed multae urbes et publica vota
 285 vicerunt; igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis
 servatum victo caput abstulit. hoc cruciata

Lentulus, hac poena caruit ceciditque Cethegus
integer, et iacuit Catilina cadavere toto.

Formam optat modico pueris, maiore puellis
murmure, cum Veneris fanum videt, anxia mater
usque ad delicias votorum. 'cur tamen,' inquit,
'corripias? pulchra gaudet Latona Diana.'
sed votat optari faciem Lucretia, qualem
ipsa habuit, cuperet Rutilae Verginia gibbum
accipere atque suam Rutilae dare. filius autem
corporis egregii miseros trepidosque parentes
semper habet; rara est adeo concordia formae
atque pudicitiae. sanctos licet horrida mores
tradiderit domus ac veteres imitata Sabinos,
praeterea castum ingenium vultumque modesto
sanguine ferventem tribuat natura benigna
larga manu—quid enim puero conferre potest plus
custodo et cura natura potentior omni?—
non licet esse viro; nam prodiga corruptoris
improbitas ipso audet temptare parentes.
tanta in muneribus fiducia. nullus ephebum
deformem saeva castravit in arce tyrannus,
nec praetextatum rapuit Nero loripedem nec
strumosum atque utero pariter gibboque tumentem.
i nunc et iuvenis specie lactare tui, quem
maiora expectant discrimina. fiet adulter
publicus et poenas metuet quascumque mariti
exigere iratus, nec erit felicius astro
Martis, ut in laqueos numquam incidat. exigit autem
interdum ille dolor plus quam lex ulla dolori
concessit; necat hic ferro, secat ille cruentis
verberibus, quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat.
sed tuus Eudymion dilectas fiet adulter
matronae; mox cum dederit Servilia nummos,
fiet et illius, quam non amat, exuet omnem

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corporis ornatum; quid enim ulla negaverit udis
inguinibus sive est haec Oppia, sive Catulla
deterior? totos habet illic femina mores.

'sed casto quid forma nocet?' quid profuit immo

325 Hippolyto grave propositum, quid Bellerophonti?

erubuit nempe hac ceu fastidita repulsa

nec Sthenoboea minus quam Cressa excanduit, et se
concussere ambae. mulier saevissima tunc est,

cum stimulos odio pudor admovet. elige, quidnam

330 suadendum esse putes, cui nubere Caesaris uxor

destinat. optimus hic et formosissimus idem

gentis patriciae rapitur miser extinguendus

Messalinae oculis; dudum sedet illa parato

flammeolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis

335 sternitur, et ritu decies centena dabuntur

antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex.

haec tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas?

non nisi legitime vult nubere. quid placeat, dic;

ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas;

340 si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res

nota urbi et populo contingat principis aurem.

dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus. interea tu

obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum

paucorum. quidquid levius meliusque putaris,

345 praebenda est gladio pulchra haec et candida cervix.

'Nil ergo optabunt homines?' si consilium vis,

permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid

conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.

nam pro incundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di.

350 crior est illis homo, quam sibi. nos animorum

impulsu et caeca magnaue cupidine ducti

coniugium petimus partumque uxoris; at illis

notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.

ut tamen et poetas aliquid voveasque sacellis

exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
 orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
 fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carontem,
 qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
 naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
 nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores
 Herculis acrumnas credat saevosque labores
 et Venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.
 monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare. somita certo
 tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
 nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te
 nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque lecamus.

Atticus eximie si cenat, lantus habetur;
 si Rutilus, demona. quid enim maiore cachinno
 excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? omnis
 convictus thermae stationes, omne theatrum
 de Rutilo. nam dum valida ac iuvenalia membra
 sufficiunt galeae dumque ardent sanguine, fertur
 non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno
 scribturns leges et regia verba lanistae.
 multos porro vides, quos sacra elusus ad ipsum
 creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli,
 et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
 egregius cenat meliusque miserrimus horum
 et cito casurus iam porlucente ruina.
 interea gustus elementa per omnia quacurrunt
 nunquam animo pretiis opstantibus; interius si
 addendas, magis illa iuvant, quae pluris emuntur.
 ergo haut difficile est perituram arcescere summam

lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
 et quadringentis nummis condiro gulosum
 20 fictile: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.
 refert ergo, quis hac eadem parot: in Rutilo nam
 luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
 sumit et a censu famam trahit. illum ego iuro
 despiciam, qui scit, quanto sublimior Atlas
 25 omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem
 ignoret, quantum ferrata distet ab arca
 sacculus. e caelo descendit *γνώθι σεαυτόν*,
 figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive
 coniugium quacras vel sacri in parte senatus
 30 esse velis; neque enim loriam poscit Achillis
 Thersites, in qua se transducebat Ulixes;
 ancipitem seu tu magno discrimino causam
 protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,
 orator vehemens, an Curtius et Matho buccae.
 35 noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
 in summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis ometur,
 ne nullum cupias, cum sit tibi gobio tantum
 in loculis. quis enim te deficiente culina
 et crescente gula manet exitus, aere paterno
 40 ac rebus mersis in ventrem fenoris atque
 argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
 talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
 anulus, et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.
 non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum
 45 luxuriae, sed morto magis metuenda senectus.
 hi plerumque gradus. conducta pecunia Romae
 et coram dominis consumitur; inde ubi paulum
 nescio quid superest et pallet fenoris auctor,
 qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.
 50 cedere namque foro iam non est deterius quam
 Equilias a ferventi migrare Subura.

illo dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa
maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno.
sanguinis in facio non haeret gutta, morantur
pauci ridiculum effugientem ex urbe pudorem.

Experire hodie, numquid pulcherrima dictu,
Pernice, non praestem vita vel moribus et re,
si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes
coram aliis dictem puero, sed in auro placentae.
nam cum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis
Euandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
hospes, et ipse tamen contingens sanguine caelum,
alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.
fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellia.
de Tibertino veniet pinguiissimus agro
haedulus et toto grege mollior, inasius herbae,
necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani
asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso;
grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno
ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatae
parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvae,
Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem
aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis:
nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
autumnus et crudi posuere pericula suci.
haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
cena fuit. Curius parvo quae legerat horto,
ipse focus brevibus ponebat holuscula, quae nunc
squalidus in magna fastidit compede foveor,
qui meminit, calidae sapiat quid vulva popinae.
sicci terga suis, rara pendentia crate,
moris erat quondam festis servare diebus
et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum,
accodente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne.

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cognatorum aliquis titulo ter consulis atque
castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore
functus ad has epulas solito maturius ibat,
erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.
90 cum tremere autem Fabios durumque Catonem
et Scauros et Fabricios, postremo severos
censoris mores etiam collega timeret,
nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum,
qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,
95 clarum Troiugenis factura et nobile fulcrum,
sed nudo latere et parvis frons aerea lectis
vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,
ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.
[talcs ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.]
100 tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes
urbibus eversis praedarum in parte reperta
magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
ut phaleris gauderet ecus caelataque cassis
Romulae simulacra ferae mansuescere iussae
105 imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos,
ac nudam effigiem clipeo venientis et hasta
pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.
ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino;
argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis.
110 omnia tunc, quibus invidetas, si lividulus sis
templorum quoque maiestas praesentior et vox
nocte fero media mediamque audita per urbem,
litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
officium vatis peragentibus. his monuit nos,
115 hanc rebus Latii curam praestare solebat
stolis et nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.
illa domi natus nostraque ex arbore mensas
tempora viderunt, hos lignum stabat ad usus,
annosam si forte nucem deiocera curus.

at nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,
 nil rhombus, nil dama caput, putere videntur
 unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbes
 grande obur et magno sublimis pardus hians,
 dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes
 et Mauri celeris et Mauro obacurior Indus,
 et quos deposuit Nabataeo belus saltu,
 iam nimios capitiq[ue] graves. hinc surgit oroxia,
 hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis,
 anulus in digito quod ferreus. ergo superbum
 convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparat et res
 despicit exiguas. adeo nulla uncia nobis
 est oboris nec tessellae nec calculus ex hac
 materia, quin ipse manubria cultellorum
 censea; non tamen his ulla unquam obsecra sunt
 rancidula, aut ideo peior gallina secatur.
 sed nec structor erit, cui cadere debeat omnis
 percula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem
 summe cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
 et Scythicae volucres et phoenicopterus ingens
 et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lentissima ferro
 caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura.
 nec frustum capreae subducere nec latus Afrae
 novis avis noster, tirunculus ac rudis omni
 tempore et exiguae furtis inbutus ofellae.
 plebeios calices et paucis assibus emptos
 porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus;
 non Phryx aut Lycius, [non a mangone petitus
 quisquam erit et magna.] cum posces, posce Latina.
 idem habitus cunctis, tonci rectique capilli
 atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.
 pasteris duri hic est filius, ille bubulci.
 suspens longe non viam tempore matrem,
 et cunabum et notos tristis desiderat haedos,

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ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,
 155 quales esse decet quos ardens purpura vestit,
 nec pupillares defert in balnea raucus
 testiculos, nec vellendas iam praebuit alas,
 crassa nec opposito pavidus tegit inguina guto.
 hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis,
 160 a quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusi;
 [namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.]
 forsitan expectes, ut Gaditana canoro
 incipiant prurire choro plausuque probatae
 ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellae,
 165 [spectant hoc nuptae iuxta recubante marito,
 quod pudeat narrare aliquem praesentibus ipsis,
 irritamentum Veneris languentis et acres
 divitis urticae. (maior tamen ista voluptas
 alterius sexus; magis ille extenditur et mox
 170 auribus atque oculis concepta urina movetur).
 non capit has nugas humilis domus. audiat illo
 testarum crepitus cum verbis, nudum olido stans
 fornice mancipium quibus abstinet, ille fruatur
 vocibus obscenis omniq[ue] libidinis arte,
 175 qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem;
 namque ibi fortunae veniam damus. alea turpis,
 turpe et adulterium mediocribus; haec eadem illi
 omnia cum faciunt, hilares nitidique vocantur.
 nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos,
 180 conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis
 altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.
 quid refert, tales versus qua voce legantur?
 Sed nunc dilatis averti negotia curis
 et gratam requiem dona tibi, quando licebit
 185 per totum cessare diem. non senoris ulla
 mentio, nec, prima si luce egressa reverti
 nocte solet, tacito bilem tibi contrahat uxor,

umida suspectis referens multicia rugis
 vexataeque comas et vultum auremque calentem.
 protinus ante meum quidquid dolet exue limen,
 pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis
 aut perit, ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.
 interea Megalesiacae spectacula mappae
 Idaeum sollemne colunt, similiaque triumpho
 praeda caballorum praetor sedet ac, mihi pace
 immensae nimiaeque licet si dicere plebis,
 totam hodie Romam circus capit et fragor aurem
 percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
 nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
 hanc urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
 consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
 sponsio, quos cultae decet adaeuisse puellae;
 nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
 effugiatque togam. iam nunc in balnea salva
 fronte licet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit
 ad sextam. facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
 continuis, quia sunt talis quoque taedia vitae
 magna; voluptates commendat rarior usus.

XII

Natali, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux,
 qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes
 expectat. niveam reginae ducimus agnam,
 par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura,
 sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem
 Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat,
 quippe ferox vitulus, templis maturus et arae
 spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris
 ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.

10 si res ampla domi similisque adfectibus esset,
 pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa
 mole piger, nec finitima nutritus in herba
 laeta set ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis
 iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro,
 15 ob roditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi
 nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.
 nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus
 evasit. densae caelum abscondere tenebrae
 nube una subitusque antemnas impulit ignis,
 20 cum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox
 attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret
 naufragium velis ardentibus. omnia fiunt
 talia, tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit
 tempestas. genus ecce aliud discriminis audi
 25 et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis
 eiusdem pars dira quidem, sed cognita multis
 et quam votiva testantur fana tabella
 plurima; pictores quis nescit ab Isido pasci?
 [accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.]
 30 cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam
 alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis
 arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani
 rectoris conferret opem, decidere iactu
 coepit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui so
 35 eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno
 testiculi: adeo medicatum intellegit inguen.
 'fundite, quae mea sunt,' dicebat, 'cuncta,' Catullus,
 praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem
 purpuream, teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam,
 40 atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum
 infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons
 viribus occultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer.
 ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances

Parthenio factas, urnae cratera capacem
et dignum sitiente Pholo vel coniuge Fusci,
adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum
caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.
sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet
argento praeferre caput rebusque salutem?
[non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam,
sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.]
iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec
damna levant. tunc adversis urgentibus illuc
reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se
explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando
praesidia adferimus navem factura minorem.
i nunc et ventis animam committe, dolato
confusus ligno, digitis a morte remotus
quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima taeda;
mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae
aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.
sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam
prospera vectoris fatumque valentius euro
et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna
pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi
lanificae, modica nec multum fortior aura
ventus adest, inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit
vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,
velo prora suo. iam deficientibus austris,
spes vitae cum sole redit. tunc gratus Iulo
atque novercali sedes praelata Lavinio
conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen
scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen,
et numquam visis triginta clara mamillia.
tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles
Tyrrhenamque pharon porrectaque brachia rursum,
quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt

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Italiam—non sic igitur mirabere portus
quos natura dedit,—sed trunca puppe magister
80 interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae
tuti stagna sinus, gaudent ubi vertice raso
garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.
Ite igitur, pueri, linguisque animisque faventes
sertaque delubris et farra inponite cultris
85 ac mollis ornate focos glebamque virentem!
iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rito peracto
inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas
accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.
hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis
90 tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores.
cuncta nitent, longos erexit ianua ramos
et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.
Nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine. Catullus,
pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
95 tres habet heredes. libet expectare, quis aegram
et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico
tam sterili—verum haec nimia est inpensa, coturnix
nulla umquam pro patre cadet. sentire calorem
si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi,
100 legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis
porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben,
quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,
nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita
105 arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
privato, siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso
horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortes
110 partem aliquam belli, et euntem in proelia turrem.
nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrium

Pacuvium, quia illud obur ducatur ad aras
 et cadat ante Laros Gallitae victima, sola
 tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.
 alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit
 de grege cervorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque
 corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum
 imponet vittas, et si qua est nubilis illi
 Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, et si
 non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae.
 laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento
 mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger,
 delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere naevae,
 post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
 formae Pacuvio breviter dabit, illo superbus
 incedet victis rivalibus, ergo vides quam
 grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Mycenis.
 vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum,
 possident, quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum
 exaquet, nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo!

LIBER QUINTUS.

XIII

Exemplo quodcumque male committitur, ipsi
 displicet auctori. prima est haec ultio, quod se
 iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis
 gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna.
 quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti
 de scelere et fidei violatae crimine? sed nec
 tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut medicorum
 inesturne te mergat onus, nec rara videmus
 quae poteris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam
 testis et e medio fortunae ductus aerva.

ponamus nimios gemitus, flagrantior aequo
 non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere maior.
 tu quamvis levium minimam exiguanque malorum
 particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens
 15 visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus
 depositum. stupet haec, qui iam post terga reliquit
 sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus.
 an nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus?
 magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis
 20 victrix fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem
 hos quoque folios, qui ferro incommoda vitae
 nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.
 quae tam festa dies, ut cesset prodero furem
 perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum
 25 quaesitum et partos gladio vel puxide nummos?
 rari quippo boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot
 Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili.
 nona aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri
 temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa
 30 nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo;
 nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,
 quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem
 sportula. dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis,
 quas habeat vinctres aliena pecunia? nescis,
 35 quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum
 exigis a quoquam ne poieret et putet ullis
 esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti?
 quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam
 sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
 40 Saturnus fugiens, tunc, cum virguncula Iuno
 et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris,
 nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum,
 nec puer Iliacus, formosa nec Heroulis uxor
 ad cythos et iam siccato mectare tergum

brachia Vulcanus Liparæa nigra taberna,
 prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba doorum
 talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis
 numinibus miserum urgebant Atlanta minori
 pondere. nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundum
 imperium aut Sicula torvus cum coniuge Pluton,
 nec rota nec Furiae nec saxum aut vulturis atri
 poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbræ.
 improbitas illo fuit admirabilis ævo,
 credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum,
 si iuvenis vetulo non assurrexerat et si
 barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
 plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos.
 tam venerabile erat præcedere quattuor annis,
 primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectæ.
 nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus,
 si reddat veterem cum tota acrugine follem,
 prodigiosa fides et Tusci digna libellis,
 quæque coronata lustrari debeat agna.
 egregium sanctumque virum si corno, bimembri
 hoc monstrum puero vel miranti sub aratro
 piscibus inventis et fetae conparo mulæ,
 sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber
 examenque apium longa consederit uva
 culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis
 gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens.

Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude
 sacrilega? quid si bis centum perdidit alter
 hoc arcana modo, maiorem tortius illa
 summam, quam patulæ vix ceperat angulus arcae?
 tam facile et primum est superos contemnere testes,
 si mortalis idem nemo sciat. aspice, quanta
 voce negat, quæ sit fidi constantia vultus.
 per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat

et Martis frameam et Cirraei spicula vatis,
 80 per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellas
 perque tuum, pater Aegæi Neptune, tridentem;
 addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervæ,
 quicquid habent telorum armamentaria cæli.
 50 si vero et pater est, 'comedam,' inquit, 'flebile nati
 85 sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'

Sunt in fortunæ qui casibus omnia ponant
 et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,
 natura volente vices et lucis et anni,
 55 atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.
 90 [est alius metuens, ne crimen poena sequatur;]
 hic putat esse deos et poierat, atque ita secum:
 'decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro
 Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
 60 dummodo vel cæcus teneam quos abnego nummos.
 95 et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus
 sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare potlagram
 nec dubitet Ladas, si non egot Anticyra nec
 Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantæ
 præstat et esuriens Piseæ ramus olivæ?

100 ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira decorum est;
 si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,
 quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen
 fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. multi
 committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;
 70 105 ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.
 sic animum diræ trepidum formidine culpæ
 confirmat, tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem
 præcedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
 nam cum magna malæ superest audacia causæ,
 110 creditur a multis fiducia. mimum agit ille,
 urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli;
 tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,

vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus: 'audia,
Iuppiter, haec, nec labra moveas, cum mittere vocem
debaeris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur
in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta
ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci
camenta? ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.'

Accipe, quae contra valeat solacia ferre
et qui nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata legit
a cynicis tanica distantia, non Epicurum
suspicit exigui lactum plantaribus horti.
carentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri,
tu venam vel discipulo committo Philippi.
si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
estondis, taceo, nec pugnis cadere poctus
te voto nec plana faciem contundere palma,
quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno,
et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu
planguntur nummi quam funera. nemo dolorem
fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam
contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto:
pleratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.
sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena. querella,
si deciens lectis diversa parte tabellis
vana supervacui dicunt chiographa ligni,
arguit ipsorum quos littera gommeque princeps
sardonichum, oculis quae custoditur eburnis:
ten, o dolice! extra communia censes
penendum, quia tu gallinae filius albas,
nos viles puli nati infelicibus ovib?
rem pateris medicam et mediocri bile forendam,
si floetas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer
conductum latronem, incendia sulphure coepta
atque dolo, princeps cum ianua colligit ignes;

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confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi
pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum
dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.
150 haec ibi si non sunt, minor exstat sacrilegus, qui
radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam
Neptuni, qui brattoolam de Castore ducat;
an dubitet? solitumst totum conflare tonantem.
confor et artifices mercatoremque venoni
155 et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo
clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatia.
haec quota pars scolerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis
unquo a lucifero donec lux occidat audit?
humani generis mores tibi nesso volenti
160 sufficit una domus; paucos consumo dies, et
dicere te misorum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.
quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis
in Moroo crasso maiorom infante mamillam?
cacrula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam
165 caecariom et madido torquentem cornua cirro?
nempo quod haec illis natura est omnibus una.
ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram
Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis,
mox imper hosti raptusque per acra curvis
170 unguibus a saeva fertur gruo. si videas hoc
gentibus in nostra, risu quatiare; sed illic,
quamquam eadem assidue spectentur proelia, ridet
nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.
Nullane periuri capitis fraudisque nefandae
175 poena orit?—abreptum crede hunc graviore catena
protinus et nostro—quid plus velit ira?—nocari
arbitrio; manet illa tamen iactura, nec unquam
depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.
180 'at vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipa.'

vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus: 'audia,
 Iuppiter, hacc, nec labra movca, cum mittere vocem
 debueris vel marmorcus vel aeneus? aut cur
 in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta
 ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci
 omenta? ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
 effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.
 Accipe, quae contra valcat solacia ferre
 et qui nec cynicos nec stoica dogmata legit
 cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum
 aspicit exigui lactum plantaribus horti.
 audent dubii medicis maioribus aegri,
 et venam vel discipulo committe Philippi.
 in nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
 et inedia, tacco, nec pugnis cadoero pectus
 et o nec plana faciem contundero palma,
 adeoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno,
 maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu
 guntur nummi quam funera. nemo dolorem
 et in hoc casu, vestem diducero summam
 centus, vexare oculos umore coacto:
 atur lacrimis amissa pecunia vera.
 si cuncta vides simili fora plena quercolla,
 dociens lectis diversa parte tabellis
 et supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
 arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps
 ardonychum, loculis quao custoditur eburnis:
 ten, o delicias! extra communia censes
 ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae,
 nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis?
 rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,
 si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer
 conductum latronem, incendia sulphure coepta
 atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes;

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nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis
interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia canis:
[quantalacumque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae.]
Chryippus non dicit idem nec mite Thaletis
ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,
185 qui partem acceptae sacra inter vincla cicutae
accusatori nollet dare. [plurima felix
paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
prima docet rectum sapientia.] quippo minuti
semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas
190 ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
nemo magis gaudet, quam femina. cur tamen hos tu
evanesce putes, quos diri conecia facti
monstrum habet attonitos et surdo verberare caedit
occultum quatiens animo tortore flagellum?
195 Poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis,
qua et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,
nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates,
200 haut impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret
depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri
infrando. quarebat enim, quae numinis casus
nemo, et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo?
reddidit ergo motu, non moribus; et tamen omnem
205 adyti dignam templo veramque probavit,
notus tota pariter cum prole domoque
quavis longa deductis gente propinqua.
patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.
scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
210 crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit?
petna anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat
cibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
cili crescente cibo; Setina miscellus
puit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus

215 displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga
cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.
nocte brevem si forte induluit cura soporem
et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,
continuo templum et violati numinis aras
220 et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urget,
te videt in somnis; tua sacra et maior imago
humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,
cum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure caeli;
225 non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, set
iratus cadat in terras et vindicet ignis.
illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur
proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.
praeterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
230 si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum
infesto credunt a numine, saxa deorum
hinc et tela putant. pecudum spondere saccollo
balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli
non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris
235 concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita?
[mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.]
cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quid fas
atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
criminibus. tamen ad mores natura recurrit
240 damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. nam quis
peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit
electum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?
quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno
flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster
245 perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum
aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes
exilibus magnis. poena gaudebis amara

XIII

nom̄ iis inuisi, tandemque fateri laetus
nec aurum nec Tiroian quamquam esse decorum.

XIV

Plurima sunt, Fascina, et fama digna sinistra
et mitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus,
quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes,
si clamor senem iuvat alca, ludit et bores
bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo.
nec melius de eo cuiquam sporare propinquo
concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae,
bolatum condire et eodem iure natantis
morsure scellas didicit, nebulone parente
et eua monstrante gula. cum optimus annus
transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,
barbatus licet admoveas millo inde magistros,
hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu
semper et a magna non degenerare culina.
maius animum et mores medicis erroribus aequos
praecipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra
materiam constare putat paribusque elementis,
in movere docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acorto
plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis
causat, Antiphates tropidi laris ac Polyphonus,
felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato
ardenti deo propter lintea ferro!
suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae,
mire affluunt inscripta organula, carcer
quos? expectas, ut non sit adultera Laryae
quae nunquam maternos dicere moechos

XIV

tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere ca
ut non ter deciens respiret? conscia n
virgo fuit, ceras nunc hac dictante pus
30 implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre
sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos
corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica,
cum subeant animos auctoribus. unus et
forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte
35 et meliore luto finxit praeordia Titan;
sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducit
et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpa
abstineas igitur damnanda. huius enim vel
una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequ
40 ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis
turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam
quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub
sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usque
nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat,
45 intra quae pater est. procul, a procul inde pue
lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti!
maxima debetur puero reverentia. si quid
turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempneris annos,
sed peccaturo obstat tibi filius infans.
50 nam si quid dignum consoris fecerit ira
quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum
nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui
omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccat,
corripies nimirum et castignabis acerbis
55 clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis.
unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
cum facias peiora senex vacuumque cerebro
iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cacurbita quaserat?
Hospite venturo cessabit nemo tuorum.
60 'verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas,

hesternum solitas medio servare minutal
 Septembri, nec non differre in tempora ceras
 alterius concham aestivi cum parte lacerti
 signatam vel dimidio patrique siluro,
 filaque aestivi numerata includere porri:
 invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit.
 sed quae divitias haec per tormenta coactas,
 cum furor hant dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesia,
 ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato!
 interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore,
 crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,
 et minus hanc optat qui non habet. ergo paratur
 altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum,
 et proferre libet fines, maiorque videtur
 et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et
 arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.
 Quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ulla,
 nocte boves macri laeoque famelica collo
 strumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas,
 nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia saeves
 huius ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
 ellicere vix possis quam multi talia plorent
 et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros.
 sed qui sermones, quam foedae bucina famae!
 quid nocet haec? inquit 'tunicam mihi malo lupini,
 quam si me toto laudet vicina pago
 quicquid ruris paucissima farra socantem.'
 efflicet et morbis et debilitate carebis,
 et luctum et curam effugies, et tempora vitae
 longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,
 mi tantum culti solus possederis agri,
 quantum sub Tatii populus Romanus arabat.
 mox etiam fractis aetate ac Punica passis
 proelia vel Pyrrum immanem gladiosque Molossos

tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur
 vulneribus. merces haec sanguinis atque laboris
 165 nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratae
 curta fides patriae. saturabat glebula talis
 patrem ipsum turbamque casae, qua seta iacebat
 uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus
 vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum
 170 a scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cena
 amplior et grandes fumabant pulvis ollae.
 nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit orto.
 inde fere scolorum causae, nec plura venena
 miscuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum
 175 humanae mentis vitium quam saeva cupido
 inmodici census. nam dives qui fieri vult,
 et cito vult fieri: sed quae reverentia legum,
 quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?
 'vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,
 180 o pueri!' Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim
 Vestinusque senex 'panem quacramus aratro,
 qui satis est mensis. laudant hoc numina ruris,
 quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae
 contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.
 185 nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto
 per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet euros
 pollibus inversis; peregrina ignotaque nobis
 ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.'
 haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus. at nunc
 190 post finem autumnus media de nocte supinum
 clamoribus juvenem pater excitat: 'accipe ceras,
 soribo, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras
 maiorum leges aut vitem posce libello.
 sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosae
 195 adnotet et grandes miretur Laolius alas.
 dirae Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,

arida cum tota descendat aranea tela,
 hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter!
 vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentia
 ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino
 atria displiceant oculis venientis amici,
 ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno
 semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus:
 illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni
 aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?
 gratum est quod patriae civem populoque dodisti,
 si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris,
 utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
 plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus et quibus hunc tu
 moribus instituas. serpente ciconia pullos
 autem et inventa per devia rura lacerta:
 illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnia.
 vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis
 ad fetus prope ratemque cadaveris adfert:
 hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se
 pascuntis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos.
 sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae
 in altu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili
 portatur: inde autem cum se matura levarit
 progenies, stimulante famo festinat ad illam,
 quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo.
 edificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo
 litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce,
 nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat
 culmen villarum Graecis longoque petitis
 moribus, vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem,
 ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posidea.
 sic ergo habitat Cretonius, imminuit rem,
 ut opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictas
 tis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,

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95 dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas.

Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrum
 nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant,
 nec distare putant humana carne suillam,
 qua pater abstinuit; mox et praepudia ponunt.
 100 Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges
 Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius,
 tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moyses,
 non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti,
 quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.
 105 sed pater in causa, cui septima quacque fuit lux
 ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.
 Sponto tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera, solam
 inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.
 fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,
 110 cum sit triste habitu vultuque et vesto severum,
 nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus,
 tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum
 certa magis quam si fortunas servet easdem
 Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. adde quod hunc,
 115 quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi
 artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris,
 sed crescunt quocumque modo maioraque fiunt
 incudo assidua semperque ardente camino.
 et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,
 120 qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati
 pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur ut illam
 ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae.
 sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos
 inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes,
 125 [mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum.]
 servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,
 ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet umqua
 mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta,

[illegible]

265 *sa magis oblectant animum iactata potauro*
corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,
quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris
atque habitas, coro semper tollendus et aistro,
 270 *perditas ac villis sacci mercentor olentia,*
qui gaudes pinguo antiquas de litore Crotas
passum et municipes Iovis advenisse lagonas?
hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta
victum illa mercede parat brumamque famemque
illa recto cavet; tu propter millo talenta
 275 *et centum villas temerarius. aspice portus*
et plenum magnis trabibus mare; plus hominum est iam
in pelago, veniet classis, quocumque vocarit
spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum
aequora transeat, sed longe Calpe relicta
audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem.
 280 *grande operae pretium est, ut tonso follo reverti*
inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta,
Oceani monstra et juvenes vidisse marinos.
nam unus montes agitat furor. ille sororis
 285 *in manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni,*
hic bove percussu mugiro Agamemnona credit
esse Ithacum. parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
curatoris egot qui navem mercibus implet
sed summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,
 290 *cum sit cauae mali tanti et discriminis huius*
concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
occurrunt nubes et fulgura, 'solvite funem,'
frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti,
 295 *'nil color hic caeli, nil facia nigra minatur;*
aequum tonat.' infelix hoc forsitan ipse
nocte cedit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
obrutus et sonam laeva morruque tenet.
sed cuius votis modo non sufficerent aurum,

quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harona,
 300 frigida sufficient volantes inguina panni
 exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
 dum rogat et picta se tempestato tuctur.
 Tantis parva malis cura maiore motuque
 305 servantur. misera est magui custodia census.
 dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem
 servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro
 electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna
 atque obore et lata testudine. dolia nudi
 non ardent cynici; si freris, altera fiet
 310 cras domus, atque eadem plumbo commissa manebit.
 sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa
 magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
 nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,
 passurus gestis acquanda pericula rebus.
 315 nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te,
 nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. mensura tamen quae
 sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:
 in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
 quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis sufficit in hortis,
 320 quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates.
 numquam aliut natura, aliut sapientia dicit.
 scribis exemplis videor te cludero? misco
 ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, officio summam,
 his septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonia.
 325 haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum,
 summo duos equites, fac tortia quadringenta.
 si nondum impluvi gremium, si panditur ultra,
 nec Croci fortuna umquam nec Persica regna
 sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi,
 330 induluit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius
 paruit imperiis uxorem cecidere iuvena.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
immortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus
35 ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra. summus utrimque
inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos
esse deos, quos ipse colit. set tempore festo
alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis
40 visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne
laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae
sentirent, positis ad templa et compita mensis
pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem
septimus interdum sol invenit. [horrida sane
45 Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi,
barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.
adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et
blacsis atque mero titubantibus.] inde virorum
saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque
50 unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae,
hinc ieiunum odium. sed iurgia prima sonare
incipiunt animis ardentibus, haec tuba rixae.
dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli
saevit nuda manus. paucae sine vulnere malae,
55 vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus
integer, aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus
dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis
ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pignos.
ludero se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles
60 exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcant.
et sane quo tot rixantis millia turbae,
si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam
saxa inclinatis per humum quacesita lacertis
incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni
65 tela, nec hunc lapidem qualis et Turnus et Aiax,
vel quo Tydides perussit pondere eorum

Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae
illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae.
nam genus hoc vivo iam decrecebat Homero;
terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos.
ergo deus, quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit.

A deverticulo repetatur fabula. postquam,
subsidiis aucti, pars altera promero ferrum
audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis:
terga fuga celeri praestant instantibus Ombis
qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmar.
labitur hinc quidam nimia formidine cursum
praecipitans, capiturque. ast illum in plurima sectum
frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus
sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit
victrix turba, nec ardenti decoxit aeno
aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit
expectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.
hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem,
quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus
donavit terria. elemento gratulor et te
exultare reor. sed qui mordere cadaver
sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit.
nam scelere in tanto ne quærns et dubites an
prima voluptatem gula senserit; ultimus autem
qui stetit, absumpto iam toto corpore ductis
per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.
Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim
producere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic
fortuna invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus
extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas.
[huius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet
exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens]
post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid
cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis

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pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserrantibus artus,
membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati
et sua. quisnam hominum veniam dare quisve deorum
ventribus abnueret dira atque inmania passis
105 et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes,
quorum corporibus vesebantur? melius nos
Zenonis praecepta monent; nec enim omnia, quaedam
pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde
stoicus, antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli?
110 nunc totus Græcia nostrasque habet orbis Athenas,
Gallia caesidicos docuit facunda Britannos,
de conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle.
nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par
virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zagynthos,
115 tale quid excusat: Macotide saevior ara
Aegyptos, quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
inventrix homines, ut iam quae carmina tradunt
digna fide credas, tantum immolat, ulterius nil
aut gravius cultro timet hostia. quis modo casus
120 impulit hos? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo
arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum
audere? anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca
invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?
qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones umquam
125 Sauromataeque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi,
hac saevit rabie in bello et inutile vulgus,
parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis
et brevibus pictae romis incumbere testae.
nec poenam sceleri invenies, nec digna parabis
130 supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt
et similes ira atque fames. mollissima corda
humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus
plorare ergo iubet causam dicentis amici

squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem 135
 circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu
 pra puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
 naturae imperio gemimus, cum funus adultae
 virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans
 et minor igne rogi. quis enim bonus et face dignus 140
 arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,
 ulla aliena sibi credit mala? separat hoc nos
 a grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli
 sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces
 atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti 145
 sensum a caelesti demissum traximus arce,
 cuius egent prona et terram spectantia mundi
 principio induluit communis conditor illis
 tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuas ut nos
 adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet, 150
 dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto
 de nemore et proavis habitatas linquero silvas,
 aedificare domos, laribus coniungero nostris
 tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos
 ut conlata daret fiducia, protegero armis 155
 lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,
 communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem
 turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.
 sed iam serpentum maior concordia. parcit
 cognatis maculis similis fera. quando leoni 160
 fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore unquam
 expiravit aper maioris dentibus apri?
 Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
 perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursae.
 ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda 165
 produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum
 aduerti coquere et marris ac vomere laesi
 nasciorint primi gladios extendere fabri.

vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo
 declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
 cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
 milia clavorum. quis tam procul absit ab urbe
 praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
 ut veniat? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se
 excusanturos non sollicitemus amicos.

'da testem,' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille
 nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere 'vidi,'
 et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
 maiorum. citius falsum producere testem
 contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem
 contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus
 sacramentorum. convallem ruris aviti
 improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit,
 et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,
 quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,
 debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos,
 vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,
 expectandus erit qui lites inchoet annus
 totius populi. sed tunc quoque mille ferenda
 taedia, mille morae: totiens subcellia tantam
 sternuntur; iam facundo ponente lacernas
 Oedicio et Fusco iam micturiente, parati
 digredimur lentaque fori pugnamus harena.
 aut illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,
 quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,
 nec res atteritur longo suffamine litia.

Solis praeterea testandi militibus ius
 vive patre datur; nam quae sunt pars labore
 militiae, placuit non esse in corpore census,
 omne tenet cuius regimen pater. ergo Coranum
 signorum comitem castrorumque aera merentem

quamvis iam tremulus captat pater. hunc favor aequus
 provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori.
 ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur,
 ut, qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,
 60 ut lacti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes.



DE IRA VOLUPTAS
ELLI EST.

NOTES.

I

Tired of listening to poetic recitations, Juvenal resolves to retaliate in kind, and waste ink and paper with the rest of the world (1—18). The corruption of the times leaves him no choice: if he is to write at all, he cannot but write satire (19—80). The whole of human life, its joys and sorrows, its business and pleasures, the theme of satire (81—96). Never did such open rampant vice provoke censure as in the Rome of to-day (97—150). If it be too hazardous to assail the living, the poet will try how far he may safely expose the crimes of the dead (150—171).

This satire must have been published after A.D. 100, in which year Marius Prisons (47 seq.) was condemned. Cf. Hor. s. II l. Pers. 1.

1—8 Must I be always a passive listener to epics, comedies, elegies, and tragedies? Shall I never retort? 1 Lucian quom. histor. comar. 4 'I myself too, that I might not be alone noiseless in so noisy a time, nor, like a mute in a comedy, go silently about with mouth agape, resolved to stir myself like the rest'. AUDITOR = discipulus M. Sen. comar. 17 p. 106 l. 2, lb. ix 25 p. 258 l. 6 ipse enim audiui Florum, quendam auditorem, dicentem non apud Latronem. neque enim illi meo erat quemquam audire declamantem; declamabat ipse tantum et aiebat se non esse magistrum, sed exemplum; nec ulli alii contigisse scire, . . . ut discipuli non audiri desiderarent, sed contenti essent audire. Initio contumelias causas a deridentibus discipuli Latronis auditores vocabantur; deinde in uis verbum esse coepli et promissum poni pro discipulo auditor. hoc erat non patientiam suam sed eloquentiam

reddere.

REPONAM often, as here, to render evil for evil. Sen. de ira i 3 § 3 *dolorem*. *ibid.* ii 23 § 5 *injuriam*. *Id.* Thyest. 1064 *oculus*. Quintil. doct. 345 *contumeliam*. Pers. vi 66 *dicta paterna*. Cic. ep. fam. i 9 c. 6 *cur autem laudam, peto a te, ut id a me nemo in hoc reo nemo in aliis requiras: ne tibi ego idem reponam, cum viceris*. Properly to repay. Dryden still shall I hear, and never quit the score! Sen. ep. 81 § 9 *non dicimus reposuit beneficium aut solvit. nullum enim nobis placuit, quod acri alieno convenit verbum*. *Id.* de ben. iv 23 § 4. Cl. Plin. ep. i 13 § 6 *ne videar, quorum recitationibus adsit, non auditor fuisset, sed creditor*. Used absolutely, as here, by Aug. c. Academ. i § 24 *a quo te laqueo cum expedisses, . . . ille tibi plane reposuit: nam occupavit praesidium tuum*. 2 TOTIUS It was too long to be finished in one or two recitations. Plin. ep. iii 18 § 4 (*old* in 9 n.). *Id.* iv 5 § 2. viii 21 § 4 *per biduum*. iv 27 § 1 *tertius dies*.

RECCI Cic. de or. i § 256. Mart. iii 16. vi 41. Hor. a. i 466. THESEIDE 53 seq. Epic poems bearing this title are mentioned by Aristot. poet. 6 § 2, by Diog. Laert. ii 59 and Plut. Thea. 38 (Welcker ep. Cyclops i 321-2); for those of Diphilos, Pythodrastron, Zopyros, see Bode hellen. Dichtk. i 171, 404. For the form cf. Achilleis, Aeneis, Amazonis, Heracleis, Thebaïs.

3 INFUZE Hor. ep. i 19 40 *ego nobilium scripturum auditor et ultor*. ii 3 103-5 *multa fero, ut placem genus irritabile vatum, | cum scribo et supplex populi suffragia capto: | idem, anxia studio et mente recepta, obtinere patulas impune legitibus aures*. *Id.* 97. RECITAVIT iii 9 n.: for the tense Madvig opus. alt. 87 compares Verg. Aen. iv 591. ix 785. 'Shall it go for nothing that I have listened?'

TOGATAS (*palliatas*). The national comedy of Titinius (Seren. Samonic. 1046-7), Quintus Atta and L. Afranius (all n.c. 169-79), in which the actors appear in the toga, and the manners of the lower classes of Rome (whence the name *tabernariae*) are represented; women play a more, slaves a less, prominent part than in the *palliatas*. Togatas were still acted under Claudius and Nero (Suet. Ner. 11. Plin. h. n. vii § 49), but flavoured with pantomime. The fragments have been collected by Neukirch, Lips. 1833, and in Ribbeck's fr. com. 115-188. See Mommsen's history and the literary histories of Tenfelz § 17, Bähr or Bernhardt. Sen. ep. 8 § 8 *non adtingam tragico nec togatas nostrus. habent enim haec quoque aliquid severitatis et sunt inter comoedias ac tragœdias mediae*. Fronto ep. ad Antonin. ii 2 p. 106 *Naber vel comes e' comoedias [sententias arripere] et urbanas ex togatis*. Hor. ep. ii 1 5 *dicitur Afrani togata convenisse Menandro*. *Id.* a. p. 285-288. Quintil. x i §§ 99, 100. Manil. v 482.

4 ELZEUS Hor. a. i 58: *misericordes*. a. p. 77 *causae*. Pers. i 51 *signa elegidis crudi diatarum proceres*. *Id.* 84. Plin. ep. v 17 § 2. vi 15. consurrexer Mart. x 70 10 *auditor toto sacpe poeta die*. Sen. ep. 123 § 11 *Montium Iulius was reciting a poem tolerabilis poeta et amicitia Tiberii notus e frigore. ortus et oceanus libenter iniebat. itaque cum indignaretur quidam illum toto die recitasse et negaret accedendum ad recitationem eius, Natta Plinarius ait: 'numquam poemum liberalius agere: paratus sum istum audire ab ortu ad oceanum'*. *Id.* in giant Telephus Mart. iii 80. v 78 25. Sen. ep. 95 § 2 (below iii 41 n.). In giant Telephus Inv. may also allude to the stature of this son of Hercules.

5 6 TELERUS CUNSTRA. Tragedies of the day by unknown authors. Telephus, the Mylian king, to whom Ov. rem. am. 48 *vulturno castrum Pelias hanc texit*, was the hero of tragedies by Ennius and Attius among the

Romans; by Aeschylus, Sophokles, Euripides, Agathon, Kleophon, Moschion, and Iophon. Hor. a. p. 95-8. Orestes gave name to the extant tragedy of Euripides, and to others by the younger Euripides, by the younger Karkinos, and by Theoklektos (Welcker griech. Trag. iii 1485, 1489). Lucil. ap. Prisc. x 53 *rausuro tragiens qui carmina perdit Oreste*. Verg. Aen. iv 471 *oculis agitat Orestes*. Pacuvius wrote a *Dulorestes*.

PLEXA Priscian cites this as an example of *margo sem.*; Neue Formenlehre i 681 gives other exx. from Acmil. Macer, Rabir., Vitruv., Stat., Apul., Tert., Amm. cf. v 76 *sacca grandine*. SUMMI etc.

'Written even on the back of the paper, the border to the very end being already full.' The back of the papyrus was generally coloured (vii 23); books written on both sides were called *opisthographi*. Plin. ep. iii 5 § 17 *commentarios CLX mihi reliquit, opisthographos quidem et minutissime scriptos: qua ratione multiplicatur hic numerus*. Mart. iv 87 11 *inversa pueris arande charta*. cf. viii 62. Sidon. Apoll. ep. viii 16 *tam venitur ad margines umbilicorum, tam tempus est, ut entricus ait, Orestem nostrum vel super terga sniri*. *Id.* ii 9 sn. *epistolae tergum madidis sordidare calami*. *Id.* viii 1. ix 1 sn. See Becker Gallus ii 375 seq. Mart. iv 91 4. On the back of the papyrus MS. of Hyperides' funeral oration are some astrological notes; see Babington's ed. Cambr. 1858 fol. Marquardt v (2) 394. The cynic's scrip was full Lucian vit. anct. 9 *ἐπιστογράφου βιβλίον*. cf. dig. xxxvii 114, Ezek. ii 10, apoc. v 1 Wetst.

6 SCRIBTUS Scribita would have been as correct: Suet. vit. Ter. 2 *Ennuchus bis die acta est*. IN TERGO Arator ep. ad Patrem. 2 *rit daret in tergo pagina lecta modum*. NECDUM vi 130. see Heinr.

ORESTES Valer. Ruffin. (Hieronym. xi 287 Vall.) *ne Orestem scripsisse ridcar, vale*.

7-14 cf. 52 seq. 162 seq. The legends of the Argonauts and Centaurs are dinned in our ears at every turn. Poets, good and bad, still harp on this one string. 7 vii 232. Cic. ad Qu. fr. i 1 § 45 *cum iam tibi Asia, sicut unicuique sua domus, nota esse debeat*. Lucian Toxar. 6 'each of them would sooner forget his father's name, than be ignorant of the adventures of Orestes and Pylades.' Herod. viii 85 § 3. cf. Mart. iv 49 epigrams less trifling than stories of Tereus, Thyestes, Daedalus (Inv. i 54 n.), Polyphemus. Aug. conf. i § 20-27 e.g. *tenere coquebar Aeneae nescio cuius errores, oblitus errorum meorum, et plorare Didonem mortuam, quia se occidit ob amorem, cum interea me ipsum in his a Te morientem, Deus vita mea, siccis oculis ferrem miserum*.

LUCUS MARTIS among the Colchi, where hung the golden fleece, guarded by a dragon (ver. 10. xiv 114. schol. Par. in Apoll. Rh. ii 404. Val. Fl. v 229, 250 seq., 639, 641. vii 519. Hygin. fab. 188). Even Hom. p. 70 calls the theme hackneyed *Ἀργὸν πάρος μέλουν*. Mart. xii 63 3-5 *largiris nihil incubasque gazae, | ut magnus draco, quem cenant poetas | custodem Seythiae fuisse laet*. Mythical geography and forest scenery were poetical common-places, as we see in Lucan. cf. Hor. a. p. 16. Pers. i 70 *ponere lucum artifices*.

8 AEOLIAE EURIPIDES Lucan v 609 *Acollis...saxi*. The *Acollae insulae*, seven islands north of Sicily, called also *Liparenenses* (now *Lipari*), from *Lipara*, the chief of them; and, from their volcanic formation, *Vulcaniae*. The most southern, *Hiera* or *Thermessa*, was regarded as the forge of Vulcan (*Vulcani insula*, now *Vulcano*; Prud. c. Symm. i 305-8 *Vulcanus ... regnare cunctis | fertur et Aeoliae cummus faber ens vel Aetnae*. Inv. xiii 45 *Liparum tabernae*); Strongyle, the modern *Stromboli*, was the abode of

Aeolus (Plin. iii § 98, 94. Solin. 6. Agathokles ap. schol. Apoll. Rh. iv 751. Apoll. ib. and iii 42. Val. Fl. i 579 seq. Heyne exo. i on Aen. i). Verg. Aen. viii 416-422 *insula Aeonium iuxta latus Aeoliamque | erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis, | quam subter specus et Cyclo- | pum exroa caminis | antra Actaea tonant, validique incudibus ictus | audit referant gemitum, striduntque cavernis | stricturae Chalybum, et | fornacibus ignis anhelat; | Vulcani domus et Vulcania nomine tellus.* Iuv. still alludes to the Argonauts who visited Vulcan's forge and the Isle of Aeolus; perhaps to the poem of Val. Fl., as Giampaolo Parisio (*Janus Parrhasius* 1834) maintained.

ANTHUS VULCANI

Val. Fl. ii 835-6 'hanc antra videtis Vulcanique' ait 'ecce domos.' 9 *quid agant vi 403 quid Serres, quid Throaces agant.* The winds come naturally after their king Aeolus. *Agere* is the proper term to express their deliberation in Val. Fl. i 574-608.

10 Val. Fl. i 827

-849. *Aiacus, Minos and Rhadamanthus* were the judges of the dead. *Tortura* (*torguent*) might be applied by a *index quaestionis*; here wasted upon airy ghosts. See Heyne exo. xi on Aen. vi 451-2.

ALIOS Iason, so *altus* again, x 257. Obs. the satirical *furivos* and *pellentes* diminutive, contemptuous for *velleris*. cf. 84 and vi 153 *marceat Iason*. As Iuv. here mocks the fable, others rationalised it. Varro r. r. ii 1 § 6 makes the golden fleeced rams stolen by Iason and Thyestes (Attius ap. Cic. n. d. iii § 66) to be so named *propter caritatem*, and others (Suid. *tipas*) found in the golden skin an alchemist's parchment, containing the mystery of gold-making. Ov. amor. i 15 20, 21 of the *Argonautica* of Varro Atacinus *Varronem primamque ratem quae necat aetas | aureaque Aeonio terga petita duci!*

11 *noxyctus* the Homeric epithet of a horse used by Latin writers as the proper name of a man-horse. In the affair with the Lapithae this Centaur Ov. met. xii 510 *insani delectam viribus auri | forte trahem nactus validum concitit in hostem, | exemplumque fuit.* Lucan vi 865. Val. Fl. i 146. On the syncope (*noxyctes*) see Lobbeck paralip. i 44 and Galen there. On the quantity L. Müller de re metr. 252.

12 *noxyctus* a rich patron, who lent his grounds for recitation, iii 9 n. vii 40 n. Mart. iv 6 4.5 *qui composuit metro Tibulli | in Stellae recitat domo libellus.* Plin. ep. viii 12 § 3 *domum suam recitantibus praebet*, speaking of T. Titinius Capito. M. Ben. suas. 6 § 27 *Sextilius Ena... recitaturus in domo Messalae Corvini Pollionem Asinium adrocarerat et in principio hunc versum non sine assensu recitavit: Dissendus Cicero est Latineque silentia linguae. Pollio Asinius non arquo animo tulit et ait: 'Messala, tu quid tibi liberum est in domo tua videris: ego istum auditum non sum cui mutus videor'; atque ita consurrexit.* Niebuhr (Fronto xxxvii) identifies the Fronto of Iuv. with Fronto Catus, highly commended as an orator by Plin. ep. ii 11 § 8. iv 9 § 15. vi 15 § 8. From Fronto. ep. ad M. Caesarem. 16 p. 23 *Naber Horatius Flaccus memorabilis poeta, nihilque propter Maecenatem et Maecenatianos hortos meos non alienus, cl. schol. h. l. in Horatiana domo, in qua poetas recitabant, it appears that our Fronto was connected with the tutor of M. Aurelius.*

PLATANI

a *platane* before the auditorium. The plane (*πλατὴ* from its broad leaves) was known to the Jews (Gen. 30 37. Ex. 31 8. eccl. 34 19) and to Homer (9 307); one at Delphi, another in Arcadia, shown as planted by Agamemnon (Theophr. h. pl. iv 15 § 2. Plin. xvi § 230). Xerxes halted his army for a day near one in Lydia, decked it with barbaric gold and appointed an 'immortal' to tend it (Herod. vii 81. Ael. v. h. i 14); the golden plane of the Persian kings is often named (Briecsen. de rega-

Pora. citing Herod. vii 27 § 2. Xen. Hell. vii 1 § 38. Phylarchus in Ath. 589 d. Plin. xxxiii § 137. Tzetz. chil. iv 540. cf. Aristid. panathen. i 129 Jebb). Among the patriotic acts of Kimon it is recorded that he planted the *ayzed* with planes Plut. 13 § 11. praec. ger. reip. 24 § 6; cf. Aristoph. *ycopyd* fr. 14 Mein. Sokrates enjoyed the tree's shade and beauty (Plat. *l'haedr.* 230 n. cf. Cic. do or. i § 28) and swore by it Lucian vit. auct. 16. Philontr. Apoll. vi 19 § 6. In the time of Theophrastus (h. pl. iv 5 § 6) planes were scarce in Italy; those in the gymnasium at Rhegium, planted by the elder Dionysius, did not thrive. The shade (Plin. xvii § 90 *lucunda et platani [umbra] quamquam crassa, licet graminis credere, non soli, hant alla lactius operiente toros*) was as grateful to the philosophers of the academy (Plin. xii § 9 the *locus classicus*) as to idlers over their wine (Hor. e. ii 11 13. Verg. g. ii 146; hence in Ov. met. x 95 *gentilis*). It even shared the feast (Plin. § 8 *docimusque etiam arborae rina potare*. cf. Macrobi. iii 13 § 3 on the extravagant passion of Horatius for a plane. Gron. obs. i 5. Plin. xvi § 242). Still utilitarianism complained Plin. xii § 6 *quid non iure miretur arborum umbras gratia tantum ex alieno petita orbe!* Mart. iii 58 3 *ridua*. Hor. e. ii 15 4 *cacelu*. Verg. g. ii 70 *stertilis*. Pliny § 12 calls evergreen planes *portenta terrarum*, and says of dwarf planes (*chamaepitani* § 13) *arborum etiam abortus invenimus, hoc quoque erpo in genere pu- millionum infelicitas dicta erit.* See Prop. ii 32 (= iii 80) 13. Petron. 126 Darm. Mart. ix 62 Rader. H8t. *πλατάνους, πλατάνες* etc. Ind. to Plin.

MARMORA Statues and marbles inlaid in the

walls xi 176 n. 13 *ADSIDUO LECTORS* ['in such cases the adjective seems to me to make all the difference: you could not possibly say *ruptae lectoris*; but *adsid.* *lec.* seems to me to = *adsidua* opera *lectorum*, *et* *lectoris* *adsiduo*, so to say: thus *iudico laudatus Caesar* = *iudico Caesaris*: in the same way I explain Hor. ep. i 1 94 *inaequali tonsore* and the like: so Hor. *continge* *barbara Turpis maritus* = *παρπάρι* *et* *αδελφῶν*, 'degraded by the fact of a barbarian for his wife': so Verg. eel. iv 8 *nascenti puero, quo = γυναικὶ* *et* *ραϊδι*, 'the birth of the child', quo 'by which birth': so I explain Iuv. ix 150 *effugit remige surdo*, i. e. *surditate* *remigum*; and iii 240 *ingenti Liburno* (if the reading is right, as I incline to think it) to be exactly like vi 351 *ingenti vehitur cervice Syrorum*: vi 29 *qua Tisiphone* I take to be simply 'quibus furia', the qua making a preposition almost inadmissible: comp. Horace *Marte colit populata nostro, Marte Poenos proteret altero*: *Marte = bello*: iii 91 *quo marito*: the Latins, when talking of irrational things, always allow the simple ablative. Then Ovid met. i 747 *littigera collitur turba*, with a collective noun like *turba* you may always have a simple abl.: so Ballast Ing. 84 § 1 *cupientissima plebe consui factus*: Ovid hor. i 75 *deserta continge* seems on the analogy of *vidua, privata continge*; and perhaps xii 161 *deseror continge* is only an imitation of the other passage by an imitator of Ovid. M.A.S.M.] See Iuv. vii 64. xiii 124. Verg. Aen. i 512. Hor. e. i 6 2. Tac. Agric. 40. Madvig 234 n. 3. Hand i 25. Plin. ep. iii 19 § 6 n.

RUPTAE

Verg. g. iii 230 *cautus querulas rampent arbusta cleadas*. Polyb. xv 32 § 9 *καταρριπύρεν* *οὐδὲ* *εἰς* *ὅσον* *ὅτι* *τοὺς* *ἀπὸ* *τοῦ* *καὶ* *τῶν* *καυρῶν*. Casaub. on Suet. Dom. 4. 14 *SUMMO MINIMOQUE* vi 849. xi 86. Hor. ep. ii 1 117 *corribus indocili dactylis poemata passim*. 15-16 Since then it is vain to be wise in a world of madmen, I too have flinched from the case of the grammarians (15. vii 315-343. Quintil. i) I too in the school of rhetoric (16. vii 180-314. Quintil. ii) have urged

with a *crasabulum*. cf. Val. Max. vi 8 § 5. Plin. ep. i 6 § 1. Mart. xiv 81. Rich, companion *crasabulum*, *vernatio*. 24. PATRICIOS
criscus *raevocat* Stat. a. ii 7 28, 29 *fertiles Athenas* | *unctis, Baetica*,
provocat trapietia. Sen. ep. 130 cited on 66. Quintil. x i § 93 *elegia*
...Graecos provocamus.
...a barber dominus munere factus eques in Mart. vi 17. vii 64.
Of the court barber ambitiose restitutus and highly paid, whom Julian
summarily cashiered Ammian. xxii 4 § 9, 10. Such upstarts as Ci-
namus and Crispinus were very frequent in Rome since the proscrip-
tions e.g. Vontidius vii 199; Menas Hor. epod. 4. Dio xlviii 45 § 7;
Asiatius Ta. h. ii 57, 95. 25 repeated x 236
cf. xiv 816 n. A parody of Verg. eel. i 28 *candidior postquam* *ton-*
dentis barba cadbat. 26 WILLIACAE Rome had
not forgotten Cleopatra 130, 131. xv. VERNA CANOPI
a Canopian slave born and bred, so Mart. x 76 4 (vii 15 n.) Nume
verna, a Roman to the back-bone. Iuv. v 105 of a fish, *vernula*
riparium, a native. Mart. iii 1 4, 5 *plus sane placeat, domina qui*
natus in urbe est; | debet enim Gallum vincere verna liber. Val.
Max. iii 4 § 3 of Servius Tullius, *vernarn huc urbi natum regem dandi*.
As jaded voluptuaries sought distraction in the pert sallies of slaves (Sen.
comet. sap. ii § 2. Marquardt v (1) 139), so esp. in those of Egyptian slaves
Stat. a. v 56-69 non ego merratus Pharia de pube loquaces | delicias, doc-
tumve cui convivia Nili | infantem, lingua nimium salibusque pro-
tervum | dilexi. Now *verna* and its derivatives (Forc.) connote this gay
impudence ix 9, 10 *certe modico contentus aegbas | vernam equitem con-*
conviva loco mordente facetus. Becker Gallus ii 109, 110. The
Billingsgate of Crispinus (iv 81 *purpureus magni ructaret secura*
Palatii) was a passport to Domitian's favour.
canois vi 84. xv 46 n. called Canobus by the inhabitants Quintil. i 5
§ 13; a city near the most western mouth of the Nile, 120 stadia N.E.
of Alexandria, with which it was connected by a canal, whereon boats
constantly plied, while the passengers were entertained with lascivious
music and dances Strab. 801. These dissolute manners were known
as Karpopharis ib. 800. Sen. ep. 51 § 3 *The wise man, or he who aims at*
becoming such, must avoid certain abodes, as unfavorable to virtuous prac-
tices. Therefore, if he be looking about for a quiet retreat, he will not
choose Canopus. 27 *caesaricus* after coming to Rome
dealt in the salt fish of his native Egypt (iv 32, 33 cf. Tigellinus i 155 n.),
but afterwards became princeps equitum, and member of Domitian's privy
council ib. 32, 106, when the extravagances of his attire i 27. iv 81,
his change of jewels and dandy airs i 28, his lavish perfumery iv 106,
109 provoked general hatred. The court poet sings another note
Mart. vii 99 Sic placidum videas semper, Crispine, tonantem, | nec te
Roma minus quam tua Memphis amat | . If my verses shall be read
at court, for they often engage Caesar's 'sacred ear', dicere de nobis ut
lector candidus aude. | temporibus praestat non nihil iste tuis.
The apt conclusion: cetera mando deo i.e. to Domitian, the towns of ver. i.
TYRIAS vi 216. vii 134. x 86 n. 234. xii 99 n. Lucian cited
on 72. On the greatness and trade of Tyre (Sdr 'rock') see the 'priceless
contemporary fragment of commercial history' (Hoeren) Eck. 27. Ia. 23.
Minor Antiquae xvii (1) 330-371, its purple 371-379. Moves Ph-
nixia ii, (broken off before he reached the subject of purple). Winer
Realwörterb. Purple (imported into Egypt from Tyre) was known to the
Israel of the Exodus; purple wool, ἀντιόρυπα, to Homer i 306. Zeno

the philosopher, a Phoenician by birth, lost both his ship and its cargo of
purple by shipwreck Diog. L. vii § 2 cl. §§ 4, 5. cf. Plut. de inim. util.
3 p. 87. Sen. tranq. an. 14 § 3. a metaphor of Zeno's from dyeing in
Plut. Phok. 5 § 2. After all its reverses Tyre recovered by its seaman-
ship and purple factories; for the Tyrian purple is reputed far the finest
of all, and the fishery is near and all appliances for dyeing abound; the
multitude of the dyeing works, if they cumber the city, enrich it Strab.
767. Plin. v § 76 of Tyre *nunc omnis eius nobilitas conchylio atque*
purpura constat. For many hundred years the manufacture flourished
on every coast of the Mediterranean, as in Laconia Paus. iii 21 § 6 and
at Tarentum; even in Britain in Bede's days h. e. i 1. In the time of
Benjamin of Tudela (1161-73) the Jews worked purple mills in Tyre, and
he found Jewish dyers in Jaffa, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, the nation having a
monopoly in the eastern empire Ritter 379. W. R. Wilde, narrative of a
voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the shores of the Mediterranean,
Dubl. 1840, ii 148-151, 468-468, relates his discovery of vats or mortars
at Tyre, in which (Arist. h. a. v 15 § 9. Plin. ix § 126) the smaller shells
were ground, round holes cut in the solid sandstone rock, varying in size
from that of an ordinary metal pot to that of a great boiler, many 7 ft.
in diameter by 8 deep, some larger, some very small. In and about these
mills were masses of broken shells of the *murex trunculus*. Barth (ap.
Ritter 367) found in 1847 some slight remains of the fishery in the
months of June and July. The dye was obtained from two kinds of
univalves 1 the smaller *buccinum*, *murex*, κνύξ, 'whelk' (Plin. ix § 130),
which was picked off the rocks, 2 *purpura*, *πορφύρα*, caught in weels
(Soph. ap. schol. Aristoph. eq. 1150 *κνύξας φλέκρας*) in the sea and
thence called *pelagia* (§§ 131, 133), also *poenicum* from its native Phoe-
nicia Varr. l. l. v § 113. It was used for food Lucian cyn. 11. To
produce the true Tyrian dye (of the colour of clotted blood, but varying
with the light in which it was seen, Plin. § 134 *nigricans ad aspectum idem-*
que suspectus refulgens. cf. the jest of Augustus in Macr. ii 4 § 14, and
Plin. xxi § 45), the wool was dipped in two different baths, first of
pelagia, then of *buccinum* Plin. ix § 134. Cornelius Nepos ib. § 137 says
that this became fashionable in his time, and was sold for more than
1000 denarii per lb. P. Lentulus Spinther enr. acedilo n. c. 63 was cen-
sured for wearing the *dibapha*, *veluti magnifico impendio*, comments Plin.,
qualiter nunc omnes parve commodiores purpurae tinguntur. Cf. Or. a. a.
iii 170 *quae vis Tyrio murice lana rubet.* Cic. Verr. v § 146. There
is continual mention of it in the poets e.g. Varius ap. Macr. vi 1 § 40
incubet et Tyria atque ex solido bibit auro. Tibull. ii 3 61. 4 28.
iv 2 11. See Forc. Philostr. ep. 54 = 28. Plin. ix § 127. As each
purpura yielded very few drops of dye, the price was always high Plin.
xxxv § 45. Verg. g. iii 307 *quancumque Milesia magno | cellera mutantur,*
Tyrios incocta rubores. Tibull. iv 2 15, 16 *Cui mollia caris | cellera*
detrahis bis madefacta Tyros. Stat. a. iii 2 139, 140 *quo pretiosa*
Tyros rubeat, quo purpura fuso | Sidonis iterata cadis. Hence it
was appropriated in Israel to the princely vestments and the sanctuary,
and everywhere to princess and their courts, e.g. to the purple tyrants of
Greece Hor. a. i 35 12. Lucian dial. mort. 10 § 4. catapi. 16. Diog. L. ii § 78.
Cla. p. Scaur. fr. 2 § 45 d *purpura regalia.* Verg. g. ii 495 *non populi*
faeces, non purpura regum. Forc. *purpuratus, purpureus.* The Ro-
man emperors, like our Tudors, jealously guarded such outward badges of
rank *Rein Criminale*, 584; restrictive laws of Caesar Suet. 43. Angus-
tus (Dio xxix 16, where the motive is given, *ἵνα γὰρ ὁμοῖαι αἱ τοῦ τοῦ*

χίτων αἰγί (χρόνιο), and Nero (Suet. 33 cf. Philostr. her. 20 § 31) proved feeble barriers against fashion; Tiberius for a time checked the usurpation by himself wearing a black cloak at a spectacle during a shower Dio lvi 18 § 5. Subsequently *holocerae*, entire togas or cloaks of pure purple, alone were confined to the emperors; to 'assume the purple' meant to become emperor or to be guilty of high treason Amm. xiv 9 § 7. What emperors feared the cynic crowd flouted, 'trampling on the pride of Plato' Diog. L. vi § 26. Iuv. xiv 187, 188. Cic. p. Coel. § 77 *si quum etiam minorum horum aliquid offendit; si purpurae genus, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor*. p. Cluent. § 111. and moralists censured the 'unconscionable colour' Sen. ep. 114 § 21 *qui lacernas coloris improbi* [cf. Plin. ix § 180] *sumunt, qui perlucentem togam, qui nolunt facere quicquam, quod hominum oculis transire liceat*. Imitant illos et in se adveniunt. volunt vel reprehendi, dum conspiciunt. Cf. Plin. §§ 129, 130-141. Mart. i 96 (a hypocrite's exaggerated loathing). The dignity of purple in Rome (xi 155 n.) is well set forth in Plin. § 137 *fasces hinc occurrunt Romanae riam faciunt, idemque pro maiestate puritatis est, distinguunt ab equite curiam, dis advocatur placandis, omnemque ceterum infumant, in triumphali miscetur auro. quapropter exornata et purpurae sit tunicas, i. e. the extravagant price, § 124 quibus eadem luxuria paria praebe etiam margaritis pretia fecit.*

With 27, 28 cf. Lucian's laugh Nigrin. 21 at the rich *τὸν πορφύρεον* *πορφύρεον* *καὶ τοὺς βακχίλους πορφύρεους*. Mart. ii 29 1-3 of a branded slave turned knight *Rufe, rides illum subaellia prima terentem*; *culus et hinc lucet sardonychata manus*, | *quaque Tyron totius epotacere lacernae*. With the purple of Crispinus cf. that of Phasie, who loudly commends the edict of Domitian, purifying the equestrian seats; 'now we may sit at ease, now we are no longer crowded nor cooled', when the beadle taps him on the shoulder Mart. v 8 11, 12 *illas purpureas et arrogantes | iussit surgere Lectus lacernae*. So Bassus, who thought to maintain his seat by his brilliant attire, *herbarum indutus colores*, is reminded that no lacerna is worth a knight's estate, 23 7 *quadringerorum nullae sunt, Bassae, lacernae*. On the coat of these mantles Mart. iv 61 4-5 *milibus decem dixit | emptas lacernas munus esse Pompillae*; | *sardonycha cerum lineoque ter cinctum | danque similes fluctibus maris gemmas | dedisse Nasam Caellamque iurasti*. viii 10 1, 2 *omit lacernas milibus decem Bassus*. Tyrias coloris optimi. See the *loci classici* Aristot. h. a. v 15 and thence Plin. ix § 124-140. Oppian p. v 598-611. Vitruv. vii 12, 14. Philostr. im. i 27 § 4. Pollux i § 48. Bochart hieroz. ii 59-11. Ferrar. de re vest. ii 1-10. Salmas. on Plin., on Tert. and on hist. Ang. Cruden. Winer Realwörterb. HSt. Ducange gloss. gr. app. s. v. *πορφύρεα*. Fore. Becker Gallus iii 211-214. Marquardt v (2) 120-124 esp. W. A. Schmidt Forschungen auf d. Gebiete d. Alterth. Berl. 1842 i 96-212. Lacaze-Duthiers mém. sur la pourpre, Lille 1860, a record of experiments. De Sauley voyage on Terre Sainte, Par. 1868, ii 284-6. We learn from Mart. viii 49 that Crispinus wore purple, and that Mart. ranked him above the vulgar herd, as the favorite of the court *Necis cui dedit Tyriam Crispinus obolam*, | *dum mutat cultus indalturque togam*. | *quisquis habet, umbris sua munera reddet, precamur*; | *non hoc Crispinus te, sed obolla repetit*. | *non quicumque caput saturatus murice vestes, non nisi dollis contentis loti color*. | *si te praeda iuvat fœdique iocunda lucti*, | *qua possit melius fallere, sume togam*. *novocatus* 'blinking up'; the cloak floats on the wind. Recover often

to recover stragglers Pallad. i 17 § 3 *ad unum corpus omnia mista*. So of rank vine-branches Cic. de or. ii § 88. of the subsidence of the Nile Plin. v § 57. of the hair Manil. v 148. Suet. Caes. 45. esp. Serv. Aen. vii 612 'in the *clinctus Gabinus* the toga is thrown [over the shoulder] upon the back, yet so that the skirt a *tergo verocata* forms a girdle'. See in Fore. Colum. and Sen. (ter). Cf. the picture in Ann. xiv 6 § 9 *alii summum decus in . . . ambitioso vestium cultu ponentes, sudant sub ponderibus lacernarum, quas collis inertas cingulis ipsas adnectunt, nimia subteminum tenuitate perfabiles; expectantes crebris agitationibus, maximeque sinistra, ut longiores fimbriae tunicaeque perspicue luceant, varietate lictorum effigatae in species animalium multiformes*. LACERNAE

iii 148 n. 28 VENTILET he airs his summer ring, waving his hand to display it. Apul. met. ii 26 in aureos resulgentes, quos identidem manu mea ventilabam, altissimae. AESTIVUM dig. xliii 20 (= 19) 1 § 3 *aestiva autem aqua ea est, qua aestate sola uti expedit, sicuti dicimus vestimenta aestiva*, . . . quibus interitus etiam hinc, plerumque autem aestate utamur. This confirms (against Elwert Jahrb. f. Philol. 1860 [2] 181-184, who makes *aest. aur.* = *semenstre aur.* vii 89) the common interpretation *rehol. per luxuriam enim anulos aestivos et hiemales invenerat*. Cf. Plant. Men. 251, 255 *quom insipio marcuppinum* [the empty purse], | *viaticanti hercle admodum aestivo sumus*. Plin. xxxiii § 25 of rings *alii pondera corum aestuant, alii plura quam unum gestare labor est*. So Priscus in Hor. s. ii 7 9 often wore 3 rings, often none, and Creticus in Iuv. ii 65-78 excused his transparent *multicia* on the plea *Julius ardet, aestivo*. Stanley quotes Ath. 230 c 'my fellow-citizen *πρωχάλασσα*, who having but one slave called him by names countless as the sand (*ψαμμοειδής*), and having plate to the value of one drachm only, ordered not the winter, but the summer service to be set on the table', *πρὸ τῶν χειμερινῶν ἀργυροπιδίων ἡμῖν παραθήσεται τὰ τοῦ θερινῶν*. In Mart. v 79 Zoilus changes his *synthesis* 11 times during dinner, and/or *inhæreret madida ne veste retentus*. AURUM, like the purple, is an emblem of dignity xi 43 n. 29 FORDERA Mart. xi 87. GENIUM

30-44 Who so callous as to hold his peace, when lawyer Mathe fills his new sealan with his swollen self, and the spy of spies goes by, who will soon despatch the remnant of Rome's nobles, as he has already betrayed his lord and friend; when honest men must make way for minions of decrepit lust, rich with the price of blood, pale as he who has started a viper or as a sophist contesting the prize of rhetoric with Caligula for judge? IXIQUAE iii 8 *sacerat*.

31 FERRER'S vii 150. Mühlmann and Fore. So from Homer downwards *εὐδύπους* (and *εὐδύπος*), see HSt. So in Engl. Cf. *clærne Geduld, der Himmel wird clærn, eine clærne Stirn*. Euanp. p. 89=157 *τὸ γὰρ μὴ ἀπρηλατὸν ὅπως, ἔστιν ἀναθῆναι τὸν καὶ εὐδύπους ἐνεδύσθαι*. Plin. ep. ii 8 § 7 *quem tu nisi cognoscere concupiscis, saxosus ferreusque es*. TENERAT in Petron. 68 *cis me teneo, nec sum natura calidioribus*, ib. 49. Cic. fin. ii § 21 *hoc loco tenere se Triarius non potuit*. So teneri non potui etc. See Nizol. Stanl. quotes Palladas anthol. Pal. xi 240 'I swore ten thousand times to write epigrams no more, for I drew upon me the hatred of many fools, but whenever I see the face of the Paphlagonian Pantagathos', *εὐδύπος τὸν πόρον* (vii 63 n.) *εὐδύπους*. cf. Hor. epod. 4 7-10. 32 CAUDICIS vii 126 n.

NOVA LECTICA 64 n., 124 n. a decoy for clients; it pays to be borne on

the masks of Median slaves, and to order slaves and plate and murrine vases, but the end is bankruptcy vii 129-137 *Matho deficit*. Mart. ii 57 5, 6, of one who has just pawned his ring for a dinner and is slowly accumulating emphysemas through the streets *quum grex legatus* [Iuv. 46] *sequitur et capillatus* resonsque sella *inteloque lorigue*.

MARTIANUS iii 24 n. 33 PLANA IRAS The locusts had room for two, e.g. Nero and Agrippina Suet. 9. Dio Lxi 8 § 2; but then none too wide for Matho's gross bulk.

DELATOR iv 46 n. iii 116, 7 *stolens occidit*

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DELATOR iv 46 n. iii 116, 7 *stolens occidit*

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PALPAT Soc Forc. Apul. m. v 31 *palpare Veneris*

VIII 32 n. See Tac. above. 36 CARUS A pet dwarf o

Soon after the condemnation of Massa, Carus accused C

for writing a life of Helvidius Priscus (v 26 n.) Plin. e

for seeking no office after the quaestorship Dio Lxvii 1

nobilitas, opes, omissi *gestique honores pro crimine*.

burnt in the forum by the *triumviri capitales* Tac. Ag

and Senecio executed Dio l. c. Tac. Agr. 2, 45. Plin. op

Regulus, fiercely reviling Senecio, *quid tibi cum n*

THYMELE from *Thymele* (Thymele)

stage name. Mart. i 5-4 5, 6 to Domitian qua Thy

derisorique Latinum, [illa fronte *proroc crimina* no

then and L. were colleagues, *minus* and *alma*. vii

Thymele, where a noble plays the part of her jealo

66 Thymele *tuna rustica discit*, where, with all her si

simple country girl to Bathylas in his women's charac

panis sends her secretly (*subtiliter*) to appease the more p

LATINO Marius Maximus

names Latinus archimimus as a powerful informer u

Mart. ix 29 *Dulce decus scevae, indorum fama*, Latinu

placens delictaque tuae. Cato, the Curil and Fabrik

relaxed under my spell; but it is only on the stage that

'lord' and 'god' reads the heart, *ne poteram gratias domi*

(cf. Iuv. iv 12 n.) *ose*. He reported the news of the day

dinner Suet. 15. On his acting see Mart. ii 73 2. iii 86 2. v 6

(subject, an adulterer concealed in a trunk). On other a

in the imperial court, Bathylas, Mnester, Paris (two

Pyliades, Apelles of Ascalon, and the Jew Alityros, a *minu*

Josephus vit. 3 obtained from Poppaea the release of some

sent bound to Rome by Felix, see Friedländer 104-106.

37 SUMMOVANT iii 134. The technical term for the l

the streets Hor. c. ii 16 9-11 *aque consularis* [sub

miseros tumultus [mentis. He cried *date viam*, *cedite*, a

Fauly iv 1068. Becker ii (2) 75, 278. Erisson de form.

and Gem. Plin. to Domitian h. n. pr. § 4 *alla via* occurri

longius etiam submoves *ingent fascibus*. Plin. ep. iii

vir praetorius Largius Macedo, *equus Romanus* a servo ei

tum daret manu leviter admonitus *convertit se nec*

erat tactus, sed ipsum Macedonem tam *gravior palma perc*

concederet. Iuv. iii 123, 239-246.

Cic. ad Att. i 16 § 5 *noctes certarum mullerum*. Quinti

nostium merita. Apul. de mag. 76 Hild. (cited on 86).

Suet. Dom. 1. Rubink ad Ov. her. 17 201. Annon. epigr. 17

ix CARLUX OVOS EREHIT Hor. c. i 1 5, 6 *palmaque nobil*

dominus evehit ad deos. Forc. Gem. *causum*. Hor. ep.

39 VIA Luc. rhet. praec. 24 who

son of a sempstress by a slave, first for his base maintenance

ascendit and *γλαυκὸν ἵππερ*, and found this the easiest re

ναίειν *πύργῳ* *οὐραν*. Climbing to the summit of his hopes, b

of those best *ἰσθία*, boldness, ignorance, impudence, he

name and attached himself to an old lady of 70, with out

remaining, and those stopped with gold. Famine sweeten

'hisses from the coffin', and made him endure the 'labours' (



be banished from Italy. Hostilius Firminus, a *legatus* of Marius, had negotiated the murder of the *reges*, and stipulated for 10,000 sesterces for himself, under the head of perfume-money § 23 *nomine unguentarii, qui titulus a vita hominis compiti semper et puniti non abhorrebat*. Firminus was not expelled the senate, but only excluded from the hope of a proconsulship § 4 *quid publice minus aut congruens aut decorum, notatum a senatu in senatu ordine ipsoque illis a quibus sit notatus arguari et summum a proconsulatu, quia se in legatione turpiter general, de proconsulibus iudicare damnatumque cordium vel damnare alios vel abolere* § 29 § 9 *accusari Marium Priocum, qui lege repetundarum damnatus volebatur elementis legis, cuius severitatem immanitate criminum exacerbat; relegatus* (Inv. 78 n.) *est*. Shortly after (iii 4, 9) Pliny was engaged to prosecute Coecilius Classicus accused of extortion by the Baetici; Classicus died before the case was tried, but his accounts were produced with the detail of the bribes he had received; also a letter to a mistress § 13 *lo, liber ad te venio; iam sesterium quadrupes redegei parte vendita Baeticorum*. As Marius was from Baetica, Classicus from Africa, the Baetici tested § 8 *dedi malum et accipere*. Suet. Dom. 8 alludes to these prosecutions; Domitian so strictly controlled the proconsuls *ut neque modestiores iniquam neque iustiores extiterint, e quibus plerisque post eum eos omnium criminum vidimus*. *hinc* here connotes excess, as *esto* often and x 220 n. amo. M. Sen. contr. ii 14 § 4 p. 168 l. 9 *nece amantem agis, sed amas, nec potantem adumbras, sed bibis*. Sen. ep. 123 § 6 *frequens hoc adultercentium vitium est, qui vires excolunt, ut in ipso haene ballnet limine inter nudos bibant, immo potant*. Cic. Phil. ii 104 *quam multos dies in ea villa turpissime et peribacchatus. ab hora tertia bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur*. Lucian de calumni. 16 *Demetrius the Platonist accused before Ptolemy nicknamed Dionysius of drinking water and not appearing in woman's costume at the Dionysia, would have been condemned, ei μη κληθείς τωθεν τριδ τε καὶ λαβὼν ταραχῶν ἐκ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν καὶ προσωρχήσασθαι*. On the luxurious life of some exiles cf. Dio lvi 27 § 2 *ἀρροτρεπὸν διήγος*. Lx 24 § 6. Sen. ad Helv. 12 § 7 *indignatur exal aliquid sibi decere* FRUITUR DIS IRATIS a parody of Sen. Herc. f. 33, 34 *Iuno of Hercules superat et crescit malis, rague nostra fruitur*. Cf. Aug. de civ. D. ii 23 § 1 *posse homines, sicut fuit [C.] Marius, salute, viribus, opibus, honoribus, dignitate, longaeuitate, cumulari et perfrui, dis iratis*. On *dis iratis* see x 129 n. With the thought cf. M. Sen. contr. 15 § 1 page 178 l. 11 *notata iudicio vestro ut multiplicatam dotem perdat, plus tamen ex quacatu habet et habitura est quam quantum damnatae perdendum est. . . post pernam quoque expedit fuisse adulterum*. Tac. xiii 43 l. 50 *AT TU III 134. VIII 52. ed 84. So III 264. IV 120 at ille, v 86 at hic. VIII 181 at vos. Hand i 422.*

VICTRIX a forensic term Plin. ep. vi 33 § 5, 6 *duobus consiliis vicimus, totidem victi sumus; . . victa est nocera, . . victus Suberinus*. Fore. and Bonnell *victoria, vinco*. On *vincere causam* (*νικᾶν δίκην*) cf. Ruhnke on Vell. i 8 § 2. Oud. on Thom. Mag. p. 628. *PIORAS* VIII 92-97 a. g. *quam fulmine iusto et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnanis senatu piratae Cilicum, sed quid damnatio confert? . . furor est post omnia perdere nauton*. xiii 184 *ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris*. Hor. s. ii 5 68, 69 *invenietque | nil sibi legatum praeter plorare iulique*.

51-52 These, sure, are nearer themes, more kindling, worthier the midnight lamp of Horace (19, 30, 165-168) than all the threadbare romances (7-11, 81-84, 162-164), labours of Hercules, 'return' of

Diomed, the Minotaur's bellowing in his Cretan maze (a Theseia 2) the airy voyager of Daedalus (iii 25), and the headlong plunge of Icarus. Is it a time for toys like these, when the gallant's estate, denied by law to the wife, is taken by the pandar husband, who, winking at his own shame, has learnt vacantly to scan the ceiling or to snore with wakeful nostrils over the cup? when a youth of ancient lineage holds it no sin by the profits of a command to retrieve his inheritance wasted upon grooms, on furious drives along the Flaminian way, himself stooping to guide the reins, a new Automedon, shewing off his skill to his masculine (Bloomer) mistress? (viii 140-182).

51 Cf. i seq. 80, 45, 87, 94, 147. VENUSINA Hor. s. ii 1 34, 35 *sequor hunc [Lucellum], Lucanus an Appianus accipere: | nam Venusinus erat Anem sub utrumque colonus*. At Venusia (*Venusia*, a city of about 8000 inhabitants), on the Appian way, between Beneventum and Tarentum, Horace was born *console Manlio*, n.c. 65.

LUCEANA Varr. l. i. v § 9 *quod si summum gradum non attigero, tamen secundum praeteribo, quod non solum ad Aristophanis lucernam sed etiam ad Cleanthis lucubravi*. C. Helvius Cinna anthol. 76 M. Arateis multum vigilata lucernis | carmina. Mart. viii 3 17, 18 *scribant ista [epics and tragedies] praerex nimium nimiumque severi, | quos media miseris nocte lucerna ridet*. | at tu Romano lepidus sale tinge libellos; | agnoscat mores vita legatque snos. Hor. ep. ii 1 112-3 *prins orto | sole vigil calamus et chartas et serinia posco*. i 2 34-5 *ni | posera ante diem librum eum lumine*. Inv. vii 27 *vigilataque proelia*. xiv 192 *scribo, puer, vigila*. Parody of Menander by Scopelianus Philostr. a. i 21 § 8 *αὐτὸς, εὐ γὰρ δὴ πλείστον σοφίας περὶ τοὺς μέγας θεῶν*. The taunt of Pythias, Plut. vit. D. 8 § 2. praec. ger. reip. 6 § 1 *Demosthenes' speeches smell of the lamp*. Quintil. x 3 § 25 *lucubrantes silentium noctis et clausum cubiculum et lumen unum velut tectos maxime teneat*. Cf. 6 § 1. Plin. ep. iii 5 § 8. ix 36 § 1, 2. There is also an allusion to the scorching heat of satire (Enn. ap. Non. p. 83 l. 7 and p. 139 l. 14 *cerens flammeos*) and its fierce glare (cf. the lantern of Diogenes, seeking a man).

52 AGITEM 'pursue', handle these themes. QUID MAGIS agitem? Mart. x 4 *qui legis Oedipodem caligantemque Thyesten, | Colchidas [Inv. 10] et Scyllas: quid nisi monstra legis? | quid tibi raptus Hylas [Inv. 164], quid Parthenopaeus et Alys? | quid tibi dormitor proderit Endymion? | exultusve puer pennis labentibus [Inv. 54], aut qui | odit amatricem Hermaproditus aquas? | quid te rana iuvant miserac ludibria chartae? | hoc lege, quod possit dicere vita, Meum est. | non hic centauros [Inv. 11], non Gorgonas Harpylasque | invenies, hominem [Inv. 85] pagina nostra sapit. | sed non ris, Mamurra, tuos cognoscere mores | nec te scire: legas atria Callimachi.*

HERACLEAS DIOMEDEAS cf. for the form *Odyssa*. A Heracleas by Kreophylos Paus. iv 2 § 3; others by Demodokos, Diotimos, Kinacthon, Konon, (Konnis?), Panyasis (of which some fragments remain), Peisandros, Phaedimos, Rhianos Bode hellen. Dichtk. i 211, 274, 361, 402-3, 509. Aristot. post. 8. Said. 'Pavdy el. Ath. 82 b. Welcker ep. Cyclus 1² 214-232. A tragedy Diomedes by Attius: an epis Diomedea in 12 books by Iulius Antonius Acrio on Hor. c. iv 2. It may have been one of the *reeroi*, giving an account of Diomed's settlement in Italy, where he was worshipped and several cities claimed him as their founder Strab. 214-5, 283-4; on the metamorphosis of his comrades into birds, see Verg. xl 244-280. Plin. x § 126, 127.

53 MVSITUM Sen. Hippol. 1179-81

58 CURA COHORTIS x 94. Military commands sought as a maintenance xiv 138-8. Youths of rank, like our spendthrift, after a short service on the staff of a general, began their career, *equestria* (i.e. *calligata militaria*, as the prefect of an auxiliary cohort, and passed through the command of an *equitum* to the tribunate Suet. Claud. 25. Stat. s. v. 195-98. Plin. ad Nat. 87 (= 19) § 3 speaks of the *praefectura cohortis* as the commencement of a career Madvig opusc. i 28, 29. Marquardt iii 278, 293, 291, 417. Friedländer i² 96, 315.

59 QUI BONA DONAVIT PRAESEPIBUS VIII 146-157. xi 195 praeda eaballorum praetor. Aristoph. nub. 1-125. Lucian Nigrin. 29 on the statues of charioteers, the names of horses of the blue faction Dio Lxv 5 § 1; and won the favour of Caligula and Nero Suet. Vit. 4 *per aurigandi studium*; Caligula was a patron of charioteers Dio Lix 5 § 1, and himself a 'whip' § 5. Suet. 18, so devoted to the Greens Suet. 55 *ut cerneret in stabulo assidue et maneret*; he employed the praetorian guard in building stables for Eutychus, of that faction Ios. ant. xix 4 § 4. See Friedländer ii² 188-204. Marquardt iv 515, 516. Becker Charikles i² 146. Suid. Ἀλβιος, a knight *ἄνθρωπος* *ἐπαινετός* *καὶ ἐνταύθην ἀναφύωντος*. Plut. de fort. Alex. ii 1 p. 1. Alena, a Scythian king, preferred the neighing of his horse to music, so far had he removed his ears from the Muses, and so entirely he sunk his soul in his mangers *ἵππων φωνῇ ἐν ταῖς φάραγξιν ἐχεν*. Suet. vi 356. vii 23. Hor. ep. i 15 82 *quidquid quaerenti donaret araro*. Verg. ix 311 *ambibus*. Sil. ii 608 *flammae*. CARSOT OMNI MAIORUM CENSU has lost the family estate, of a senator.

60 DUM PERVOLAT III 10 n. while scouring over the Flaminian road: driving in Rome was forbidden, with certain specified exceptions, during the day iii 236 n.

61 FLAMINIAN the great north road, begun in the censorship of Hannibal's opponent Flaminius a.c. 230 Liv. epit. 20, though Strab. 217 ascribes it to Flaminius the son cos. 187. It skirted the campus Martius, passed through the porta Flaminia, porta del popolo, and by the pons Mulvius to the right bank of the Tiber and so by Orriculum, Narnia and Pisaurum to Ariminum, whence the via Aemilia led to Placentia. It was one of the frequented roads Tac. h. ii 64 *citata Flaminiae viae celeberrima*. Mart. x 6 6 *totaque Flaminia Roma ridenda via*. Reason more why the prodigal should choose it for his drive viii 146 *praetorum clauces atque ossa*. Mart. iv 64 18-20 *illuc Flaminiae iacuae | gestator patet, caerule iacente, | ne blando rota sit molesta*. Claud. epist. 3 7, 8 *an rarus qui scripta ferat | quin tempore | cessant Flaminiae pulverulenta viae*.

AUTOMEDON Hom. II 145-8. Aen. ii 476-7 *equorum agitator* *ille | armiger Automedon*. Used, like Jehu, for a charioteer Cic. Am. § 98 *enim manibus in curru collocat Automedontem illum*, king of Mallus Glauco, who § 19 *decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cielis pervolavit*. Ov. a. a. i 8 *Tiphys et Automedon dicar amoris epo*. cl. 5. ii 738. tr. v 6 6. Anson. epist. 14 10 *notae et non flagrant Automedon*. Cl. iv 65 *Atriden*. 183 *Promethus*. 6 *Clytemnestra*.

62 ITSELF himself his *per* 'page'. viii 147-150 with exaggerated emphasis ipse | *rotam adstringit multo supraminis cunctis | nocte quidem, sed tunc*, and *et cetera* *tristes | intendunt oculos*. Suet. Nero 23 *equorum studio vel*

praeceptis ab inerte aetate flagrant, plurimisque illi sermo, quasi velaretur, de circensibus erat; et quondam tractum praedium agili inter condiscipulos querens, obiurgante paritago, de illectore se clementius est. . . . mox et ipse aurigare atque etiam spectar pios voluit, postuloque in hortis inter servitia et sordidam plebem mento, universorum se oculis in circo maximo praebuit. youths drove in the circensian games of Caesar Suet. 39; Augustus 23 § 4. Liv. i 4; Nero Dio Lxi 17 § 3.

the mistress to whom he displays his skill is dressed as a man. So Cal in Suet. Cal. 23 *saepe clamide peltaque et galea ornata*. Petro lacernatus cum flagello mulionum fata egit. Hodgson compares the *mot bonnet* and 'military pelisse'.

SE IACTARET Liv. xxxix. iactantem seae scorto. Hor. c. i 2 18, 19. Ov. her. 12 175. 17 21 62. tr. 4 3 63 Burn. AMICAE, like 'mistress' modern English, seldom used in an honest sense. So amator Hor. 15 Heind.

63-72 Fain must I fill every leaf of my tablets, then and the the cross road, as there sweeps lordly by, lolling like Maecenas a ease in an open sedan, courting the public gaze, the forger, enrich the cost of a few lines of writing and a moistened signet. The m fronts us to our face, who, when her lord calls for wine, drugs the with toad's juice, and trains country cousins to carry out their husbands spotted corpses amid the whispers of the crowd.

63 QUADRIVIO in the heat of indignation, heedless of the throng at the cing; standing too where I command the view of two streets and all spectacles of abamo. Prud. c. Symm. ii 865. CERAS xiv 29, 191, use rough notes, which were afterwards copied fair on papyrus or parcin

Ang. do ord. i § 80 *prayer pardon us, atque omnia illa delori inb simul ut parca etiam tabulis (= ceris), quas iam non habemus, non e aliquid in libron translaturum est corum quae a nobis multa dies sunt*. Quintil. x 3 § 81 *scribi optime coris, in quibus facillima ratio dolendi*. cf. § 80. xi 2 § 21, 32. viii 6 § 64 *coris Platonis vena sunt quattuor illa verba, quibus in illo pulcherrimo operum in rorum se descendisse significat, plurimis modis scripta*. So of note-books of scholars Sen. ep. 118 § 6 *aliqui tamen et cum pugillari veniunt, non ut res excipiant, sed ut verba*; and of short-hand writers i non. epigr. 146. Pliny ep. i 6 § 1 took with him to the hunt a *stilus* i pugillares, that he might note down any passing thought, and take the well-filled tablets *ceras*, if no game. So his uncle (ib. iii 5 § 10, 11, 1: 16) at dinner, in the bath, on a journey. Cf. the very name *pugillares* has books Marquardt v (2) 883-7.

64 LAM alren in a hexaphoros, soon perhaps in an octaphoros. CERVIX 120 n. = sex cervicibus. Plin. xii § 9 *epulatum intra eum cum duodevicesimo comite*. Stat. a. iv 1 9 *his sortus hor* = xii virorem. Mart. iv 64 22 *centeno . . . ligone*. Cf. *retraxit aur* 2 Pot. 2 5 Noah the eighth person. Hes. op. 488. CERVIX vi 8 *quae longiorum rehitur cervicis Syrorum*. Mai

iv 61 2 *ingenti late rectus es hexaphoro*, which is called a *cella* 6. ii 1 *latter hexaphoris tua sit lectica licetbit*. vi 77 4 *quid te Cappad* cum sex onus esse iurat. ib. 9, 10. Bearers were Syrians, Cappadocian Illyrians, Bithynians (Cic. Verr. v § 27. Catull. 10 14-27), Maedini vii 183 n., Moesian ix 148, Liburnians vi 477, afterwards German Mart. x 18 1 *cathedrales . . . ministros*. Sidon. ep. i 11 *cathedrales servos*. On *lecticae*, *cellae*, *cathedrae* cf. Lips. elect. i 19. Becker Galli

vitia sua latere noluerit. § 6. hoc tibi occurret, hunc esse qui solutus tunicis in urbe semper incesserit! . . . hunc esse, qui in tribunali, in rostris, in omni publico coetu sic adparuerit, ut pallio velaretur caput exclusis utrimque auribus! See lives of M. by J. H. Meibom L.L. 1653, Lion Gitt 1824, Frandsen Altona 1843, J. Matthes in the Dutch symbol. lit. v 1-36.

surino Lucan ix 588-9 of Cato nulla vehitur oervice supinus | *carpentove sedens*. Mart. ii 6 13 numquam delicias supiniores. 86 1 quod nec carminis glorior supino. Sen. de ben. ii 13 § 2 of the pride of wealth libet . . . interrogare, quid se tantopere resupinet. Pers. i 129 Jahn. Lucian gall. 12 I was driving in a white chariot, ἐξωρίδης, conspicuous and envied by all beholders. mere. cond. 8.

67. SIGNATOR, falso Jahn signator falso, qui, but there seems to be no authority for such an abl. Madvig opusc. i 40 reads either signator, falso 'ut primum univocae falso dicatur, deinde singulativum, et ita ut facilitas rei significetur, erig. . . . uda (quod tamen nec per se bonum est et nimis nudo sic dicitur signator)', or signato falso 'ut signator scriptum sit ab aliquo, qui subiectum praecedentis sententiae substantivo expressum desideraverit.' Markl. coul. falsi, and so MS. V. But sign., as defined by the relative clause, is not 'bare'; the word is commonly used alone, without a gen. A friend, called in at the mortal agony, to give validity by his signature to the testament, takes that opportunity to deceive his friend. Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? x 336 n. viii 142 falsas signare tabellas. See Fore. Dirksen, Bounell. Err. of forgery Tac. an. xiv 40. h. ii 86. Suet. Aug. 19, 33. Claud. 9, 15. Ner. 17 adcrusus falsarios tunc primum repertum, ne tabulae nisi pertucae ac ter lino per foramina tralecto [Cic. Catil. iii § 10. Lucian Timon 22. Alex. 21. Marquardt v (2) 387-9] obaignarentur; cautum ut testamentis primae duae cerne, testatorum nomine modo inscripto, vacuae signaturis ostenderentur, et nequi alieni testamenti scriptor legatum sibi ascriberet. Regulus Plin. ep. ii 20 dictated wills in his own favour, quod est inprobissimum genus falsi. Oppianicus in Cic. p. Cluent. § 125 practised both crimes, of forgery and poisoning. § 41 Dinea testamentum faciente, cum tabulas prehendisset Oppianicus, . . . digito legata delevit; et . . . ne lituris coargui posset, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum, signis adulterinis obaignavit. cf. Phil. xiv § 7. Crassus and Hortensius did not disdain to profit by a forged will do off. iii § 73. Catillino Sall. 16 § 2 lent testes signatoresque falsos. The tablets of the will were pierced with one or two holes, through which strings were passed, tied and sealed; by the side of the seals the names of the testator and witnesses in the gen. case (sc. signum), were written. Titus, who was skilled in counterfeiting hands, boasted Suet. 3 maximum falsarium esse potuisse. Irud. cathem. 12 85-88 hunc et prophetis testibus | iodemque signatoribus | testator et sator iubet | adire regnum et cernere. In Domitian's time Plin. paneg. 34 nulla iam testamenta secuta. dig. XLVIII 10. xxix § 4-7. cod. ix 23. Nois Criminalr. 774-8, 788-6. Privat. 791-2.

LAUTUS iii 221. vii 175, 177. xi 1, 140. xiv 13, 257. Cic. p. Flacc. § 90 patrimonium.

DEATUM 89 n.

68. ELIGUIS TABULAS xii 125. It would be enough to say Gaius ii § 117 TITIVS HERES ESTO or TITIVM HEREDEM ESSE IVDEO. On the irony cf. Hor. s. ii 1 53-4 Scruvne vivacem crede nepoti | matrem; nil faciet sceleris pia dextera: mirum | ut neque calce lupus quemquam neque dens petit bos: | sed mala tollet animum vitulato melle cicuta. Cic. p. Scour. ii § 9 Or. negotium dedisses liberta, ut illi anteculae non ille quidem vim adferret (neque enim erat rectum

patronach, sed collum digitalis [obs. the dimin. and cf. *Inv. xiv 222*] *dun-*
bus oblideret, restituta cingeret. GEMMA UDA 29. v 48 n. xiii
 138. Ov. am. ii 15 15-17 of a ring ut arcanas possim signare tabellas,
 nec tenax ceram siccaque gemma trahat, | umida formosae tangam
 prius ora puellae. tr. v 4 8, 6. ex Ponto ii 9 67-70 non ego caede nocens
 in Pontis litora real, | mixtate sunt nostra dira venena manu. | nec mea
 subiecta coniecta est gemma tabella | mendacem linis impositurus
 notam. met. ix 666-7. Mart. xiv 123. x 70 7 signat mea gemma. Mart.
 vii 18 11-13. Marquardt v (2) 291. 69 occurrit v 54 n.

ROTTX a mulier potens, Clodia, mixed up in a poisoning
 caso Cic. p. Coel. § 62. cf. § 56-69. § 18 Palatina Medea. § 60 charged
 with poisoning her husband Metellus. Caecilius in Quintil. viii 6 § 53 called
 her quadrantalium Clytaemnestram. cf. *Inv. vi 666. x 25.*
 NOTAE PALATINAE) (*durum calaleum* Verg. g. i 841. Hor. e. i 7 19.

CALENUM Hor. e. i 20 9. 31 9. iv 12 14. Mart. x 35 21. Ath.
 27 a light, evaporation, and more digestible than Falernian. Plin. iii § 60
 hinc scilicet illa Campania. ab hoc sinu incipiunt vitiferi colles et temulentia
 nobilis suco per omnis terras incluto, atque, ut veteres dicere, summum
 Liberi patria cum Cerere certamen. hinc Setini et Caeculi protenduntur
 agri. his iunguntur Falerni, Caloni. xiv § 65 after naming Massicum,
 Falernum and Stabianum, iuncta his praeponi solebant Caleni. Calen, Calri.
 on a branch of the via Latina, between Teanum and Casilinum, often named
 by Cic. *Liv. Plin.*, and still shewing the remains of a theatre and amphitheatre;
 its coins are numerous. Strab. 237 ἀνδρόγυος.

70 PORRECTORA vi 632-3 mordent ante aliquis, quidquid porrexerit
 illa, | quae perit; timidus praenotet pocula papas. Quintil. decl. 17
 § 11 venenum paro, qui non ministrum, qui non iuvenco conculum? . . .
 an videlicet spero posse fieri, ut ipse porrigam? Vitellius Suet. 14 killed
 many of his friends, unum veneno manu sua porrepto in aquae fri-
 gidae potione, quam is adfectus febre poposcerat. Tiberius Suet. 53 once
 inter cenam porrepta a se poma gustare non ausam (Agrippinam) etiam
 vocare desistit, simulans veneni se crimine accersi. Stat. a. iv 2 11 illa
 porreptum sumere dextra | immortale merum. Hor. cp. i 18 92 Obb.
 Mart. v 78 12. = *apocryph.*

abl. absolute cf. 152. Schumann opusc. iii 373. Zumpt § 641. Duker
 on Flor. iv 12 § 28. Caca. Gall. v 4 § 2. Poison was, as the word itself
 (potio, potion) imports, mostly given in liquids Cic. Cluent. § 173 illud
 quoniam non probabile, quam insulatum, in pane datum venenum? facillius
 quam potuit quam in poculo? latius potuit additum aliqua in parte panis,
 quam si totum colluctum in potione esset? Quintil. vii 2 § 17, 18, 25.
 § 7. ix 2 § 105. Mart. iv 69 tu Setina quidem semper vel Massica ponis.
 Pupile; sed rumor tam bona vina negat. | diceris hac factus caelestis
 quater esse legona; | nec puto, nec credo, Pupile, nec sitio.

NUCTA viii 220 n. xiv 174. Verg. g. iii 283. Ben. ben. v 13 § 4
 qui veri beneficii aperte fecerit, tam ingratus est quam veneficus qui sopo-
 rum, cum venenum crederet, miscuit. de ira iii 33 § 1 of money patres
 liberosque committit, venena miscet. Hamlet iii 2 268 thou mix-
 ture rank, of midnight words collected.

RUBETA vi 660 at nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetae. cf. on poisoning i 180.
 vi 146. vi 153-5, 616-642. vii 169 n. viii 17, 219. ix 100. x 25. xiii 25
 pariter gladio vel pyxide nummos. 154. xiv 173-4. 249-255 n. Plin.
 viii § 119. xi § 280 aqua vinumque intermisit calamandra ibi immortis,
 vel et omnino liberis unde potetur, item rana quam rubetam vocant.
 xiv § 128. xxiii § 50 sunt [ranae] quae in seipsum tantum vivunt, ab id

rubetarum nomine, . . . quas Graeci phrynos vocant, grandissimae om-
 nium, geminis veluti cornibus, plenae veneficiorum. More about its
 use in poisons, antidotes, enchantments ind. *rana, rubeta*. Theophr. fr.
 15 § 1, i 835 Schin. the evivous stag buries his right horn, which is of
 service against the poison of the *phrynos*. Ael. n. a. xvii 12 its very look
 renders a man pale for some days; if any one bruise it and pour the
 blood into wine or any other drink, *ὅπως εἰ τοῦτον κατέφαγε σοφιστὰς*
ῥη πομπὰς ἀποδοῦναι σοφίας ἐκείνου ἡγήσας ῥη πρὸς δεῖν τοῦ αἵμα
ἐπείναι, the potion will be at once fatal. Philo de anim. prop. 32-31
 745-760 the ruddiest of men turns yellow as the jaundice at sight of the
phrynos. Its one liver is a deadly poison, but the second acts as an anti-
 dote to the first; pound it well, squeeze out its blood and serve in wine
 or any other drink, and instant death will ensue. The two livers also in
 Ael. n. a. xvii 15. cf. Nicand. alexiph. 580-606 [=567-593], where
 Schin. 274-282 cites Aëtius c. 86 (which corresponds with Dioscor. de ven.
 31 cf. parabl. ii 157) and by the horns in Pliny identifies it with the *bubo*
cornutus L. In Paul. Aegin. v 85 with Adams ii 207, wine, exercise, the
 bath, are the remedies prescribed. Dioscor. de ven. pref. the skill with
 which poisons are disguised in medicines, in drinks, *ἐν οἷσις ἐκχυρῶσι*,
 in sauces: the suspicious should eschew all highly seasoned dishes; when
 thirsty they should not drink hastily, nor when hungry eat, but first take
 a draught of cold water, and then carefully try the quality of what is set
 before them; when ailing, they should reject the draughts of pretended
 remedies, *ἀς ἐλεφάντων εἰ κακοπροσώπων τὸ δηλητήριον*. Plin. quaest. conv.
 viii 7 § 4 speaks of the hostility of the *rubetae* to man, and de inv. 3 637 a
 of man's antipathy against them. They were used also in magic iii 44 n.
 Prop. iii 6 [=iv 5 or 6] 27 ranae portenta rubetae. Lucian philops.
 12. The more deadly mineral poisons were unknown to the ancients
 Quintil. decl. 850 p. 741 B. *aliud (venenum) ex radicibus herbarum con-*
trahitur, aliud ex animalibus mortiferis recreatur. On the prevalence of
 poisoning in Rome see Plin. ii § 156, 157 earth bears poisons in mercy
 to man, to save him from famine, the halter, the sword; that we might
 pass away whole and entire, with no loss of blood; earth bears them as a
 remedy, we have made of them the poison of life. xviii § 2-4 man
 alone has found poisons, *ipsi nocentius aliquid damus ferro, nos et flamma*
infigimus et rerum naturae elementa. Hor. a. i 9 81. ii 1 48. 53-56 where
 as in 3 131 a son poisons his mother. Philo spec. leg. 17, 18 ii 315-6 M.
 extols the Mosaic laws against poisoning and enchantment: *τοὺς ἀποφύλα*
εὐερίαι, brought together to the same salt and the same table, *ἐν σπον-*
δαῖς ἀσπασθὰ τραφέν, the means of life are transformed into workers of
 death; often madhouse ensues, expelling man's diviner part, leaving his
 brute nature only etc. See also ad Herenn. iv § 23. Plin. ep. vii 6 § 8:
 indd. Plin. Suet. Galen. *venenum*, on the trade *Inv. xiii 154 n.*, on anti-
 dotes *xiv 253 n.* Marquardt v (1) 67. Rejn in Panly, *veneficium, venenum*,
 Criminalr. 406, 410, 420 seq. 435 seq. n.c. 831 many noble Romans were
 reported to have been poisoned; and 170 matrons were condemned *Liv.*
viii 18. VM. ii 5 § 2. Oros. iii 10. Aug. civ. D. iii 17 § 2. n.c. 186 there
 was a like alarm *Liv. xxxix 8 § 8. n.c. 184* according to Val. Antias lb. 41
 § 5, 6 cl. 28 § 2, 3000 poisoners were condemned. n.c. 180 the consul C.
 Calpurnius was poisoned by his wife *Liv. xi 37. n.c. 154* two consuls
 were poisoned by their wives *Liv. epit. 48. VM. vi 3 § 8. M. Cato in*
Quintil. v 11 § 30 nullam adulteram non candem esse veneficam. 10 § 25
facillius . . . veneficium in femina credas. ad Herenn. i § 23 maiores
noctri, . . . quam impudicam iudicant, ea venefici quoque damna

existimabatur. Q. Varius, tribune a.c. 91, poisoned Metellius Cio. n. d. vii § 87. In a. 6 of the dictator Sulla's *lex Corn. de sicariis* a permanent *quaestio de veneficio* was introduced; the maker, seller, or possessor of poison *secundum hominis causam*, was punished, if free with *aquae et ignis interdictio*, if a slave with death *dig. xlviii § 3. Cio. p. Cluent. § 149. inst. iv 18 § 2*. The victims, chiefly belonging to his own family, of the Thug Statius Albius Oppianicus, a.c. 76—74, are named by Cio. *Clement. §§ 20, 23—25, 27, 28—35, 40* where O. has a physician in pay, and hires a travelling druggist for a special murder. 45, 47, 49, 50, 53 *hominis in uxoris necandis exercitatio*. 53, 56, 60—62, 125, 169, 201. On the *medicus scruus* and his poisons cf. Sen. *ben. iii 24. ep. 120 § 6* (of Pyrrhus); Suet. *Ner. 2*. a.c. 66 the younger Oppianicus accused Cluentius of poisoning C. Vibius Capax Cio. § 165; and Oppianicus the father §§ 169—178. 183—5; also of attempting to poison young O. himself §§ 166—8 *cum daretur in mulso*. a.c. 54 Calpurnius Bestia was charged with poisoning his two wives with aconite during sleep *Plin. xxxii § 4. n.c. 43* Octavianus was suspected of poisoning Pansa the consul Tac. *an. i 10. Suet. 10. Dio xlvii 29 § 1*; also Drusus a.c. 9 Suet. *Claud. 1*. Under Augustus three trials for poisoning are known, in all three Asinius Pollio defended the accused. 1 Hor. *ep. i 5 § 9* Porphy. *Moschi causam*. 2 Apollodorus; M. and A., both rhetoricians of Pergamus, A. was condemned and opened a school at Massilia Sen. *contr. ii 13 § 13 p. 161 25*. 3 Nonius Asprenas, a friend of Augustus, who sat among his *adlocuti*, was accused of poisoning 120 guests *Plin. xxiv § 104. Suet. 56. a.d. 19* Germanicus was said to have been poisoned by Cn. Piso and his wife Plancina Suet. *Tib. 52. Cal. 1—3. Vit. 2. Tac. an. ii 69—75, 79, 82. iii 1—19 esp. 17. vi 26. Dio lviii 18 § 9. Plin. xi § 187. a.d. 20* Aemilia Lepida was condemned for an attempt to poison her some time husband the *dicus* and *orbis* P. Quirinus Tac. *an. iii 22, 23. Suet. Tib. 49. a.d. 23* Drusus, son of Tiberius, was poisoned by his wife Livia and her paramour Sejanus; the agents were executed a.d. 31 Tac. *an. iv 8—11. Dio lvii 22. lviii 11 § 6*. Some thought that Tiberius (Suet. *Tib. 73. Cal. 12*) was poisoned by Caligula; also his grandmother Antonia Cal. 23; the myrmillo Columbus *ib. 55*, whence we learn that Cal. kept a list of poisons; he left a large trunk full of poisons 49, which Claudius flung into the sea. Agrippina, Nero's mother, poisoned Junius Silanus a.d. 54 Tac. *xiii 1. Dio lxi 6 § 4*. Nero, the arch poisoner, ordered the execution of a knight Antonius for poisoning, and the burning of his drugs *ib. 7 § 4*; he thrice attempted the life of Agrippina, but found her fortified by antidotes; his aunt Domitia he did poison for her estate Suet. 24; also Burrus the prefect and certain rich and aged freedmen, 'squeezing the sponge,' 25 *veneno partim cibus partim potionibus indito*; the children of Piso's confederates 26; he was even said to propose 43 *senatum universum veneno per convivium necare*. Domitian was by some believed to have poisoned Titus AV. *Caes. 11 § 5. Philostr. Ap. vi 52 § 2. Dio lxxvi 26. a.d. 91* not in Rome only, but all over the world, many were killed by means of poisoned medicines Dio *lxxvii 11 § 6*. Sempronius Batus, an Iberian eunuch, transported to an island under Septimius Severus as a poisoner and enchanter, attained great power under Caracalla Dio *lxxviii 17 § 2. Praegustator, apocryphus, idiosyncratus*, was a slave who tasted first whatever his master ate or drank; an institution borrowed from the Persians Xen. *inst. Cyr. i 8 § 9*, by the Greeks Ath. 171, esp. the tyrants of Greece Xen. *Hier. 4 § 2*. Alexander was said to have been poisoned by his tasters Instin *xii 14 § 9*. Antonius Plin. *xii § 12* was rebuked by Cleopatra for

using the same precaution: she put on a poisoned garland, *mor procerdente hilaritate invitavit Antonium ut coronas biberent*; as he held the cup to his mouth she stayed him; *inde inductam custodiam bibere iussit illico exspirantem*. About the same time Hor. wrote of the town mouse *s. ii 6 108—9* *vernuliter ipse | fungitur officiis, praelibans [praelibans Bentl.] omne quod adfert*, where Bentl. finds an allusion to *praegustatio* cf. *Or. am. i 4 33—4. add Apul. vii 11*. But though private persons afterwards employed such slaves Grut. 626 2, their use was at first confined to the emperors Plut. *Gryllus 7 § 2 p. 290 a* *τὸν βασιλικὸν ἀπογευερὸν ἐκκρίνωσιν*. Philo de *sacr. Ab. et Caini*, 10 ii 170 M. nature is said skillfully to have fashioned the smell as a handmaid to the taste *καθάρως βασιλίδος ἀπογευερὴς ὀρίσκει*. Cf. Calpurn. *doct. 13* *medicus tyrannicida*. Tasters of Augustus Grut. 68 5. 602 4; Tiberius Or. 2933; Claudius Henzen 6387. Tac. *xii 66. Suet. 44* Halotus a *spado*, employed to poison C.; Britannicus at Nero's court Tac. *xiii 16*; Trajan Or. 794 a *potione, item a laguna*. They formed a *collegium* Doni ix 34; with a *procurator* Grut. 581 13; and a *decurio* Murat. 907 3. The *credence* table, *Ducange credentia*, Tommaseo *credenza* 3, preserves the memory of this significant guard of tyranny. Tert. *Apol. 39* *an. of the innocent meals of Christians non prius discumbitur quam oratio ad Deum praegustetur*. On the poisoning of wells see Sen. *de ir. ii 9—6 § 3. Flor. ii 20 § 7*.

71 INSTITUIT Suet. *Ner. 33* Lucustae pro navata opera impunitatem praediaque ampla, sed et discipulos dedit. MELIOR iii 104. v 158. xiv 212—3 meliorem praeco magistro | discipulum. So [Sops] ἀγάθης, ἀπὸ τῆς ἀπειρίας, ἀδύνατος, often imply no moral excellence VFL i 488 *gladio bonus ire per hostes*. 424 *oraeque Thessalicae melior contunderet freno*. So *optimus* *lur. 38 vi 136*.

LUCUSTA Turnus, a satirist contemporary with *Inr.*, in the only extant fragment ap. Schol. as emended by *Caes. ex quo Caracaras soboles homicida Lucusta | occidit curaque veneni admota Neroni est*. A (saul by birth, summoned to court by Nero, who learnt the art of poisoning from her (schol.). By her means Agrippina poisoned Claudius (v 148 n. Dio lx 34 § 2. Tac. *xii 66* *exquisitum aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret. deligitur artifex talium vocabulo L., nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenti habita. eius mulieris ingenio paratum virus*, Agrippina and Nero Britannicus Tac. *xiii 15, 16. Suet. Nero 33*. In both cases the operation was too slow for the employers' impatience (Nero struck her Suet. *arguens, pro veneno remedium dedisse*) and L. was commanded to prepare a more rapid poison; in his last agony Nero had recourse to her aid Suet. 47 *sumpto a Lucusta veneno et in auream pyxidem condito*, but his slaves carried it away when they abandoned him. Galba Dio *lxiv 8* ordered her with Narcissus, Patrobius and others to be executed, after being led bound through the city. The name occurs in Gruter 714 3. 1129 2. Mommsen *inscr. Neap. 6044*. Corcia dello due Sicilie i 155 (cited by K. F. Hermann). Cf. Tac. *an. ii 74* *infamem veneficia ea in provincia (Syria) . . . nomine Martiani*, iii 7 *summam veneficii Martianum subita morte Brundisii extinctam venenumque nodo crinium eius occultatum, nec ulla in corpore signa sumpti exitii reperta*. Sen. *n. q. iii 25 § 1* *magnum artificum venena, quas deprehendi nisi morte non possunt*. See Beckmann *hist. invent. ii 47—63* Bohn for a later Lucusta, Toffana of Palermo and Naples cir. 1700—1730, who gave her poisonous drops to wives too poor to buy them, and killed more than 600 persons.

72 *VEN FAMAM* Cio. *Brut. § 261* per medias laudes quast

quadrigis vehentem.

FAMAM ET POPULUM Tac. xi 6 famam et posteros. iii 65 utque pravis dictis factisque ex posteritate et infamia meus sit. Germ. 33 oblectationi oculisque. h. i 63 cum magistratibus et precibus. Eckstein ind. to Walther's Tac. *hendriads*. Riddim. ii 373. Krüger 970. Verg. g. ii 192. Ov. m. iii 33. The funeral processions all passed through the most crowded part of Rome, the forum Hor. a. i 648. ep. ii 274.

NIOSOS Cic. Ciment § 80 indicia et vestigia veneni. Suet. Cal. 1 of Germanicus *liores*, qui toto corpore erant. Tac. an. ii 78 *veneficii signis*. Quintil. decl. 15 § 4, to prove poisoning oportet ostendas putre lioribus cadaver, iter offerentium manus suus tace corpus.

EFFERRE MARITOS vi 178, 565—7 consulit interitae lento de funere matris | ante tamen de te Tanaquil tua, quando sororem | offerat et patruos. xiv 230—1 elatam iam crede nulum, si limina vestra | mortifera cum dote subit. Mart. viii 43 effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritus | funereamque toris quamat uterque facem. | victores committit, l'enus: quos iste manebit | celtus, una duos ut Libitina ferat. ix 16 inasripit tumultu septem celebrata virorum | ac facinus Chlor: quid pote simplicius? Sen. de ir. ii 9—8 § 2 imminet exitio vir coniugis, illa mariti. Sen. fr. 13 § 52 ap. Hieron. adv. Iovinian. si totam domum regendam et commiseris, servendum est: si aliquid tuo arbitrio reservaveris, fidem sibi haberi non putabit, sed in odium vertitur ac iurgia, et nisi cito consuleris, parabis venena. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 content in wealth, an has idro non putas esse diritias, . . . quia propter illas nulli venenum Alius, nulli uxor inperit? Hieron. ep. 123 ad Ageruch. § 10 tells a story 'incredibile, yet authenticated by many witnesses': at Rome a man who had buried 21 wives, married a woman who had had 22 husbands; Jerome had seen them himself; they belonged to the lowest class; they themselves anticipated that this marriage would prove the last. *summa omnium expectatio virorum pariter ac feminarum, post tantas rudes quis quem offerret. cunctis maritus, et totius urbis populo conflente, coronatus et palmam tenens . . . uxoribus multitudine feretrum precedebat.*

73—80 Shortly sin, earn the bondage of Gyara or a dungeon, if you would be something in this world; virtus starves on praise: 'his crime that wins parks, mansions, costly tables, plate by old masters, embossed beakers; 'a snaking sin is lost.' Who can sleep for fathers that bribe their sons' wives to incest, girls adulteresses before marriage, stripping gallants? If nature is grudging, scorn indites the verse, the best it can, such as I write—or Clavienus.

73 cf. 109 for the satirical exhortation. AUDS ALIQUIS on the sudden use of the 2nd person cf. (Lupus) 91. ii 66. v 25. vi 191. viii 95. x 90. 189. 205. 310. 329. 346. xiv 267. Less abrupt transitions in v 107. viii 40. xiv 214. Elision of a long vowel or diphthong in 1st thetis also vi 50. viii 123. xiv 76. L. Müller de ro metr. 286—8. With the expression cf. Sen. Oed. 679 nunc aliquid ando ocelleribus dignum tula. Inv. has dignus morte, vera cruce, stigmatē etc.

BREVIDUS xi 79 foelis. Bymn. laud. Valent. sen. i 11 terras imperii breviores.

BREVIDUS OTARIS ET CACERIS x 178. xiii 245—7 nigri patitur carceris uncum | aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes | exilibus magna. State prisoner, esp. under Tiberius and Domitian, were banished to some rocky islet (a St. Helena), to a barbarous frontier, as Ovid to Tomi, or to the Oases, islands of the desert dig. xlviii 23 § 5 cf. Claud. in Eutrop. i 178. and. ix 47 26 § 2; these were the Siberia of the empire. The desolation

of the islands of the Aegean (anthol. Pal. ix 408. 421. 550. Ross gr. Inselreisen. cf. the admirable statement of the causes of the decay of Greece at the end of Thirlwall's history) fitted them specially for the purpose. Gyara Jura (Ov. m. vii 470. Mela; acc. Cic. Att. v 12 § 1 Gyara) pl. Gyara (Philo. Epictet., cf. Ismara, Maenala, Taenara etc. in Neue Formenl. i 500), a rocky islet (x 170 Gyara clauus scopulis) 12 m. p. in circumference, N.W. of Syros, 62 m. p. from Andros Plin. iv § 69, not far from Delos Petron. in anthol. 175 6 M. alta Gyara, classed with the Sporades (Plin. l. c. Mela ii 7 § 11. Steph. Byz. Suid. in some MSS.); or Cyclades (Plin. viii § 104. Artemidor. in Strab. 485. Lucian Tox. 17). In the summer of a.c. 29 Strabo 485—6 visited it and found only a small fishing village (the purple fish was taken there Lucian Tox. 18. Hertzberg die Gesch. Griechenlands unter d. Herrschaft d. Römer ii 435); a fisherman was taken on board, charged with a petition to Augustus for a reduction of tribute; the islanders were rated at 150 drachmas, and could barely raise 100. Aratus *é τοῖς κερδιστέροις* cited by Strabo, ranks Gyara with 'iron Pholegandros.' Plut. de exil. 8 p. 602 the wise man will if banished be content to dwell even in Gyara or Kynaros *ἐν Ἀγάρῳ, ἀκρόῳ καὶ φεικτέῳ καὶ κέρῳ*, without despondency or lamentation. Sen. ad Helv. 6 § 4 *deserta loca et asperissimas insulas Scythum et Scirphum, Gyaram et Corsicam percussas: nullum incenies exilium, in quo non aliqua animi causa moretur.* Antoninus Pius said of his dissolute wife Faustina, ep. ad Fronton. 2 p. 164 Naber I had rather live at Gyara (Gyara) with her, than in the Palatium without her. Varro Plin. viii § 104 ascribed its depopulation to mice, which might well be true if the statement of Theophrastus could be received § 223 *cum incolae fugaverint, ferrum quoque rosae eos.* cf. Antig. Caryl. 21 who adds that no tree but the *αχρόδοι* grew there. Acl. n. a. v 14. Steph. Byz. Zon. lex. p. 458. [Arist.] mir. auct. 24. Theophr. fr. 14 § 8 i 854 Schln. Epictet. often names Gyara i 25 § 10, 20 as contrasted with Nikopolis (his own place of exile), Athens, Rome. ii 6 § 22 'But I am in danger of banishment.' *What is banishment? To be away from Rome? 'Yes. Supposing I were sent to Gyara? If it be for your good, you will go. If not, you have a place to which you may go instead of to Gyara, whither he too shall come, will he, will he, who sends you to Gyara. ii 24 § 100 Athens, Thebes or Gyara. § 109. § 118 Iuppiter sends me to Gyara, claps me into prison; not from hatred, μὴ ὀργῶ. . . nor yet from neglect, seeing he neglects not even the smallest thing, but proving me and using me as a witness before others. iv 4 § 34 Would you have me go to Rome? To Rome I will go. To Gyara? To Athens? To Athens. To prison? To prison. Tiberius a.d. 22 sent C. Silanus, found guilty of extortion in Asia, to Cythrus rather than to Gyara Tac. an. iii 64—69. iv 15. iii 69 addidit insulam Gyaram inमितem et sine cultu hominum esse. So a.d. 24 Tiberius interposed to send Vibius Cereus Tac. iv 30 to Amorgos rather than to G. or Donusa, *egetnam aquae utramque insulam referens, dandosque vitae uno cui vita concederetur.* Musonius Rufus, the tutor of Epictetus, was banished by Nero a.d. 65 Tac. xv 71, to Gyara Philostr. Ap. vii 10 § 2 where he discovered a fountain; while he was there, pilgrims streamed from all sides to see him, afterwards to see the fountain, which became no less celebrated than Helikon. As Suid. says that Cornutus, the tutor of Persius and Lucan, author of the extant treatise on the nature of the gods, was banished with Musonius, it is probable that his island also was Gyara. Dio lxxii 29 § 3 Nero consulting his friends how many books he should write, some thought 400: 'Too many' says Cor-*

mutas 'no one will read them.' But your *idol Chrysippus wrote many more*. 'Yes, but they were of some use for the life of man.' See Jahn proleg. Pers. viii—xxvi. Suet. Cal. 26 an exile, whom he had recalled, telling him that he had always prayed for the death of Tiberius and his accession, *opinans sibi quoque exules suos mortem improari, multo circum insulas, qui uniteros contrucidarent*: an example which Nero Suet. 43 in his despair thought of imitating. Suet. Cal. 29 relegatis avaribus non solum insulas habere se, sed etiam gladios minabatur. In Domitian's reign Tac. h. i. 2 *periculum exilis mare, infecti cordibus scopuli*; Philostr. Ap. viii 5 § 4 cities were ruined, the islands full of exiles, the camps of fear, the senate of suspicion. Titus Suet. 8 ordered informers to be scourged and edgelled and exposed to the populace in the amphitheatre and then sold for slaves or conveyed in *asperissimas insularum*. Tert. apol. 12 in insulas relegamur. Amm. xv 7 § 2 *insulari forma*. xiv 5 § 3 *insulari solitudine damnabatur*. xvi 10 § 7. Among the islands so employed were a i Corsica, to which Seneca was banished, as he complains in his 9 epigrams 'super exilio' i 7, 8 *parce relegatis, hoc est, iam parce sepultis*; *vivorum cineri sit tua terra levis*. 2 i *barbari praeruptis inclina est Corsica saxis*. 8 *hic sola haec duo sunt, exul et exilium*. ii Sardinia where the Christian exiles were relocked by Marcia the mistress of Commodus Hippol. refut. haec. ix 12. Büchh. Inscr. iii 5737. Dio lvi 27 § 2. iii Planasia Tac. an. i 3. iv Pandataria Tac. i 53. xiv 63. Suet. Tib. 53. Dio lv 10 § 14. lxxvii 14 § 2. v Pontia Suet. Cal. 16; to this the Christian confessor Flavia Domitilla was banished Eus. h. e. iii 18. chr. l. ii olymp. 218; her cell was revered in Jerome's time ep. 108 = 27 ad Eustoch. § 7. vi Trimetos Tac. an. iv 71. h i Seriphos x 170 n. ii Donusa Tac. an. iv 80. iii Patmos apoc. i 9, where 'the school of the apocalypse' is still held in a cell said to have been the scene of St. John's visions. De Wette Einleitung 106 b n. c. Hertzberg ii 517. iv Andros whither Avilius Flaccus, the persecutor of the Jews, was banished by Caligula. Lepidus having interceded to save him from banishment (Philo in Flacc. 18 ii 530 M.) *ὁ δὲ τῶν λυπερώμεν τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ*, called Gyara. ib. 19—21 is an account of his assassination. P. Glicius Gallus and his wife Egnatia Maximilla were exiled to Andros after Piso's plot A.D. 66 Tac. xv 71, where they won the affection of the people, and were honoured with inscriptions and statues Büchh 2349 i. 67C8. iii 1028, 1271. Ross ii 16—19. v Kythnos Tac. an. iii 69. iv 15. vi Amorgos ib. iv 13, 30. vii Naxos ib. xiv 9. vii. viii Pholegandros and Sikinos Plut. praec. resp. ger. 17 § 6 p. 812. ix Lesbos Tac. an. vi 3. Dio lvi 27 § 2. lxxviii 18 § 4. x, xi Rhodes and Cos Dio lvi 27 § 2. xii Crete Tac. an. iv 21. c Cerecina ib. i 53. iv 18. d in later times i Zakynthos Apul. m. vii 6. ii Boe and other Dalmatian islands Amm. xiii 3 § 6. xlviii 1 § 23. eod. Theod. xvi 5 53. Philostorg. iv 1. iii Lipara ib. xii 5. iv Gypsa, quarries in Egypt ranked with islands for this purpose eod. Inst. ix 47 55 § 2. novell. xiii 8. cxi. l. i. v Syllina Sulp. Sev. h. a. ii 64 § 10. The deportation in insulam was at first engrafted on, and finally superseded the *aquae et ignis interdictio*; it involved loss of *civitas*, of the rights of agnation, patria potestas, and of succession, making the exile a *peregrinus*, entitled to the *ius gentium* only; deportation was generally accompanied by confiscation. The relegate retained his *civitas*, and in general his estate. The grades were dig. lxxviii 10 26 in *insulam dep.*, *dep.*, in *ins. rel.*, in *perpetuam rel.*, in *tempus rel.* See Rein in Pauly, Forc. Roman, Disson under *ag. et ign. int.*, *dep.*, *rel.* The *rel.* was suggested

by Livia to Augustus Dio lv 18 § 3; Augustus ib. lvi 27 §§ 2, 3 learning that many exiles lived out of their appointed place of banishment, while others [like Marius Iuv. 49] lived luxuriously there, imposed various restraints upon them, e. g. they were not to have more than 20 slaves or freedmen. Ov. tr. ii 129, 130, 135—7 *accedunt, le non adimente, paternae* — *tamquam vita parum muneris caeset—opes* | . . . *edictum, quamvis immite minasque, | attamen in poenae nomine leno fuit*; | *quippe relegatus, non exul, dicor in illo*. v 11 9, 10, 15, 18, 20, 21 *fallitur iste tamen, quo iudice nominor exul*; | *mollior est culpam poena secuta meam* | . . . *nec vitam, nec opes, nec ius mihi elvis admittit*. | . . . *nil nisi me patriis insult abire folet*. | . . . *ipse relegati, non exul utitur in me* | *nomine*. Tac. xv 71 after naming citizens banished after Piso's plot, one for his friendship for Seneca, Verginius as a master of eloquence, Musonius of philosophy, adds five lesser names, to whom, *velut in agmen et numerum, Aegaei maris insulae permittuntur*. Plin. ep. iv 11 Valerius Licinianus, an exiled senator, professor of rhetoric in Sicily, lecturing in a Greek pallium, having lost the *ins togae*, looking on the foreign costume, began bitterly, *Latine declamaturus sum*. ib. iii 9 § 34. vi 22 § 5. Plut. de exil. 8—12 speaks of relegation to islands, esp. to the Cyclades; 11 no one comes to an island to disturb, to beg, to borrow, to make you go bail for him; only the best of your friends and relations make the voyage from good will, and because they miss you, *ὁ δ' ἄλλος ἅλῳ δούλος καὶ λεπὲς ἀνὴρ τῷ βουλευμένῳ καὶ μεμαθημένῳ ἐχολάζω*. See dig. lxxviii 22. Hertzberg i 489. ii 23 seq. 96 seq. 142.

74 ALIQUID iii 230. Freund. Bos *μῆνα* p. 266 Schäfer. Haase on Reisig 342. comment. on Acts v 36. viii 9. Ramsh. p. 574. Cic. in Caecl. § 48 *ut tu tum aliquid esse ridere*. Plin. ep. i 23 § 2 *cum tribunus caesem, erraverim fortasse qui me esse aliquid putari*. Plut. apol. ad fin. *τὰρ δοκῶσι τὴν εἰς μὲν ἔσθῃ ἔσθῃ*. [Burm. Ov. her. 12 31. misc. obs. v 263. Tac. ad Arr. p. 268'. JOHN TAYLOR.] Jahn with the inferior MSS. reads *aliquis*, which is also common Pers. i 129 Jahn. Viger 152, 730 H⁴. Cf. *somebody, something, a nobody, das will etwas sagen*. Iuv. xii 110. PROBITAS LAUDATUR ET ALIOET Soph. fr. Acthiop. *τὸ μὲν | ἔκαστ' ἐπαινεῖ, τὸ δὲ κεφαλῶν ἐχῶν*. Iuv. vii 81, 82 *tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos, | ut pueri Iunonis avem*. xi 58 *si laudem aliquas occultus ganeo*. ii 20. Theodor. in Ath. 122 b *τὸ κελεύει μὲν πλῆθος ἐχῶν, ἐπαινεῖν δὲ τὸ ἥσυχον*. Hec. op. 643.

75 CRIMINIBUS DEBENT NOTOS xiii 24, 25, 106. Tac. h. i. 72 cited on 155. an. xii 67 of the physician who helped Agrippina to poison Claudius, *laud ignarus summa scelera incepti cum periculo, peragi cum praemio*. xv 55 *praemia perfidiae*. iv 30 *actum de praemiis accusatorum abolendis*. . . *delatores*. . . *per praemia ellicebantur*. h. iv 42 *Regulus had overthrown the Crassi and Orbits in opem potentiae*; . . . *hiatu praemiorum ignotum adhuc ingentium et nullis defensionibus expertum corde nobili inbuiati, cum ex funere reipublicae raptis consularibus spoliis, septuaginta tertio saginatus et sacerdotio fulgens innoxios pueros, illustres senes, conspicuas feminas eadem ruina prostraveres*. Plin. ep. vi 27 § 3 *recordabar*. . . *plurimos honores praemio cuiusque delatos*. DEBENT vii 70 *quibus omnia dober*. NOTOS vi 498. vii 79. x 16, 334. Plin. xix §§ 50, 51 *iam quidem hortorum nomine in ipsa urbe delicias agro villaque possident. primus hoc instituit Athenis Epicurus* [Iuv. xiv 319 n.] *et magister. uos ad eum moris non fuerat in oppidis habitari cura*. Sen. de tranq. an. 8 § 5 if any one questions the happiness of Diogenes, let him question that of the gods themselves, *quod illis nec*

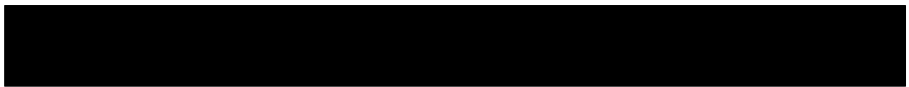
existimabatur. Q. Varius, tribune a.c. 91, poisoned Metellius Cic. a. d. iii § 67. In a. 5 of the dictator Sulla's *lex Corn. de sicariis* a permanent *quæstio de reneficio* was introduced; the maker, seller, or possessor of poison *arandi hominis causa*, was punished, if free with *aquæ et ignis interdictio*, if a slave with death dig. xlviii § 3. Cic. p. Cluent. § 148. inst. iv 18 § 6. coll. 1 2. The victims, chiefly belonging to his own family, of the Thug Statius Albius Oppianicus, a.c. 76—74, are named by Cic. Cluent. §§ 20, 23—25, 27, 28—35, 40 where O. has a physician in pay, and hires a travelling druggist for a special murder. 45, 47, 49, 50, 52 *hominis in uxoris necandis exercitasti*. 53, 56, 60—62, 125, 189, 201. On the *medicus scurrus* and his poisons cf. Sen. ben. iii 24. ep. 120 § 6 (of Pyrrhus); Suet. Ner. 2. a.c. 66 the younger Oppianicus accused Cluentius of poisoning C. Vibius Capax Cic. § 166; and Oppianicus the father §§ 169—179. 183—5; also of attempting to poison young O. himself §§ 166—8 *cum daretur in mælo*. a.c. 64 Calpurnius Bestia was charged with poisoning his two wives with acornite during sleep Plin. xxxiii § 4. a.c. 43 Octavianus was suspected of poisoning Pansa the consul Tac. an. 1 10. Suet. 10. Dio xlvii 39 § 1; also Drusus a.c. 9 Suet. Claud. 1. Under Augustus three trials for poisoning are known, in all three Asinius Pollio defended the accused. i Hor. ep. 1 5 9 Porph. *Monchi canem*. ii Apollodorus; M. and A., both rhetoricians of Pergamus, A. was condemned and opened a school at Massilia Sen. contr. ii 13 § 13 p. 161 25. iii Nonius Asprenas, a friend of Augustus, who sat among his *adlocuti*, was accused of poisoning 130 guests Plin. xxxv § 164. Suet. 56. A.D. 19 Germanicus was said to have been poisoned by Cn. Piso and his wife Plancia Suet. Tib. 52. Cal. 1—3. Vit. 3. Tac. an. ii 69—75, 79, 82. iii 1—19 esp. 17. vi 26. Dio lviii 18 § 9. Plin. xi § 187. A.D. 20 Aemilla Lepida was condemned for an attempt to poison her some time husband the *dicus* and *orbis* P. Quirinus Tac. an. iii 22, 23. Suet. Tib. 49. A.D. 23 Drusus, son of Tiberius, was poisoned by his wife Livia and her paramour Sejanus; the agents were executed A.D. 31 Tac. an. iv 8—11. Dio lviii 22. lviii 11 § 6. Some thought that Tiberius (Suet. Tib. 73. Cal. 12) was poisoned by Caligula; also his grandmother Antonia Cal. 23; the myrmillo Columbus ib. 55, whence we learn that Cal. kept a list of poisons; he left a large trunk full of poisons 49, which Claudius flung into the sea. Agrippina, Nero's mother, poisoned Junius Silanus A.D. 54 Tac. xiii 1. Dio lxi § 4. Nero, the arch poisoner, ordered the execution of a knight Antonius for poisoning, and the burning of his drugs ib. 7 § 4; he thrice attempted the life of Agrippina, but found her fortified by antidotes; his aunt Domitia he did poison for her estate Suet. 34; also Burrus the prefect and certain rich and aged freedmen, 'squeezing the sponge,' 35 *venæ partim cibis partim potionibus indito*; the children of Piso's confederates 36; he was even said to propose 43 *ornatum universum veneno per convivis accere*. Domitian was by some believed to have poisoned Titus AV. Cass. 11 § 5. Philostr. Ap. vi 32 § 3. Dio lxxvi 26. A.D. 91 not in Rome only, but all over the world, many were killed by means of poisoned needles Dio lxxvii 11 § 6. Sempromius Rufus, an Iberian eunuch, transported to an island under Septimius Severus as a poisoner and enchanter, attained great power under Caracalla Dio lxxvii 17 § 3. *Prægustator, apocryphus, sporidius, idleros*, was a slave who tasted first whatever his master ate or drank; an institution borrowed from the Persians Xen. inst. Cyr. i 8 § 9, by the Greeks Ath. 171. esp. the tyrants of Greece Xen. Hier. 4 § 2. Alexander was said to have been poisoned by his tasters Lucian xii 14 § 9. Antonius Plin. xxi § 13 was rebuked by Cæcæptus for

using the same precaution: she put on a poisoned garland, *mox procedente hilaritate invitavit Antonium ut coronas biberent*; as he held the cup to his mouth she stayed him; *inde inductam custodiam bibere iussit illico expirantem*. About the same time Hor. wrote of the town mouse a. ii 6 108—9 *verniter ipse | fungitur officio, præclambens [præclibans Bentl.] omne quod adfert*, where Bentl. finds an allusion to *prægustatio* cf. Or. am. i 4 33—4. add Apul. vii 11. But though private persons afterwards employed such slaves Grut. 626 2, their use was at first confined to the emperors Plut. Gryllus 7 § 2 p. 990 a *τὸν βασιλικὸν πρæγυστῶν ἐκκρινόμενον*. Philo de sacr. Ab. et Caini, 10 ii 170 M. nature is said skilfully to have fashioned the smell as a handmaid to the taste *καθὰρπε βασιλίδος πρæγυστῶν τῶν βρώσων*. Cf. Calpurn. decl. 13 *medicus tyrannicida*. Tasters of Augustus Grut. 63 5. 603 4; Tiberius Or. 2903; Claudius Henzen 6337. Tac. xii 66. Suet. 44 Halotus a *spado*, employed to poison C.; Britannicus at Nero's court Tac. xiii 16; Trajan Or. 794 a *potione*, item a *laguna*. They formed a *collegium* Doni ix 24; with a *procurator* Grut. 581 13; and a *decurio* Murat. 907 3. The evidence table, Ducange *credentia*, Tommaseo *credenza* 3, preserves the memory of this significant guard of tyranny. Tert. Apol. 39 fin. of the innocent meals of Christians *non prius discumbitur quam oratio ad Deum prægustetur*. On the poisoning of wells see Sen. de ir. ii 9—8 § 3. Plor. ii 20 § 7.

71 INSTITUIT Suet. Ner. 33 Lucusta *pro nacta opera impunitatem prædique ampla, sed et discipulos dedit*. MELIOR iii 104. v 158. xiv 212—3 *meliores præsto magistro | discipulum*. So [Sole] *ἀγαθός, ἀπὸρῆ, ἀπειρὸς, ἀδύνατος*, often imply no moral excellence VFL i 438 *gladio bonus ire per hostes*. 424 *oragæ Thessalico melior contunderè freno*. So *optimus* Iuv. 28 vi 186.

LUCUSTA Turinus, a satirist contemporary with Iuv., in the only extant fragment ap. Schol. as emended by Cass. ex quo *Cæsaræas soboles homicida Lucusta | occidit curæque veneni admota Neroni est*. A Gaul by birth, summoned to court by Nero, who learnt the art of poisoning from her (schol.). By her means Agrippina poisoned Claudius (v 148 n. Dio lx 34 § 2. Tac. xii 66 *exquisitum aliquid placebat, quod turbaret mentem et mortem differret, deligitur artifex talium vocabulo L. nuper veneficii damnata et diu inter instrumenti habita, eius mulieris ingenio paratum virus*), Agrippina and Nero Britannicus Tac. xiii 15, 16. Suet. Nero 33. In both cases the operation was too slow for the employers' impatience (Nero struck her Suet. *arguens, pro veneno remedium dedisse*) and L. was commanded to prepare a more rapid poison; in his last agony Nero had recourse to her aid Suet. 47 *sumpto a Lucusta veneno et in auram pyxidem condito*, but his slaves carried it away when they abandoned him. Galba Dio lxiv 8 ordered her with Narcissus, Patrobinus and others to be executed, after being led bound through the city. The name occurs in Gruter 714 3. 1139 2. Mommsen inner. Neap. 6044. Coria dello duo Sicilia i 155 (cited by K. F. Hermann). Cf. Tac. an. ii 74 *infamem veneficia ea in provincia [Syria] . . . nomine Martinam*. iii 7 *famam veneficii Martinam subita morte Brundisii extinctam venenumque nodo crinum eius occultatum, nec ulla in corpore signa sumpti exitii reperia*. Sen. n. q. iii 25 § 1 *magorum artificum venena, quæ depræhendi nisi morte non possunt*. See Beckmann hist. invent. ii 47—63 Bohn for a later Lucusta, Toffana of Palermo and Naples cir. 1700—1730, who gave her poisonous drops to wives too poor to buy them, and killed more than 600 persons.

72 *SEN FAMAM* Cic. Brut. § 361 *per medias laudes quæ*



quadrigis vehentem.

FAMAM ET POPULUM TAO. II 65 utque pravis dictis factisque ex posteritate et infamia metus sit. Germ. 33 oblectationi oculisque. h. i 63 cum magistratibus et precibus. Eckstein ind. to Walther's Tao. *hendriadya*. Müddim. II 872. Krüger 970. Verg. g. II 192. Ov. m. III 82. The funeral processions all passed through the most crowded part of Rome, the forum Hor. a. I 643. ep. II 274.

NIOSOS CIE. Ciment § 80 indicia et vestigia veneni. Suet. Cal. I of Germanicus licores, qui toto corpore erant. Tac. an. II 78 venefici signi. Quintil. doct. II 4, to prove poisoning oportet ostendas patris licoribus cadaver, inter offerentium manus flens tace corpus.

EFFERRE MARITOS VI 178. 665—7 consulit ietericae lento de funere matris | ante tamen de te Tanquil tua, quando mororem | offerat et patris. XIV 230—1 elatam iam crede nurum, si limina ventra | mortifera cum dote subit. Mart. VIII 43 offert uxor Fabius, Chrestilla maritus, | funeremque toris quassat uterque facem. | victores committe, Venus: quos iste manebit | exilus, una duos at Libitina ferat. IX 16 inscripsit tumulo septem celebrata virorum | ac locasse Chlor: quid pote simplicius? Sen. de ir. II 9—8 § 2 imminet exilio vir coniugia, illa iuristi. Sen. fr. 13 § 52 ap. Hieron. adv. Iovinian. si totam domum regem tam et commiseris, servendum est: si aliquid tuo arbitrio reservaveris, fidem sibi haberi non putabit, sed in odium vertitur ac iurgia, et nisi cito conuulsi, parabit venena. Sen. ep. 119 § 6 content is wealth, an has idro non putas esse diritias, . . . quia propter illas nulli venenum Alius, nulli uxor inpergit! Hieron. ep. 123 ad Ageruch. § 10 tells a story 'incredible, yet authenticated by many witnesses': at Rome a man who had buried 21 wives, married a woman who had had 23 husbands; Jerome had seen them himself; they belonged to the lowest class; they themselves anticipated that this marriage would prove the last. *summa omnium expectatio virorum pariter ac seminarum, post tantas rudes quis quum effleret, sicut maritus, et totius urbis populo conflente, coronatus et palmam tenens . . . uxoris multitudine sacrum praecebat.*

73—80 Stoutly sin, earn the bondage of Gyarus or a dungeon, if you would be something in this world; virtue starves on praise: 'tis crime that wins parks, mansions, costly tables, plate by old masters, embossed beakers; 'a sneaking sin is lost.' Who can sleep for fathers that bribe their sons' wives to incest, girls adulteresses before marriage, stripling gallants? If nature is grudging, scorn indites the verse, the best it can, such as I write—or Cluvenius.

73 cf. 109 for the satirical exhortation. AUDE ALIQUID on the sudden use of the 2nd person cf. (Lupus) 91. II 66. v 25. VI 191. VIII 95. x 90. 189. 205. 310. 329. 346. XIV 267. Less abrupt transitions in v 107. VIII 40. XIV 214. Elision of a long vowel or diphthong in 1st thetis also VI 80. VIII 123. XIV 76. L. Müller de ro metr. 286—8. With the expression cf. Sen. Oed. 879 nunc aliquid aude ocelleribus dignum tuis. Iuv. has dignus morte, vera cruce, stigmate etc.

BREVIBUS XI 79 facis. Hyman. land. Valent. sen. I 11 terras imperii breviores.

BREVIBUS OYARIS ET CANCERIS x 170. XIII 245—7 nigri patitur carceris uncum | aut maris Aegei rupem scopulosque frequentes | exulibus magna. State prisoners, esp. under Tiberius and Domitian, were banished to some rocky inlet (a St. Helena), to a barbarous frontier, as Ovid to Tomi, or to the Oases, islands of the desert dig. XLVIII 22 7 § 5 cf. Claud. in Eutrop. I 176. ed. II 47 36 § 2; these were the Siberia of the empire. The desolation

of the islands of the Aegean (anthol. Pal. II 408. 421. 550. Ross gr. Inselreisen. cf. the admirable statement of the causes of the decay of Greece at the end of Thirlwall's history) fitted them specially for the purpose. Gyarus Jura (Ov. m. VII 470. Mela; acc. Cic. Att. v 12 § 1 Gyrum) pl. Gyara (Philo, Epictet., cf. Ismara, Maenala, Taenara etc. in Neue Formenl. I 800), a rocky inlet (x 170 Gyari clausus scopulis) 12 m. p. in circumference, N.W. of Syros, 62 m. p. from Andros Plin. IV § 69, not far from Delos Petron. in anthol. 175 6 M. alta Gyaro, classed with the Sporades (Plin. I c. Mela II 7 § 11. Steph. Byz. Suid. in some MSS.); or Cyclades (Plin. VIII § 104. Artemidor. in Strab. 485. Lucian Tox. 17). In the summer of n.c. 29 Strabo 485—6 visited it and found only a small fishing village (the purple fish was taken there Lucian Tox. 18. Hertzberg die Gesch. Griechenlands unter d. Herrschaft d. Römer II 435); a fisherman was taken on board, charged with a petition to Augustus for a reduction of tribute; the islanders were rated at 150 drachmae, and could barely raise 100. Aratus *ἐν τοῖς κατὰ Λαυρόν* cited by Strabo, ranks Gyarus with 'iron Philegandros.' Plut. de exil. 8 p. 602 the wise man will if banished be content to dwell even in Gyarus or Kynaros *ἐκλῆρος, ἀκαρπὸς καὶ φερταῖσθαι κακῆς*, without despondency or lamentation. Sen. ad Helv. 6 § 4 *deserta loca et asperissima insulas Scythum et Beriphum, Gyarum et Corsicam peruenire: nullum incunies exilium, in quo non aliquis animi causa moretur.* Antoninus Pius said of his disolute wife Faustina, ep. ad Fronton. 2 p. 164 Naber I had rather live at Gyara (Gyaris) with her, than in the Palatium without her. Varro Plin. VIII § 104 ascribed its depopulation to mice, which might well be true if the statement of Theophrastus could be received § 222 *cum incolae fugaverint, ferrum quoque rotine cos.* cf. Antig. Caryst. 21 who adds that no tree but the *εχέδρος* grew there. Ael. u. a. v 14. Steph. Byz. Zon. lex. p. 458. [Arist.] mir. auct. 24. Theophr. fr. 14 § 8 i 834 Schol. Epictetus often names Gyarus i 25 §§ 19, 20 as contrasted with Nikopolis (his own place of exile), Athens, Rome. II 6 § 22 'But I am in danger of banishment.' What is banishment? To be away from Rome! 'Yes. Supposing I were sent to Gyara? If it be for your good, you will go. If not, you have a place to which you may go instead of to Gyara, whither he too shall come, will he, will he, who sends you to Gyara. II 24 § 100 Athens, Thebes or Gyara. § 109. § 118 Iuppiter sends me to Gyara, claps me into prison; not from hatred, *μὴ γένοιτο*. . . nor yet from neglect, seeing he neglects not even the smallest thing, but proving me and using me as a witness before others. IV 4 § 34 Would you have me go to Rome? To Rome I will go. To Gyara? To Gyara. To Athens? To Athens. To prison? To prison. Tiberius A.D. 22 sent C. Silanus, found guilty of extortion in Asia, to Cythrus rather than to Gyarus Tac. an. III 66—69. IV 15. III 69 *addidit insulam Gyarum inमितem et sine cultu hominum esse.* So A.D. 24 Tiberius interposed to send Vibius Cereus Tac. IV 80 to Amorgos rather than to G. or Donusa, *egenam aquae utramque insulam referens, dandosque vitae usus cui vita concederetur.* Musonius Rufus, the tutor of Epictetus, was banished by Nero A.D. 65 Tac. XV 71, to Gyarus Philostr. Ap. VII 16 § 2 where he discovered a fountain; while he was there, pilgrims streamed from all sides to see him, afterwards to see the fountain, which became no less celebrated than Helikon. As Suid. says that Cornutus, the tutor of Persius and Lucan, author of the extant treatise on the nature of the gods, was banished with Musonius, it is probable that his island also was Gyarus. Dio LXII 29 § 8 Nero consulting his friends how many books he should write, some thought 400: 'Too many' says Cor-

prædium nec horti sint nec alieno colono rura pretiosa nec grande in foro fenus. Tac. hist. iii 18 *domos hortos opes principum abetulerint.* In Sulla's proscription Plat. 81 § 9 one victim owed his death to his mansion (*domus* p. 107, l. 1, c. prætorium), another to his gardens, another to his *thermae*. Like Naboth's vineyard they were coveted by the Jezebel of Rome. Tac. xi 1 and 59 [Messalina] *hortis eius inhiavit.* Sallust the historian owed his gardens in the valley between the Quirinal and Pincius (Tac. xiii 47 h. iii 82. dig. xxi 29 § 8 Becker i 583-6), which afterwards became the property of the emperors, to the spoils of Numidia. The *horti* of great families were important landmarks in the topography of Rome, e. g. i *Lucullian* on mt. Pincius, which continued even in Plutarch's time 39 § 3 to rank with the costliest of the imperial parks Becker i 591. Tac. xi 1, 82, 87; ii *Maccenatiani* luv. 13 n. on the Esquiline, with their lofty buildings and wide prospect Becker i 540-1. Hor. s. i 8 7-10. Tac. xv 59. Suet. Tib. 15. Ner. 38. Philo leg. ad Galum 44 ii 597 M.; near them iii *Lamiani* Becker i 542. Suet. Cal. 59. Philo l. c.; iv *Serrillani* Tac. xv 55. h. iii 83. Suet. Ner. 47; v the gardens of Agrippina, with a porticus and a *xystus*, where Caligula Sen. de ira iii 18 § 4 beheaded ad *lucernam* senators, knights and matrons, where he first received Philo and the rest of the Jewish embassy P. leg. 28 ii 572 M. Becker i 600; where he built the circus in which he and afterwards Nero exhibited their skill as charioteers Becker i 671; while the Christians burning in pitched shirts lit up Nero's spectacle Tac. an. xv 44; in his gardens also Nero gave his first concerts ib. 33, in a *theatrum peculiare* Plin. xxxvii § 19; vi the gardens of Domitia, afterwards Nero's, where Hadrian built the mausoleum, in which he was buried and also the succeeding emperors certainly down to Commodus Becker i 640-1; vii two *horti* of Pompeius, one afterwards owned by Antonius, who there entertained Octavianus Cic. Phil. ii § 68 n., 109. xiii § 84. Vell. ii 60 § 3. Becker i 616-7; viii the *horti Caesaris* on the right bank of the Tiber were a park, opened to the people by Caesar when alive and bequeathed to them by his will Cic. Phil. ii § 109. Hor. s. i 9 § 18. VM. ix 15 § 1. Tac. an. ii 41. Suet. Caes. 88. Plat. Brut. 20 § 2. App. ii 148. Dio xlii 35 § 3. xlvii 40 § 2. Becker i 478, 637. Agrippa also Dio liv 4 bequeathed his gardens and bath to the public. See more in *Pitineus horti*. The gardens fringing the river bank (Stat. s. iv 4 7 *suburbanæque cadum præteritur hortile*) were a prominent feature in that panorama of Rome which filled Strabo i 236 with admiration τὸν λίπον στίφανον τὸν περὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μέγα τοῦ ἀέθρου οὐρογραφικὴν ὅλην ἐνδοκίμητον δοξαλλαντος παρίχοντι τὴν θίαν. *Hortus* is generally a kitchen garden or orchard (*olitorius*, which brings profit, ad *reditum spectat*); *horti*, so named as comprising many beds or plots (of a vineyard Col. iv 18 § 1), a pleasure garden dig. vii 1 18 § 4 *voluptarium* . . . *prædium, viridaria vel gestationes vel deambulationes arboribus infructuosis opacis atque amoenas habens.* So L 16 198 *horti urbani* (in *reditu olitorii*). C. Matius, a friend of Augustus Plin. xii § 18 introduced into Rome *nemora tonsilla*. Adorned by the art of the *sculptarius*, the Roman *horti* resembled the stiff French and Italian gardens of the 17th and 18th centuries. Cic. ad Qu. fr. iii 1 § 5 his *topiarius* clothed the villa and walks and statues with ivy; in Pliny's Tuscan gardens ep. v 6 § 32 the planes which surrounded the hippodrome were clad with ivy and festoons of it ran from tree to tree. So also periwinkle and acanthus were *herbas topiarias* Plin. xxi § 68. xxi § 76. The cypress Plin. xvi § 140 was used in *picturas operis topiarum*, being elipt into hunting scenes, flocks, etc. Box also was cut into figures of animals Plin. ep. v 6

§ 16, of pyramids, or of letters §§ 35, 36, forming the name of the owner or of the artist; or it served, as did rosemary, for a border for the flower beds §§ 16, 34. ii 17 § 14. Hares, sometimes even boars and deer, were kept in the woods of the *horti* Varro r. r. iii 13; and Hortensius trained them to congregate at the winding of a horn, blown by a new Orpheus. The *gestatio* a broad, soft but firm, alley Plin. ep. i 3 § 1, in which the owner took an airing in a sedan or palanquin, sometimes ii 17 § 14 encompassed the whole garden, sometimes resembled a circus v 6 § 17, sometimes ran straight as an avenue ix 7 § 4. The *hippodromus*, drive, was surrounded by a shrubbery of plane, box, bay, rose, cypress v 6 § 32, 33, and watered by trickling streams § 40. Mart. xii 60. 57 23 *intraque limen clausus excedo cursum.* *Xysti*=*παράδρομοι* were uncovered walks Vitruv. vi 10=8, or terraces, fragrant with violets Plin. ep. ii 17 § 17, gay with flower beds edged with box v 6 § 16. Phaedr. ii 5 14 *perambulante lacta domino viridia* cl. 18 *præcurrit alium in xystum.* The water for the garden was laid on in pipes of wood, pottery or lead Plin. xvi § 224. xix § 60. xxi § 67; and formed jets and waterfalls Plin. ep. ii 17 § 25. v 6 § 24, 37, 39; pools and canals. *Nili, Euripi*, Cic. de legg. ii § 2. Plin. ep. i 3 § 1. Baths with ball-courts ii 17 § 11, v 6 § 25-29; porches ii 17 § 16-20. v 6 § 24-31; and towers commanding extensive views (ii 17 § 12-13). Hor. c. iii 29 10) also belonged to well appointed *horti*. The 'soft' acanthus, the favorite plant of artists Verg. ecl. iii 45, formed a 'liquid' lawn Plin. ep. v 6 § 16-36, and with its long, broad leaves clothed banks of streams or slopes Plin. xiii § 76 *crepidines marginum adargentumque pulvinorum toros.* The favorite trees were plane luv. 12 n., bay, myrtles Plin. ep. v 6 § 4, 30, 22, 27, 30; vines, figs and mulberries ii 17 § 15. v 6 § 29-39; pines and poplars Hor. c. ii 3 9. 11 13; Verg. ecl. 7 65; and yews. Among flowers the rose and violet are most often named; then the lily, crocus, narcissus, iris, hyacinth, amaranth, poppy. Greenhouses, bothouses and the art of forcing were known to the Romans Mart. iv 23 5, 6. 29 4 (winter roses). vi 40. viii 14, 68. xiii 127. Col. xi 3 § 52. Plin. xix § 64. See Becker (Gallus i 99-101. iii 42-57. Friedländer ii 146. Panly *hortus*, ind. Plin. *topiarius*. Verg. g. iv 118-146. In their gardens the rich entertained their friends Cic. off. iii § 58, do am. § 7. Phil. ii § 15. Vell. ii 60 § 3. Tac. xvi 34. Mart. xi 34 *Aper* bought a house, too old and gloomy for an owl to roost in; *cicinus illi nitidus Maro possidet hortos. | cenabit belle, non habitabit Aper.* Often the guests reclined on the lawn Spartian. Sept. Sev. 4 *humi iacens epularitur.* Mart. xii 50 you have plantations of bay and of plane, lofty cypresses, non *unius balnea*, a porch on a hundred pillars, onyx pavements, a race course and running rills; *sed nec ceuantibus usquam, | nec somno locus est; quam bene non habitas.* Pliny entertained his guests on a marble couch under a vine supported by 4 marble pillars; water flowed from beneath the couch into a fountain, on the margin of which the larger dishes were set, the smaller on figures of plants and birds in the water itself v 6 § 36, 37. Cic. off. iii § 158 *hortulos* . . . , *quo invitare amicos, et ubi se delectare sine interpellatoribus posses.* Tac. xiv 3 *otium* there. h. iii 36 of Vitellius *umbraculis hortorum additis, ut ignara animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, iacent torpentque.* Suet. Tib. 15. Claud. 5 *ablecta spe dignitatis ad otium concessit, modo in hortis et suburbanis modo in Campaniae recessus delitescens.* Cic. p. Rabir. Post. § 26 *delectarum causa et voluptatis* . . . in *hortis aut suburbanis aula.* As the seat of pleasure they were under the patronage of Venus Plant. in

this: pugna debile cernis opus. | hi duo longarvo censentur Nestore fundi. | pollice de Pylio trita columba nitet. | hic scyphus est, in quo misceri iussit amicis | largius Aeacides viuidiusque merum. | hac propinavit Iliac pulcherrima Dido | in patera, Phrygio cum data cena viro cet. | miratus fueris cum prisca torumata multum, | in Priami calathis Astyanacta bibes. xi 70 7, 8 si te delectat numerata pecunia, vende | argentum, mensas, murrina, vende domum. iv 89 1-5 argenti genus omne comparasti, | et solus vetores Myronis artes, | solus Praetelli manus Scopaeque, | solus Phidiae torumata caeli, | solus Mentorcos habes labores. xiv 93 archetypa. Marquardt v (2) 211, 271-2. 8il. xi 279 Dr.

STANTEM EXTRA
FOCULA CAPRUM v 81 n. crustas. ix 145 caelator. Mart. viii 51, speaking (so Probus in schol., Weber, Becker) of this very bowl, 9-12 stat caper Acollis Thebani vellere Phryx | cultus: ab hac mallet vecta fulvae soror. | hunc nec Cinyphius tonsor violaverit, et tu | ipse tua pasci vite, Lycae, vella. Ov. m. v 80-83 altis | extantem signis... cratera. xii 235-6 signis extantibus asper antiquus crater. Beakers carved in wood Verg. ecl. 3 36-40. Sen. ep. 5 § 3 argentum in quod solidi auri caelatura descenderit. Mart. iii 41 inertis phialae Mentoris manu ductae | lacerta vivit et timetur argentum. Salm. in Solin. 1045-9. Becker Gallus ii 220-2. Marquardt v (2) 274-5. 286. The goat was sacrificed to Bacchus anthol. Pal. ix 75. Varr. r. r. 1 2 § 19. Ov. f. 1 254-261. Verg. g. ii 390-4. Mart. iii 24 1, 2. Preller gr. Myth. i 561. K. F. Hermann gttend. Alt. § 26 4; so the satyrs and Pan have the form of goats. On the goat as a prize and the name tragedy, see Bentl. Phalaris ind. raiyes. Dionysos appears with a panther and goat on coins of Tralles. On extra cf. Hand ii 679.

77 DORMIRE
Hor. a. ii 1 5-7 'quiescas.' ne faciam, inquit, | omnino verum? 'aio.' perem mite, si non | optimum erat: rerum nequeo dormire. Aug. locut. de exod. 34 25 QUARE DORMIS, DOMINE? ... intelligitur, quare cessas? id est, non vindicas? Auson. epigr. 34 5-13 ast ego damnosae nolo otia perdere musae, | lacturam somni quae parit atque olei [Iuv. 51 n.] 'utilius dormire fuit, quam perdere somnum | atque oleum.' bene ais. ... transcor Proculo. ... hunc studio utiaei [Iuv. 1 n.] et prompta est haec ultio rati. | qui sua non edit carmina, nostra legat. Ioan. Barlab. polier. iii 13.

XURUS CORRUPTOR AVARAS
a parallel case of a mother-in-law tempting her son-in-law in Cic. Cluont. § 12-16 e. g. Alia, quae ... nefarium matris paelicatum ferro non posset. § 170 Aliam suam, illam quam ex genere conciperat. 186. 199 uxor generi, nocera filii, Aliae paeler. M. Sen. exe. contr. vi 6 § 1 p. 400 23 generi adultera, Aliae paeler. Fortun. cited viii 145 n. CORRUPTOR connotes both seduction and bribery dig. xlviii 19 36 § 3 qui nondum viripotentes virgines (such as the sponsae of ver. 74) corrumpunt are condemned to the mines if of low rank, if of a higher class are relegated to an island or sent into exile. Plin. xxii § 3 corruptor insidiatur nuptae. Dirksen. ind. Suet.

78 SPONSAE
TUARS iii 110, 111. dig. xlviii § 13 § 8 si minor duodecim annis in domum deducta adulterium commiserit, non apud eum actatem excoerit corperitque esse uxor, non poterit iure viri accusari ex eo adulterio quod ante actatem nupta commisit, sed vel quasi sponsa poterit accusari. § 8 dici Severus et Antoninus rescipuerunt, etiam in sponsa hoc idem vindicandum, quia neque matrimonium quaecumque, nec spem matrimonii violare permittitur. Instin xxi § 3 virgines ante nuptias abducebat, stuprataeque proci reddebat. The legal age for the marriage of women was 12, the average age 14 Epist. man. 40. Friedländer 2 467-476 from

inscriptions. cf. the age of Quintilian's wife.

ADULTER II 140. XI 155 n. Suet. Calig. 24 *Drusillam vitiosae virginem praetextatus adhuc creditur*. Aug. 44 *maritis e plicbe proprios ordines assignavit, praetextatis cunctum suum, et proximum paedagogis*. Plin. ep. xv 18 § 3 *venit ad me salutandum municipis mei filius praetextatus. Aule ego 'studet' inquam, respondet 'etiam'*. Cic. Phil. II § 44 *tenere memoria praetextatum te deceat*? Sen. brev. vit. 6 § 1 *pupillus adhuc et praetextatus*. Cicero in Suet. rhet. 1 and Sen. contr. praef. p. 80 l. 11 called the consuls Hirtius and Pansa who practised declamation under him his disciples and *grandes praetextatos*. Iuv. x 308.

79 NATURA NEGAT anthol. 600 M. 4 *quod natura negat, nec recipit ratio*. Boileau la culture suffit, et tant un Apollon. cf. poeta nascitur, non fit. Calvin in the vernae to Christ, his only poem quod natura negat, studi plus efficit ardor.

80 CLOVIVUS so Schneidewin philol. 1848 III 181 reads for Calvinus in Mart. VII 90 2, 3 *aequales scribit libros Clavienus et Umber*. I aequalis liber est, Cretice, qui malus est. Ennod. ep. v 8 in Oron. obs. II 22. id. cited on 18. cf. the irony of Hor. s. i 1 120—1 *ne me Cripinai scribitis lippit | compilasse putas*.

81—146 Human life from the flood, with all its passions and interests, is my theme (81—86). The gambler stakes his fortune, leaving his page the while in tatters (87—93); the great add palace to palace, luxury to luxury, but for themselves alone; poor retainers may not pass the threshold, where, after a jealous scrutiny, the fixed pittance is doled out; praetors and tribunes themselves attend the levee, and are served in the order of their rank; but a wealthy freedman claims precedence (94—109); For Mammon is the god we worship (110—116). The dote is an item in a consul's revenue; can the poor man scorn it, who has nothing else? Great ladies in their palanquins follow their husbands for a second dote; sometimes the empty palanquin deceives the steward (117—120). After a long day's attendance clients disperse to their dinner of herbs; while the 'king' and patron devours an estate at a solitary board. Excess will cut short his days; and he will die unwept (127—146).

81—86 From the day when Deucalion, 'climbing' the peak of Parnassus in a boat, sought counsel of Themis how earth might be replenished, when stones kindled into man, and mother Pyrrha presented her daughters, newborn as they were, to a suitor's choice,—from that day forward all acts of man, all passions, the whole giddy whirl of life, form the medley mixture of my satire.

81 EX QUO VI 294. x 77. XIV 261. Cic. off. II § 16. Hand II 649.

EX QUO DEUCALION SO XV 80 81 nam ocellus, a Pyrrha quamquam omnia symmata volans, nullus apti tragicos populus facit. Varro de gente populi Romani began the mythical period with the earlier deluge of Ogygius Censorin. 21. Aug. civ. D. XVIII 8. XXI 8; and placed Deucalion's deluge in the reign of Kranaos son of Kekrops ib. XVIII 10. So Apollod. III 14 5 § 1. Clem. Al. str. I 145 8. Theophil. ad Autol. II 20 identifies D. with Noah, and derives the name III 18, 19 from Δευκα, καλεῖ ὁ θεὸς ἐκ πεδύνης. Prop. II—III 23 53—55 sees the flood of D. as Iuv. does here; vice, he says, prevailed in Saturn's reign, et cum Deucalionis aquae fluxere per orbem. | et post antiquas Deucalionis aquas. See on D. Grote pt. I a 5. Preller gr. Mythol. I 65, 66. Welcher gr. Götteri. I 770—777. The Chaldean and other traditions of a deluge are collected by Winer Realwörterb. Noach; v. Bohlen, Tisch, Knebel on Gen. 6—9; the original authorities are given by Helling-

ger hist. patriarch. I 571 seq.

DEUCALION Hellenikos wrote a Deukalion fr. 15—27 Müller. The Greeks distinguished a Pelasgian race, sprung from Phoroneus, and a Hellenic, from D. Apul. de mag. 41 cites the fossil fish in the inland mountains of Gaetulia as a relic of the flood of D.

MINUS The flood of D. is an *irony* Pansa. I 18 §§ 7, 8 the Athenians shewed in the precinct of Ge Olympia the cleft through which the waters ran off; cf. I 40 § 1. v 8 § 1. Apollod. I 72 § 2. Clem. Al. str. I p. 145 8. a yearly *isopropia* commemorated the victims of the flood Hesych. etym. m. s. v. *isopropia*. Plut. Sull. 14. Ov. m. I 260—1 because of the wickedness of the iron age, it is resolved *ex omni nubibus demittere caelo*, cf. 266, 269. Lucan I 648 Deucalioncos... imbres.

82 KAVIOIO MONTEN ASCENDIT satirical I 174 seq. In Pansa. x 6 § 2 the local legend knows of many who escaped to the top of Parnassus.

KAVIOIO Apollod. I 72 § 2 *ἀρπάζει*. So Plut. de sol. anim. 13 § 1 p. 968f where he mentions the dove whose return was a sign of storm, her departure, of fine weather. So Lucian de salt. 89. de dea Syr. 12, D. took into the ark pairs of animals miraculously tamed; ib. 13 at Hierapolis he saw the cleft through which the waters retired, and into which 'all Syria and Arabia and many from beyond Euphrates' twice a year poured sea-water (a *isopropia*). In Lucian Timon 8 we read *κρηδύρας*, the LXX and N. T. call Noah's ark *κρηδύρας*, an epithet of Apamea (Strab. 576. Plin. v § 106) a town whose coins bear an ark, with 2 birds above, one holding a twig, a man and a woman standing in it, and 12 upon it, Eckhel III 132, 133. The word ark has descended through the Latin fathers into modern languages. As in the time of Josephus ant. I 3 § 5. xx 2 § 2 fragments of the ark were shewn in Armenia, so in the time of Berossus, fr. 7 II 601 Müller, fragments of the ship of Nisuthras were there shewn, and pieces of bitumen from it sold as amulets. So Abydenns fr. I IV 280 M. Nicolaus Damasc. fr. 26 III 415 M. who names mt. Baria.

MONTEN Hellen. fr. 16 M. names Othrys; Hygin. 153 Aetna; Scrv. Aen. VI 41 Athos; Arrian fr. 26 in etym. m. *ἀρπάζει* Nemea; Lucian Tim. 8 Lycoreus, i. e. Parnassus. Andron Halic. fr. 2 in etym. m. and in schol. Apoll. Rh. II 705 derives Parnassus (originally Larnassus) from *ἀρπάζει*. Ov. m. I 316—9 *mons idem... | nomine Parnassus... | hic ubi Deucalion... | cum consorte tori parva rate cecius adherat*. In the Mahā-Bhārata it is to the highest peak of the Himalayas that Manu (Menech, man) moors the ship, in which by Brahmā's orders he had collected all manner of seeds. Dopp die Sündflut, Berl. 1829.

SORTES VI 583. Thrasylbulos and Akastodoros in Müller fr. hist. gr. II 464 make D. consult the oak of Dodona; so Hygin. 158 al. ap. Muncker make Iuppiter give the oracles. Ov. m. I 820—1 D. and P. adore the Corycian nymphs and deities of the mountain *fatidicamque Themin, quae tunc oracula tenebat*. 867—8 *placuit carlesse precari | numen, et auxilium per sacras quaerere sortis*. They ask how they may restore mankind (a common inquiry, cf. Laio) 881—3 *moa dea est, sortemque dedit, | diacedit templo | et relate caput... | omneque post tergum magnae lactate parentis*. D. reads the riddle 893—4 *magna parva terra est, lapides in corpore terrae | ossa reor dici*. So Arnob. v 8. Divination by lot was specially Italian; local *sortes* were famous, as the Praenestinas xiv 90 n. *Sortes* are properly little strips of wood, shuffled and drawn Marquardt IV 103—112; but the name was applied to any oracles or omens Eum. Alex. in Cic. de div. I § 42 praying Apollo to explain *quo sece vertant tantas sortes conulum*. [Lucan IV 128] *aequumque divum nomen sortisque fatigant*. H. A. J. M.]. Cic. de



The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a discussion of the early attempts to explain the origin of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. The author then turns to a consideration of the evidence which has been accumulated in support of these theories, and finally reaches a conclusion as to which theory is the most probable. The second part of the book is devoted to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. It begins with a discussion of the early attempts to explain the origin of life, and then proceeds to a more detailed examination of the various theories which have been advanced. The author then turns to a consideration of the evidence which has been accumulated in support of these theories, and finally reaches a conclusion as to which theory is the most probable.

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1. Mart. v 30 7
0 § 3 'Magnam
in aerario, quia
xistimas, locu-
m. iv 16, dig.
89), rings (VM.
lig. xxxii 53 § 9.
locellum tibi
ry (Ov. l. vi 749.
61, 62).
1107, of lifeless
) carum throw,
root, cadentia.
ubula aleatoria.
d margin; some
on Vopisc. Proc.
understands the
sed are general,
the game Plant.
in aleam, ut ego
icrg. eel. iii 36.

e nunc talia fur-
tes vario exercent
so war in Sicily.
t vincent, Iudit
our cashier, pay-
raeculus used to
in the Palatium.
self and tossed it
in cultu; drawing
'By thy fortune,
rian dispensa-
e Graculo insit.
a nostra honorem
et dispensator.
8. The word like
when money was
xxx § 43. Gaius i
92 ARMIGERO

furor, Plin. ii
ut in ipso tantum
be frenzy of the
icta, is manifold.
FUROR ii 18.
manns, insania etc.
, furor lueri etc.
17 A. to Tiberius,
insimus enim per
other made a great
nally retrieved his
ii milia nummum

meo nomine, after having been lavishly generous in playing, as I usually am. For if I had enforced the throws, *manns*, which I allowed to be revoked, or had kept all that I gave away, I should have won, *ricissim*, even 50,000.'

93 КТ... КОЯ II 140-1. Mühlmann
i 834-5. ПОМЕНТИ ТУНИКАМ КОЯ РЕДДЕРЕ СЕРУО ПЕР.
i 84 acle comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna. Luv. ix 68 quid
dicam acapulla puerorum aquilone Decembri!

TUNICAM vi 477. Plant. Amph. 308. Hor. a. ii 6 70 praecincti recte pueri.
Sen. de brev. vit. 12 § 5. Free labourers also wore the tunic alone Hor.
cp. i 7 65 tunicato... popello. Ilich, companion. Cato r. r. 59 (60)
recommends an allowance of one tunic of 3½ ft. and 1 sagum to each slave
every two years; the old ones to be returned, in order to be made up into
centones.

REDDERE often does not imply giving
back; in Lucr. to assign as a property Mauro on ii 94, add ii 513. Hor.
a. p. 2. Here, as with *epistulas*, *mandata*, *legata* the word, like its deri-
vative 'render,' means to give as in duty bound Ond. on Surt. Tib. 16.

94-126 Our forefathers built fewer mansions, nor dined in solitary
state on 7 courses; [their board was at once hospitable and frugal]; now a
scanty dole is set out to be scrambled for by the crowd of retainers in full
Roman costume [costly and emblematic] at the utmost threshold [for they
may not venture further]; yet [sorry as the largess is] the patron scans
your face with a jealous eye, fearing imposture; satisfy him of your iden-
tity, and you will receive. He bids the crier invite the very flower of
Rome's nobility, who date from Troy itself, for they too through the thresh-
old with us poor. 'Each in the order of his rank; praetor first, next
tribune.' But a freedman cries: 'First come, first served; why should
I fear to hold my ground, though a Syrian born, as the tell-tale windows
in my ears would prove, if I cared to deny it? But five shops' rents
bring up my estate to the knight's four hundred; what is Corvinus the
better for his laticlavus, if he is fain to keep a grazier's flocks at Laurentum,
while I am wealthier than Pallas and Lælius?' Let tribunes wait, let
not him make way for their sacred persons, who but late had come to
Rome with pipe-clayed feet [a slave for sale in the market], for wealth is
the one god we worship, though Money may not yet dwell in temples, nor
altars smoke to Cæsi, as Peace Faith Victory Virtue are adored, and Con-
cord [whose stork] after greeting her nest hovers over it clattering. But
when a consul at the year's end casts up the proceeds of the dole, when
the dole has a column to itself among a consul's receipts, what are poor
clients to do, to whom the dole alone brings firing, food and clothing? a
crowd of litters [of the great and noble] claims the 'hundred mites,' and
the wife bedrid or pregnant is borne after her husband. One, a master of
the craft, shows an empty chair, with curtains closed: 'Tis my wife
Galla; keep a lady waiting! Galla, shew yourself; nay, don't rouse her,
she will be asleep.'

94 quis avus. TOTIDEM
REXIT VILLAS x 225. xiv 86-93n. 375 centum villas. Mart. vii 73
asks one who had houses on the Esquiline and Aventine, in the vicus
patricius, near Cybele's temple and near Vesta's, near the old and the
new Iuppiter, *dic, ubi concuniam: dic, qua te parte requiram!* | *quisquis*
ubique habitat, Maxime, nusquam habitat. Plin. xviii § 23 the estate of
Lælius could not contain his villa. Sen. ep. 90 § 25 *capacia populorum*
lecta. § 43 the ancients non habebant domos inter urbem.
FEBCULA v 80-82. vii 184. xi 64. Prop. v-iv 4 76. Hor. a. ii 6 104.
See the order of courses ib. 8 10, 42, 66. Philo vit. contempl. 6 ii 479 M.
'seven tables and more are brought in, charged with all products of land

11 and 5 5 the simplicity of the ancient diet, *maxima viris prandore*
 12 *paulo ceteris non erat. nec una illis epula habebant, quas*
 13 *oculis subterre embrascere.* Suet. Aug. 70 *cena quoque eius*
 14 *in fabulis fuit, at which the guests wore the habit of the 12*
 15 *goddesses.* Epianrus in Sen. ep. 19 § 10 'choose your company
 16 then your provision. For it is a lion's life or a wolf's to gorge
 17 a friend,' *sine amico rissercito.* Lucian epist. Sat. 84 has the
 18 parison. Plut. qu. conv. viii § 5 § 2 p. 726 derives *cena* from
 19 *andium* being a solitary, *cena* a social meal; *mnas* too § 5 and
 20 *et ceteris.* vii pr. 1 p. 697 a Roman who dined alone said, 'ho
 21 that day, but had not dined.' Ameipias in Athen. 8 o *ipp' is*
 22 *αυτοψοφει και φαεισσοφει.* St. Chrysostom was accused Phot. cod.
 23 1 B. *οτι τινος φαεισσοφει θωρητι, ποσειδωνος θυρωροφει.* For the
 24 cf. Hor. o. ii 15 12, 14 *prurulus illis cenus erat brevis, i communis*
 25 *fructus cunatus* Hor. ep. 1 15 84 *natinas.*

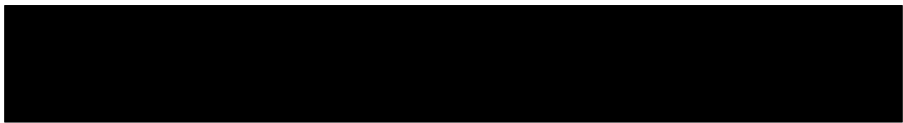
SPORTULA 118, 128. originally = *crassis*, a wicker basket the poor carried away their portion of meat from a *visceratio* or entertainment with sacrifices. By Nero Buet. 16 *publicas cenas ad redactas*; i. e. he substituted for a seat at the feast a portion of which was soon commuted for a sum of money. Suet. Claud. 21 *vinarium et breve diurnumq[ue] pancorum [manus], quodq[ue] appellare sportulam, quia primum daturus edixerat, velut ad subitum convens crenulam iuvare et populum*; where *sp.* is used (as in Mart. 10 *promissa est nobis sportula, recta data est*) of a slight, hasty Domitian Suet. 7 *sportulas publicas sustulit, revocata recturum esse consuetudine*; i. e. in large, public entertainments he forbade the custom of money. Private persons complied with this rule; but it is

TURBAE . . TOGATAE Prop. v = iv 2 56. Mart. vi 48 *quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata. | non tu, Pomponi, cena discretus tua est.* TOGATAE III 137 n. 173 n.

inspectio, inspecto, inspector, inspicio. 98 SUPPOSITUS the nomenclatores took bribes from such intruders Amm. xiv 6 § 16
mercede accepta lucris quondam et prandiis inserunt ignobiles et obscuros.
FALSO NOMINE FORAS dig. xlviii 2 § 2 (53) & 11 ff

99 *agustus* the nomenclator kept a 'visitors' book'. Sen. ben. vi 33 § 4 *intus te libro, quo rix nomenclatorum conplectitur aut memoria aut manus, amicorum existimas esse?* Plin. xxix § 19 *alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, aliena memoria salutamus*. ANIM. xiv 6 § 12, 13 'a stranger to Rome, going for the first time to wait upon the great, is received as if he had been long desired, and is enchanted to receive such attentions from men of their rank. Let him next day repeat his visit; he will find that he is not known, but again asked who he is and whence he comes. Recognised at last, *agnitus vero tandem*, if he is received into favour, and pays assiduous court to his patron for three years, and then after three years' absence returns, he must receive the same process from the beginning.' 100 *gracia* 15 n.

process from the beginning.' 100 ipsoe . . . 1916 15 n.
 ταυτοχρονως viii 181. x (Sv. viii 56 *Trocurorum proles*. cf. iii 233 n. Pers.
 14 *Troianae*. Varro (*Serv. Aen.* v 704) and Hyginus ibi. 393 wrote de
familias Troianae, the Roman families which traced their pedigree to Troy.
 Among them were the Iulii viii 42 n. To Schwelger's list 1 16, 263,
 384-6 add the Quintilii Philostr. soph. ii 1 § 25, where Herodes Atticus,
 observing the deference which M. Aurelius paid to them, said, 'I blamo
 Homer's Zeus also for loving the Trojans.' The wife of Horodes traced
 her descent to Aeneas Böckh 6280 s 8. Klausen Aeneas and G. C. Lewis
 credibility c. 9 have collected the authorities on the Trojan origin of
 Roma. Dionys. 1 85 states that about 50 'Trojan families' existed in his
 days; certainly an exaggeration. See Friedländer 1st 201-3. Mommsen
 on the patrician gentes in Rhein. Mus. 3 Folge xvi 356 and röm. Gesch.
 1st 101. n. c. 230 Antonianum avus, seeking the friendship of Roma



(Thirlwall) 'dexterously employed the fable of Rome's Trojan origin, to flatter the vanity of the great families, and to recommend their suit, on the ground that the Aeacians alone among the Greeks had kept aloof from the expedition against Troy last. xxviii 1 § 6. Strab. 462. It was probably the first time they had ever boasted of the omission of their name in the Homeric catalogue.' Liv. xxv 12 § 5 a prophecy of Marcius before a. c. 213 styled the Romans *Tr. annem, Troiugena, fuge Cannam*. Claudius Suet. 25 *Illensibus, quasi Romanae gentis auctoribus, tributa in perpetuum remisit*, citing a letter in which Rome offered Seleucus (Philopator a. c. 167-175) friendship, on condition that he would free their kinsmen of Ilium from every burden. Ilium, which was identified with Troy, was visited by Laocan and other pilgrims Friedländer ii* 70-73. By Liv. i 1 the Roman people are called *Aeneadae*; by Sil. xiv 117. xvi 658 *Troiugena*; cf. for the form *Graingena*.

VEXANT Hor. a. i 8 18. Suet. Aug. 53 *officia cum multis mutuo exerceant, nec prius dies cuiusque sollemnes frequentare desistit, quam grandi iam natu et in turba quondam sponsonum die vocatus*.

VEXANT LIMEN ET IPSI 117-126. iii 128-130, 230-242. Stat. a. i 2 233-5 *omnis honos* [Liv. 117]. *cuncti veniunt ad limina sacra, | omnis | pubele teritur praetexta tumulu: | hinc eques, hinc iuvenum coetu stola | mista laborat*. Sen. ad Marc. 10 § 1 *ampla atria et exulcorum clientium turba referta vestibula*. Sen. vi 34 o. g. § 1 *magno acutissime introitu me tactum sui liminis; in the house multa ostia, quae receptis quoque excludunt*. § 2 Gracchus and Livius Drusus first sorted their friends into classes, *habuerunt itaque isti amicos primos, habuerunt secundos, tertiosque*. § 3 *amicum vocas, cuius disponitur salutatio?* [Liv. 101]... *cuius volgare et publicum verbum et promiscuum ignotum have non nisi suo ordine mittitur? § 4 ad quemcumque itaque istorum veneris, quorum salutatio urbem concutit, aceto, etiam animadvertitis olivaceas ingenti frequentia ricas et commentum in utramque partem cateris itinera compressa, tamen venire te in locum hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum*. § 5 *in pectore amicus, non in atrio quaeritur*. ep. 84 § 12 *intus illas potentium domos, illa tumultuosa riza salutantium limina? multum habent contumeliarum, ut intres, plus, cum intraveris*.

ET IPSI Mart. ii 18 *capto tuam, pudet hen, sed capto, Mazime, etiam: | tu captus allam; iam sumus ergo pares. | mane salutatum venio: | tu diceris fore | ante salutatum; iam sumus ergo pares. | sum comes ipse tuus tumidique antecambulo regia: | tu comes alterius; iam sumus ergo pares. | esse sat est servum; iam nolo vicarius esse: | qui rex est, regem, Mazime, non habeat*. xii 26. Martial does not however speak of these senators as receiving the sportula. Many illustrious families fell into great poverty e. g. that of Hortensius Tac. an. ii 37, 38. Cic. Tusc. iii § 45 the famous Piso Frugi had always opposed the corn law of C. Gracchus; but when it was passed, *consularis ad frumentum accipiendum venerat*. Gracchus charged him with inconsistency; he replied *Nolim mea dona*. Gracche, tibi viritum dividere libeat, sed si facias, partem petam.

101 *nostrum* Liv., according to the lives, was *Robertus locupletis incertum filius an alumnus*. cf. iv 98 *unde sit, ut malim praetervolans esse gigante*. *praetervolans*.

102 LIBERTINUS III 50-125, 181. xiv 229-231 a. The officers of the court, secretaries, treasurers etc. were slaves or freedmen, who attained the great power and wealth; by this avenue the provincials might carping the native Romans Friedländer i* 64-114. Wallon hist. de l'esclavage

ii 394-446, 478-492. Becker ii (1) 78-80. Rein in Pauly. Trimalchio in Petron. 76 inherits from his master *patrimonium laticlavium*. DHal. iv 24 speaks of the glory of the Roman franchise as sullied by many who purchased their freedom by poisonings, brigandage, burglary, etc. Claudius, on the other hand, on a wide survey of Roman history, Tac. xi 21, found precedents for the most liberal hospitality, *libertinorum filios magistratus mandari non, ut plerique falluntur, repens, sed priori populo facilitatum est*. The same Claudius Suet. 25 *libertinos, qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, publicavit*. We see from Hor. a. i 6 6, 88-41, 45-50, 89-131, the jealousy with which the 'new blood' was regarded. Lateranus, when Nero's freedman Epaphroditus took him to task for some offence that he had given, replied Epictet. i 1 § 20 *αὐτὸς ὁ θεός, ἀπὸ σοῦ τῷ κυρίῳ*. reason see on the struggle for the first place iii 243-8.

ii 23, 163. xiv 202. xv 155, 161. 104 *KATVS AD EUPHRATEM* iii 62-66, 83. Sidon. ep. vii 17 5 *natus ad Euphratem, pro Christo ergastula passus*. Cic. de prov. cons. § 10 *Iudaea et Syria, nationibus natis servituti*. Liv. xxxv 49 § 8. xxxvi 17 § 5. Eunus, the able leader in the first servile war, n. c. 131 or 134-132, was a Syrian, and called himself Antiochus and his troops Syrians Liv. epit. 56. DS. xxxiv 2 § 5, 24. In Palestine it was not unusual for parents to sell their children exod. 21 7; or for a man to give himself up to slavery Levit. 25 30. Syrian slaves gen. 15 2. 1 chron. 7 14. On the trade see Joel 3 3, 8. Amos 1 6, 9. 1 Macc. 8 41. 2 Macc. 8 11, 25. Hebrew slaves Deut. 28 68. Is. 11 11. Neh. 5 8. Esth. 7 4. In the days of the Maccabees and after the wars of Pompeius the Phoenicians drove a brisk trade in Syrian slaves; the great mart was Delos, where myriads were sold in a day Strab. 668-9; the profits of the sale formed the chief attraction of piracy to the Cilicians. In the Jewish war Jos. vi 9 § 3 97,000 Jews were taken prisoners. The Jews of the 'diaspora' were mostly freedmen; in Rome there was a Jewish quarter beyond the Tiber (Philo leg. ad G. 23 ii 568 M. Tac. an. ii 85). The countries beyond the Euphrates teemed with Jews Philo ib. 81 ii 578 M. Movers Phöniz. ii (3) 70-86. Wiener Realwörterb. *Libertiner, Rom, Sklaven*. Credner Einl. i 380. comment. on Acts 6 9. Syrians served in Greece and Italy as bakers, cooks, hairdressers, singers, dancers; *Syrus, Syriacus, Syra, Syriaca*, are standing slave characters in Greek and Roman comedy. Liv. vi 351. Cic. de or. ii § 265 *Syri venales*. in Pis. § 1. The author Publilius Syrus retained in his name the memory of his bondage. Cappadocian (vii 15 n.) and Armenian slaves (Liban. op. 725) were also numerous.

NOLLES Tort. pall. 4 *aurem foratus effeminatus*. IN AURE FENESTRAE earrings of the Hebrew boys exod. 32 2. cf. gen. 35 4; of the Midianites Judges 8 24. Xen. anab. iii 1 § 31 'he has no concern with Boeotia or any part of Greece, for I saw him, like a Lydian' *ἀφ' ἑσπερὰ τὰ ἑρπυρίων*. DChr. 32 p. 654 R. ascribes the practice to Phrygians and Lydians. Plant. Poen. v 3 20, 21 Milphio says of Carthaginian slaves that they have no fingers in their hands, *quia incedunt cum anulatis auribus*. So the kings of Babylon (Nicol. Dam. fr. 3 iii 560 Müller) and of Syria (Buid. *Ἀσσυρία*), the Africans (Plut. Cic. 26 § 3, apophth. Cic. 9 p. 206 b. qu. conv. ii 1 4 § 4 p. 681. Maor. vii 8 § 7 Octavianus, reputed of African descent, complained that he could not hear Cicero, who replied *certe solbas bene foratus habere aures*, the Maori (Dio lxxviii 11 § 1), Arabs (Petron. 102 *perunde aures, ut imitemur Arabes*), Indians (Curt. viii 9 § 21. ix 1 § 20. Strab. 713. Arr. Ind. 16 § 3 says the rings were of

7

Hostilius was the first of the kings to use *Plin. ix § 136 toga praetexta et latioro clavo*. The laticlave was worn by the priests of Saturn at Carthage (Tert. pall. 4 ad fin. *latioris purpureae ambitio*), by those of Hercules at Gades (Sil. iii 27), and by the Phoenician priests (Herodian v 5 § 9). Augustus granted the honour to sons of senators (Suet. 38), and of equites (Ovid and his brother tr. iv 10 29, 35); so also Caligula Dio lxx 9 § 4. Ballengro thes. ant. Rom. iii 1340-72. *Foro. clarns. laticlarius*. Becker ii (1) 277-280. Marquardt v (3) 155-7. Becker Gallus i 167. iii 153-4. *Pitiscus clarns. c. latus. purpura*.

107 LAURENTI

Laurentum lay near the coast of Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium, 16 m. p. from Rome. It is called the capital of Latium (Aen. vii 171), and was named in the commercial treaty n. c. 509 between Rome and Carthage Polyb. iii 23 § 11. It sank into insignificance under the republic. In Pliny's Laurentine estate ep. ii 17 § 8 *multi greges ovium, multa tibi equorum bonum armenta, quae montibus hieme depulsa herba et tepore verno nitescunt*.

CUSTOMER CONDUCTAS keeps for hire a stranger's flocks. dig. xix 2 9 § 4 a flock, *quem quis conduxerat*, having been driven off, if it can be proved that the keeper was not guilty of collusion with the robbers, he is not bound to make good the loss. § 5 *si quis vitulos pascendos . . . conduxit*. Murat. inser. p. 606 *conductores gregum oriariorum*.

108 CORVINUS viii 7 of that family of the illustrious Valeria gens (Cic. p. Placc. § 25), which claimed descent from M. Valerius surnamed Corvus (Liv. vii 26) from the miraculous aid which he received from a raven n. c. 349, to whom Augustus erected a statue in his forum, bearing a raven upon the head Gell. ix 11 § 10. Like many other noble families (Friedländer² 319, 320) it was now so reduced, that Nero granted M. Valerius Messala Corvinus cons. a. n. 58 (Clinton) a yearly pension of 500 sestertertia Tac. xiii 24, *quibus M. paupertatem innoxiam sustentaret*. Long afterwards Avienus cons. a. d. 450 claimed descent from Messala Corvinus (Sidon. ep. i 9. Maer. i 6 § 26).

109 PALLANTE

Pallas, brother of Felix the procurator of Iudaea, was a freedman of Claudius, who refused on his behalf a proposed grant of 15,000 sestertertia; on which a sen. cons., engraved on brass, was affixed to Caesar's statue Plin. ep. viii 6 § 13, in which this, Tac. xii 53. *libertinus sestertii ter milia possessor antiquae parsimoniae laudibus cumulabatur*. Cornelius Scipio, Tac. ib., moved a vote of thanks to him for waiving his dignity as a descendant of the kings of Arcadia. Pliny ep. vii 29, passing by the tomb of Pallas, remarked an inscription commemorating the sen. cons. above mentioned; he afterwards examined the record itself viii 6, and wrote an indignant comment upon it a. g. § 4 *Pallanti cerro praetoria ornamenta offeruntur; quippe offeruntur a servis*. Pallas was omnipotent with Claudius Tac. xiii 14 *velut arbitrium regni agebat*; he amassed his wealth as imperial treasurer Suet. Claud. 28 *a rationibus*, Plin. l. c. § 7 *custos principatum opum*. Friedländer² 102. Once when Claudius needed money, he was told Suet. l. c., *he would have enough and to spare, if his two freedmen [P. and Narcissus] would take him into partnership*. Plin. xxxiii § 184 we have known many servitude libertas wealthier than Crassus or Sulla, three under Claudius, Callistus, P., Narcissus. His arrogance was so great that he gave orders to his slaves only by a gesture or by writing, never by word of mouth Tac. xiii 23. Dio lxxii 14 § 2, cf. lxi 3 § 2. On his gardens see Becker i 550. Vitellius Suet. 2 worshipped among his Larvae golden images of P. and Narcissus. A. d. 68 Nero, as was generally believed, Tac. xiv 66 poisoned P.

XIV 01. 329.
VII 219—234.
94—7.
§ 1 ut plebi cui magistratus essent tribunatum putet, inancum unbram et sine honore
nomen a potestate sacrosancionem . . . § 2 cui adsurpere, cui loco ce-
dere omnis oporteret. Tac. XIII 44 a tribuno guilty of assassination, not
condemned till the expiration of his year of office. Plut. qu. Rom. 81 f.
honori 117 n. Mart. viii 84 cited on 100, 66 10 sacros honores. Sall.
viii 43. of the use of potestas for a magistratu x 100 n. so imperia.
113—vinea so rapid is his rise Pers. v 75—9.

111. *SUPER* so rapid is his rise *Pera.* v 75-9.
EX *HANC* *URBEM* *PIDNUS* *QUI* *VENERAT* *ALIOS* *VII* 16, 17 *equites* *Rithynt.* |
alters *que* *nudo* *traduct* *Gallia* *talo.* *cl.* *III* 83. *Pera.* *vi* 77 *Jahn.*
Prop. v 15 53 *ending* *certati.* *Or.* *am.* 1 68-4 *ne* *tu,* *aliquis* *erit*
unpitis *mercede* *redemptus.* | *despic.* *gypsati* *crimen* *inane* *pedis.*
Tibull. *ii* 3 58-60 *regnum* *iste* *tenet,* *quem* *sepe* *cogit* | *barbars* *gypsa-*
tes *ferre* *catasta* *podes.* *Plin.* *XXV* 66 199-201 *the* *cheapest* *kind* *of*
erica *is* *that* *wherewith* *podes.* . . . *venalium* *trans* *mare* *ad* *avestorum*
diuturne *insoluerunt* *maiores* *so* *were* *seen* *on* *the* *catarsis* *Salla's*
Chryseum, *Q. Catulus,* *Amphion,* . . . *and* *others* *enriched* *by* *the* *blood*
of *citizens* *and* *the* *honors* *of* *proscriptions.* *hoc* *est* *insigne* *venalistic*

114. HABITAS this intrans. uoc. with the abl. or in or apud, is more usual XIV 93, 268; the trans. uoc. (XV 152) is confined in the act. to the poets and to later prose Mühlmann, who gives exx. of the word as applied to gods.

115. On these abstract divinities see Mar-

600. 115 On these abstract divinities see Marquardt iv 22. Preller röm. Myth. 550—631. Döllinger Heidenth. u. Judenth. 460. Iuv. vi 1, 807 *Pudicitia*. Cie. n. d. ii § 61 *res ipsa, in qua res inest maior aliqua, sic appellatur, ut ea ipsa nominetur deus, ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus proxime a M. Aemilio Scauro, ante autem ab Attilio Calatino erat Fides consecrata, vides Virtutis templum, vides Honoris a M. Marcello renouatum, quod multis ante annis erat bello Ligustico a Q. Mazine dedicatum, quid Ops? quid Salus? quid Concordiae, Libertatis, Victoriae? iii § 47, de leg. ii § 19 in an ideal code olla, propter quæ dicitur homini adferunt in caelum. *Mentem Virtutum Pietatem Fidem, earumque laudum delubra auno, vere ulla ritiorum*. Plin. ii § 14. Is sees human feebleness in the inquiry after the shape and form of God. Whoever God is, if there be any other, and wherever he is all feeling, all sight, all hearing, innumerus quidem credere etiam ex ritu hominum ut *Pudicitiam Concordiam Mentem Spem Honorem Clementiam Fidem, . . . muiorem ad concordiam accedit*. Momms in Lucian deor. conc. 13 derides the unsubstantial names *ovre θρωον τωον παρ' ημιν οντιν οντιν θωον θωον θωον*. 'Where is η $\theta\epsilon\omicron\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ $\Lambda\eta\epsilon\tau\eta$, Nature, Fate, Fortune, hollow names of things invented by those dullards the philosophers? . . . I should like to ask you, Zeus, whether you ever saw *Virtue, Nature or Fate?* Arnob. iv 1 *interrogare res libet ipsoque ante omnia Romanos dominos verum ac principes, verissime exultantibus Pietatem Concordiam Salutem Honorem Virtutem Felicitatem ceteraque huiusmodi nomina, quibus aras videmus a vobis cum magnificis exaedificatis delubris, vim habere divinam carisque in regionibus degere! . . . Victoria Pax Arquitas* quoniam ratione qua res intellecti possunt dei esse atque ad superiorum concilium pertinere! Aug. civ. d. iv 14—24. PAX*

ellum pertinere? Aug. civ. D. iv 14—24. FAX
a goddess *Elapya* in Hon.; she had an altar at Athens since B.C. 449 Plut.
Olm. 13. See Fape-Bonseler Würterh. d. gr. Eigennamen. HS4. Panly
Irene. Augustus dedicated an altar to Fax in the Campus Martius Profer

rim. Myth. 614-5; and Vespasian dedicated to her near the forum a gorgeous temple after his triumph over the Jews. Suet. V. Ios. b. 1. vii 5 § 7. Plin. xxxiv § 84. xxvi § 102 etc. Dio lxxvi 16 § 1. Herodian 1. 14. Paus. vi 9 § 3. Becker 1 487-442. The name is frequent on coins and inscriptions. Rasche lex num. Henzen inser. ind. *Virtus* a goddess *Illeris* in Theogn. 1187; with a temple at Athens Diogenian. ii 80; see Pape-Benseler. The worship of Fides was said to have been introduced by Numa, who founded the temple of *Fides publica* or *populi Romani* Varr. l. 1. v § 74. Becker 1 403. Schweigler 1 517. Preller 234-7. Rasche. Henzen ind. *VICTORIA* *Nixy* as an epithet of Athens or as an independent goddess is very frequently named from Hes. and Pind. downwards MS. Pape-Benseler. In Rome the name continually recurs in temples, on triumphal arches, on inscriptions and coins. Becker 1 346. Rasche. Henzen. Freund. The forces of expiring heathenism gathered about the altar of Victory placed in the curia by Octavianus after the battle of Actium B.C. 29, but Symmachus proved himself no match for St. Ambrose who defended its removal A.D. 382-4. Ambr. ep. 17. 18. Symm. ep. x 61. Prudent. c. Symm. ii 23-30. Becker 1 353. Marquardt iv 134. Lasanlx d. Untergang d. Heidentums, 1854, 89-98. Preller 308, 300-1, 600, 610. Aug. civ. D. iv 14, 17. *VIRTUS* *Aperj* and *Onorela* were daughters of Soter and Praxidike Mnaseas fr. 17 iii 162 Müller; *Aperj* had a temple at Smyrna Philostr. s. i 25 § 26, and is addressed in a hymn of Aristotle's III. v § 7, 8. See also [Demosth.] p. 1407 § 21. Ath. 201 d. 211 b. Ant. Pal. ix 663 and app. 53 1. *Virtus* with Honor had two temples at Rome, and *Virtus* alone a third, all dedicated by victorious generals; *Virtus* had a college of priests, and a day, 29 May, consecrated to her worship Becker 1 406-7. 509-511. Preller *rim.* Myth. 613-4. Pauly. Ind. Plin. Freund. *Virtus* occurs very often in coins and inscriptions. Rasche lex num. Henzen ind. Varr. l. 1. v § 73. Sil. v 136. xv 22-128. Lact. i 20 criticism of the religion of Rome *virtus colenda est, non imago virtutis: et colenda non sacrificio aliquo, aut tunc aut precatione sollemni, sed voluntate sola atque proposito.* Aug. civ. D. iv 30, 31. 24. v 12 § 2. vii 3. doct. Chr. ii § 28 *neque enim quia Iustitiae Virtutis quoque templum dedicant, et quae corde gestanda sunt in lapidibus adorare mauerunt, propterea nobis iustitia virtusque fugienda est.* Martian. Cap. 87. *116* *salutato crepitat concordia nido saluta* that is *ab ipso Concordia*; so in Quintil. decl. 9 § 11 *rix salutatis Laribus* (i.e. when I have scarce greeted my Larcs) expellor. So Stat. l. vii 708. Storks had their nest in the temple of Concord schol. Io. Marish. poller. i 13 *eleonta* quoniam aris concordiae est, concordiam inveniunt aut concordiam facit was misled by this passage; the stork is, Petron. 53 Burm. *piduliculis* the symbol of Pictas not of Concordia. It is not more than to ascribe the cry of the stork to Concord, than to ascribe the answers of the Pythia to Phoebus; or the begging of the Jews to the wood which they infest in 16 mendicant alms. Nic. Mohr spici. annot. ad Inv. Dorr. 1845 28-30 states from his own knowledge that the stork often builds on the roof of inhabited houses, and that greets its young, and then utters its cry: *numquam . . . colens crepitat, sed semper in nido suo stans, idque plerumque, ubi paulo ante cum pabulo ad pullos rediit, rix cibo allato pullos iam optime salutavit.* Schol. satirica *salvato rix nido nido* temple. The goddess hails her-nest and clatters. The goddess is identified with the stork, the temple with her nest. Cf. iii 281 *numquam . . . amoris.* CREPITAT Ov. m. vi 97 *ipso cibo*

plaudat crepitante eleonta rostro.

CONCORDIA *Onorela* occurs in Apollon. III. ii 718 and schol. Appian Mithr. 23 her temple in Tralles; Chariton iii 2 another in Miletus; Pans. v 14 § 9 an altar in Elis. See Pape-Benseler. 1181. The principal temple of Concordia in Rome was at the entrance to the Capitol, overhanging the Forum, built by Camillus, Plin. 42 § 4, 7; here in Cicero's time (Phil. ii § 19. iii § 80. Sall. C. 40 § 5), and afterwards the senate often met. It was restored by Tiberius Ov. l. i 637-648. Suet. Tib. 20. Dio lv 8 § 2. lvi 25 § 1. Becker 1 311-6. Bunsen iii 1 53 seq. 263 seq. For other temples see Becker 1 309, 409, 543. Concordia occurs often on coins and inscriptions Henzen. Rasche. Aug. civ. D. iii 25. Preller 623-3.

117 *summus honorem* the consul 100 n. Senators attended the loves of Scianus Tac. vi 8 *libertis quoque ac sanitoribus eius notescere pro magnifico accipiebatur*; even consuls Dio lvi 21 § 4. So the provincial senators used to receive one or two *denarii* at weddings and on other festive occasions Plin. et Trui. ep. 116=117. For honor see 110 and cf. the ceremonial use of grace, honour, majesty, reverence, excellency.

118 *SPORTULA* 95. *Inv.* is alone in representing the rich and noble of both sexes as actually receiving the dole. Mart. speaks only (xii 26) of their going the round of mourning visits Friedländer i 354-5.

119 *QUID FACIENT* ii 65-66 *sed quid non facient alii, cum tu multicia sumas?* Mart. x 10 1-4 *Um tu, laurigeris annuum qui sacibus intras, | mane saluator limina mille trahas; | hic ego quid faciam? quid nobis, Paulte, relinquas, | qui de plebe Numae densaque turba sumus?* | 11, 12 *quid faciet pauper, cui non licet esse clienti?* | dimittit nostras purpura vestra togas.

COMITES 46. iii 284 n. vii 44, 142. viii 127. *nunc* from the *sportula*. Mart. iii 80 1-4 *sportula nulla datur; gratia contra recumbit: | dic mihi, quid Romae, Gargillane, facis? | unde tibi togula est et fuscae pensio cellae? | unde datur quadrans (for a bath)?*

TOGA . . *CALCEUS* iii 149 n. worn together by the Romans when in full dress. Cic. Verr. v § 86. Phil. ii § 76, contrasting himself with Antouius, 'you asked how I returned; in the first place in broad daylight, not in the dark; *deinde cum calceis et toga, nullis nec Galliae nec laeterna*'. p. Cael. § 62 *togatis hominibus . . . calcanti et vestiti*, where the inconvenience of both is spoken of. Plin. ep. vii 3 cited on iii 172. Suet. Aug. 72. Artemid. iv 72. So in Hadrian's time Gell. xiii 22. Tertull. do pul. 6 *calceos . . . proprium togae tormentum.* Cl. *durexerit et brachia* Heind. on Plat. Hipp. mal. § 25 p. 201 a.

120 *sumus* 134 *ignis emendus*. iii 249. Diphilus in Ath. 236 makes a parasite observe not the architecture of the house to which he is invited, but *sed μαγεῖσθαι τὸν κερδὸν*. If that rises vertically in a thick column, then he is transported with joy. The ancients had no chimneys viii 8. Verg. ecl. vii 60. g. ii 242; Beckmann hist. invent. i 295-312 Bohu; and the smoke would fill the garret of the poor iii 201 n. App. b. c. iv 13 *καυδὸς βραχίονας*. Apul. m. i 21 of a miser in cuius hospitio nec fumi nec nidoris nebulam rererit. Clients could not aspire to *acerna* (Mart. xiv 15) or *cocta iligna* dig. xxxii 55 § 7.

DENSISIMA *LECTICA* xiv 144 *denas . . olira*. So the poets use the sing. with *multus* (iv 47. viii 7) and *plurimus* (iii 232. viii 68). cf. 64 n. *sexta cervice*. Lucan vii 486 *innumerus . . missile*. Mühlmann *innumerus* quotes Ov. (bis), Tibull., Plin. h. n., Mart.

centum quadrantes = 25 asses = 63 sestercies. 95 n. Mart. i 59 = 60 1 *dat Balans mihi quadrantes sportula centum*. iii 71 cited on 94. iv 68.

vi 86 chancing to salute Cocceianus by his name, and not with *domine*, my freedom cost me c. q. viii 43. x 70 13. 74 cited on 96. 75 11; sometimes we read of a *sportula maior* viii 43. ix 101 three *denarii* = 12 sesterces. x 27 thirty sesterces as a birthday largess. xii 26 14 twenty sesterces. Lucian de merc. cond. 11 5 obols. The sesterce was worth at this time a little more than 3jd.

121 QUADRANTES vi 447. vii 8. Matt. 5 26. Mark 12 42. The smallest copper coin, not coined after Trajan's time (?) Mommsen Gesch. d. röm. Münzwesens 761-2. Gaius i 123. LECTICA 64 n.

123 PETIT ABSENTI UXORI sportulam.

NOTA IAM CALLIDUS ANTE by this time an adept in the profession which he has mastered. See the lexicon *callidus*.

124 CLAUSAM 65 n. iv 21 n. SELLA vi 358. vii 142. properly a chair or sedan, from *sedeo*, while *lectica* is a couch. Mart. x 96 11, 12 *lectica nec te tanta pelle reloquit*, | *nec rindicabit sella* | *sepius clausa*. x 107 *lecticam sellamque sequar*! Suet. Claud. 25. Dom. 2. Sen. brev. vit. 12 §§ 6, 7. const. sap. 14 § 1 *quid refert quam habeant (mulierem), quot lecticarios habentem, quam oneratas aures, quam lazam sellam?* Nero Suet. 26 before he became reckless, used to be conveyed secretly, *clam gestatoria sella delatus*, into the theatre, and there to instigate riots. Otho Suet. 6 *abditus prope muliebri sella in castra contendit*. Vitellius in his fall Suet. 16 *abstrusus gestatoria sella* betook himself to his family house. Tac. a. xiv 4. h. i 85. *Sella* seems however to be used loosely for *lectica* Suet. Aug. 63. Claudius, says Dio lx 2 § 2, was the first Roman to use a *sella* *ἡ ἡμετέρα* (ἐκαστοῦ). Yet Dio himself mentions it earlier XLVII 23 § 3 'conveyed him away privately, *in cal roborata riva is ἡ ἡμετέρα κάρτερων ὑπαλάν*.' LVI 43 § 2 'like a woman.' LVII 15 § 4 *lleimar*. Tiberius brought L. Scribonius Libo, in a mortal sickness, into the senate-house, in a *lectica*, such as senators' wives use. 17 §§ 6, 7 (Archelaos carried into the curia in a *lectica*). The elder Pliny, Plin. ep. iii 5 §§ 15, 16, always went about Rome in a *sella*, accompanied by a clerk to whom he dictated; and rebuked his nephew for wasting time in walking. Tert. pall. 4 i 941-2 *Oehler nunc in semetipsum tenocinando, quo planius adcantur, . . . ipsas quoque tam lecticas et sellas, quis in publico quoque domestic ac secreta habebantur, eleracere*. On the materials of *sellae* see Lampr. Elagab. 4 *ornatus consilia ridicula de legibus matronalibus, . . . quae sella veheret et utrum pellicia an nuda an chorata an argentata*.

Marquardt v (3) 329. Becker Gallus iii 5, 6. Friedländer

399. Lips. elect. i 19. 126 PROTER GALLA CAPUT *schol. qui crogat, dicit*, and so most; but the husband's effrontery is brought out more forcibly by assigning the words to him, with John, Teuffel etc. Ov. rem. am. 663-6 *forte aderam iuvenci, dominam lectica* *prodebat*. | he stormed and threatened divorce. | *tamque vadaturus lectica* *prodebat* | *inquit*. | *proderat, vix coniuge mutus erat*. Jerome ep. 22 ad Eustoch. § 23 tells a tale of less successful imposture: in St Peter's at Rome a very noble lady preceded by a crowd of eunuchs, used with her own hand, *quo religiosior putaretur*, to distribute money to the poor. A ragged old woman ran forward to receive a second dole: *ad quam cum* *veridine perrenisset, pignus porrigitur pro denario et tanti criminis reus sanguis effunditur*. The moral is *radix omnium malorum est avaritia*.

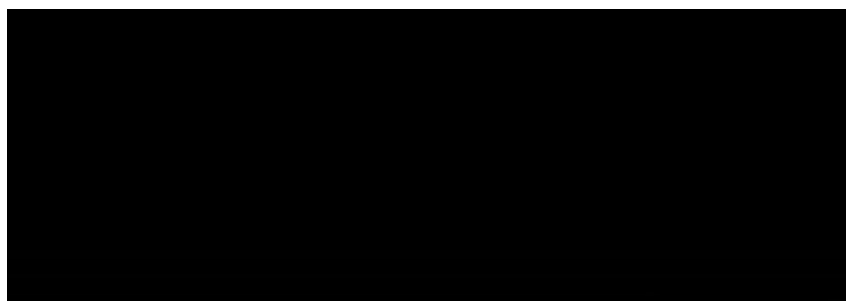
QUIRACKER iii 241-2. for the fut., which is also an Engl. idiom. K. Fr. Hermann compares Ter. Phorm. 601-2 *On. cognoscere comperi esse nobis*. Du. *quid? deliras*. Cu. *et erit* [you will find it

is so): | *non temere dico*. Plant. Pers. iv 4 93. Adj. Faern., Bontl., Bahrk. on Ter. eun. iv 5 6.

127-146 The very day is chequered from hour to hour by engagement after engagement in fairest order. First the *salutatio* for the dole at the great man's door; then *deductio in forum*, attendance upon him to and in the courts, where stands Apollo grown lawyer and the statues of Rome's warriors, among whom there has dared to thrust his lying titles some Egyptian or other and Arabarch, whose image provokes insult, the grosser the more appropriate to his deserts. The lord's public labours ended, clients, after long years of service and a weary day, are turned adrift at the gate, and quit their prayers, though the one thing on earth, to which men cling with stubborn hope, is their dinner; poor souls, for a morsel of greens and fuel to boil it they must draw upon the dole. Meanwhile their king will devour the choicest that seas and forests yield,olling alone on empty couches: for all his goodly, broad, antique tables are for show; on one alone he swallows entire estates. Soon no parasite will be left; their trade is gone: but who can brook this clurkish luxury? what gulf of a throat is that for which bears, creatures born to furnish a crowded feast, are but a single dish? But be sure, glutton, vengeance carries not, when surfeited you carry to the bath the undigested peacock. Hence apoplexy and intestate age; the news, no unwelcome news, is table-talk for all the town; the funeral procession marches out, to be clapped by disappointed friends.

127 DISTINGUITUR the various *officia* are so many land-marks, so to say, so many prominent, salient, features, which relieve the day's uniformity. To dot, spangle, stud, is the primary signification. Plin. ep. iii 1 § 1 n. ORDINE vi 474 seq. Plin. ep. ix 36 § 1 *quacris quemadmodum in Tuscia diem aestate disponam*. Suet. Tib. 11. Vesp. 21 (an. Marcell. ordinem vitae fore hunc tenuit).

128 SPORTULA 95 n. iii 127-130 n. Plin. ep. iii 12 § 2 *officia antelucana*. Mart. iv 8 1-6 gives the routine more in detail *prima salutantes atque altera detinet hora; | exeret rancos* *tertia canisidiosa*. | *in quintam variis extendit Roma labores; | sexta quies lassas, septima fatis erit*. | *inficit in nonam nitida iactura palaestris; | impura: extracto frangere nona toros*. i 55 = 56 G *et matutinum portat ineptus ave*. Galen meth. med. i 1 x 2, 3 K. after saying that all the world is devoted to avarice, ambition or pleasure, and counts the votaries of truth mad: 'I too have been often reproved by some who appear to have an especial affection for me, as being immoderately in earnest about truth, and likely to be useless all my life long alike to myself and to them, if I should not slacken my excessive devotion to truth; *ὑπερπροσέχοντες δὲ περὶ ἀλήθειαν ἔσθαι, εἰς ἀνδράσιν τε ἀνδρισσοῦν τοῖς ὑνάρκων* for these, they say, are the means, and not any special training, whereby artists win popularity and custom and confidence; for as regards special training, there does not exist a public capable of judging that, as they are all busy all day long, in the morning in *salutationes* which are common to all, after which they disperse, some, and no small crowds, to the *forum* and to suits, other crowds more numerous still to the dancers and charioteers, while not a few others are occupied with gambling or amours or bathing or drinking and revivry, till in the evening they all meet again at *feasts*'; he then describes the excesses of the *feasts*, contests not of music or of song or of argument, but of the measure which each man can drink; the diseases ensuing, and the quack doctors who flatter their patient, ordering whatever he fancies. At the end of bk. i p. 76 Galen returns to the charge 'as most even of philo-



of wen upon the tree or its root xvi § 185 quibus sunt tubera sicut in carne glandia,....quodam callo carnis in e concoluto. hoc pretiosissimum in citro et acerre. xiii § 95 quod tanti emittit arborum vitium celi; in leaf, scent, trunk the citrus resembled the wild cypress: the most approved grew on mt. Anconarius in Mauretania, then exhausted. § 96 the favorite slabs were striped like tigers, spotted like panthers, or had a wavelike curl resembling the eyes of a peacock's tail (cf. Mart. xiv 85 lectus paroninus); next came apatlar, speckled as with parsley seeds. The most important point was the colour, that of mead, mulsum, being preferred. The citrus was much used in veneering Mart. xiv 69, 138. Sen. de ir. iii 25 § 5 these eyes which cannot endure mensam nisi crebris distinctam venis. The word citrus is a corruption from κίτρος, the tree, Thuja articulata Vahl, Callitris quadrivalvis Ventenat, still grows in forests in Barbary and on mt. Atlas, as in Pliny's days v § 12. It excludes the sandarac of commerce. Lenz Botanik d. Gr. u. Rümer 362-4. Vow on Verg. g. ii 127. Plin. xvi § 66, 68.

Manura in Mart. ix 60 7-10 who spent his days in the shops, inspecting the costliest slaves, plate, jewels, etc. and after all bought for a single as two cups, mensas et opertos exiit orbes, | expulsumque alle pinguis poposcit ebur. | et testudineum mensas quater heraclinum | imperialis citro non satia rose uno. So Eros x 80 2 sighs from the bottom of his heart, because he cannot buy up all murrine vases, all handsome slaves in the market, nobilius citrum. Many laugh at the tears of Eros, but weep themselves inwardly, lumine secro. They were counterfeited dig. xiv 1 21 § 2 si mensas quasi citreas, quae non sunt. Another esteemed material was maple Hor. a. ii 8 10. Ov. m. xii 245. Plin. xvi § 66 acer....operum elegantia ac subtilitate citro secundum; one kind crisp macularum discurus was called 'peacock's tail.' § 68 an exarscente on the maple, mollicum....si magnitudinem mensarum caperet, haud dubie praeferretur citro; of another exrescence, bruceum, tables of a dark cast nigrescentes were made; maple was used in veneering xxxiii § 146 and acerre operis aut citro. Mart. xiv 90. Lenz Botanik der Gr. u. Rümer G-49. We even read of tables of silver Petron. 73 dig. xxxiii 10 3 § 1. 9 8 1; of gold Mart. iii 31 4; jewelled dig. xxxiv 2 9 § 14. Claud. Prob. et Ol. com. 266.

mulinae orbes | grande ebur. Cl. Verr. iv § 37 maximam et pulcherrimam mensam citream. The largest known to Plin. xiii § 93, 94 was a that of Ptolemy king of Mauretania 4½ ft. in diameter, 3 in. thick, of two halves cunningly joined; b a solid one of Nominus, freedman to Tiberius, 3 ft. 1½ in. in diameter, 5½ in. thick; c one of Tiberius, veneered, 4 ft. 2½ in. in diameter, 1½ in. thick. § 97 after the veins and colour of the wood these mixe was chiefly regarded.

orbibus xi 122 n. Varr. l. i. v § 118 'the dining-table was called cilliba; it was square, as it still is in camp; ... afterwards it was made round.' (Ov.) her. 16-17 still orbe quoque in mensae. Mart. ix 23 5 ut Mauri Libycis centum tabulis darentur orbes. Massive horizontal sections of the tree, or of its roots. The taste for these luxuries came in a.c. 187 after the war with Antiochus. Liv. xxxix 6 § 7 monopodia. Truffin in Pauly mensa. Mart. xiv 67, 318-4. Becker Gallus ii 202-6. When these circular tables came into vogue, the rectangular triclinia were exchanged for semi-circular couches called signata from the Gr. c. These were adapted for six guests (heraclinum), or Mart. x 49 6 for seven guests. xiv 67 'cubadia' mensa scriptum testudinis signata; | octo capis; on such a signata couch Lampo. 29 entertained his 6 bold, 3 one-eyed, 3 gouty, 3 deaf.

8 black, 8 tall, and 8 fat guests; the last company could not squeeze into the space. Apul. v 3 *uocet acmirotundum* as a subst. = *sigma*. Marquardt v (1) 815. Becker Gallus iii 269, 270.

138 ANTIQVVS
per multas dominorum elegantium successiones citatili nota, sed in unum posita, quae nullius contrariae oculos nec voluptate moritur nec accendat invidia. Theophrastus h. p. v 3 § 7 who speaks of the durability of temples, makes no mention of the *Stoa*, and of its employment in the roofs of ante Ciceronianam vetustior memoria est, quo notitiae adparent. But as Quintil. Tac., Plin., call the writers of the Ciceronian and Augustan ages *retere*, furniture of those ages might well be called *antique*. DS. v 46 § 6, after Euhemerus, describes the gates of the temple of I'anchaea as of gold and silver, ivory and *Stoa*. cf. Hor. c. iv 1 20. Plin. xiii § 92 names several tables of antiquarian renown, one of Cicero's bought in *illa paupertate*, et quod magis mirum est, illo aere for 500 aesteria; some of Aninius Gallus were sold for 1000 aesteria; two ab Iuba rege pendentes sold, the one for 1200 aesteria, the other for a little less; interit nuper a Cethegis decedens one sold for 1400 aesteria, latissimi taxatione, si quis praedia tanti mercari mallit. Tert. pall. 5 i 953 Oehl. adigo cauterem ambitioni, qua M. Tullius quingentis milibus nummum orbem eistri emit, qua bis tantum Asinius Gallus pro mensa ciuilem Muretaniae numerat. *hem*, quantis facultatibus acclimare lignae maculae! Indeed the male passion for tables was pleaded in excuse for the female passion for pearls Plin. § 91 mensurarum insaniam, quas feminae viris contra marginis leratque mensurarum orbes terrena sunt pondera. Sen. vii 9 § 2 mensas et acclimatum lignum senatorio censu, co pretiosius, quo illud in plures nodus arboris infelicitas toruit. Varr. r. i. iii 2 § 3 citrum aut aurum.

COMEDUNT PATRIKIOSIA 34 n. Novius fr. agria. 1 ap. Non. 'comest' edpul, paternam qui comest pecuniam. Titin. fr. fullon. 1 ibid. *meam* dotem comest. Afran. fr. acqual. ibid. tua bona hic comest. Cie. p. Sent. § 110 uaque eo non fuit popularis, at bona solus comesset. § 111 utrum ego tibi patrimonium eripui, Gelli, an tu comedisti? ad fam. ix 20 § 3 bona. xi 21 § 2 rem (also decurrit). Petron. 44 cited on viii 95. Menand. *orv* ap. Ath. 160 b *καρδομας* *αλ τωσ Αθων* | *αυαδευτας*, *οι γαρ ουν τρι γγο μωσ*. id. *καυαλποσ* *αλ* *ετι τισ παραγας παραλαβησ* | *γγο παραγας*. Hom. v 419. Bo Cie. p. Quinct. § 40 *adesa*.... *peunia*. Tac. xiii 21 *fortuna*. (chiefly from Victor. v. l. iv 6 and Heintz. cf. Torr. and Lamb. on Hor. ep. i 15 40). Sen. ben. i 10 § 2 *foedissimum patrimoniorum eritium culina*. Mart. cited on 140.

139 PARASITVS described in sat. v.

140 LUXURIAM
sordens Plin. ep. ii 6 dined with a host § 1 *ut sibi ridebat, lautum et diligenter, ut mihi, sordidum simul et sumptuosum*. § 2 *nam sibi et paucis opima quaedam, ceteris rilla et minuta ponebat*. § 6 *quorsus haec? no tibi... quorundam in mensa luxuria specie frugalitatis imponat*... § 7 *igitur memento nihil magis esse vitandum quam istam luxuriam et sordium novam societatem: quae cum sint turpissimae discretas ac separata, turpius iunguntur*. iv 2 § 5 of Regulus in summa avaritia sumptuosus. Sen. ep. 20 § 8 *nunquid in te liberalis es, in tuo sordidus, nunquid cenes frugaliter, adificios luxuriose*. Iuv. Iovs *non antitheseos*. 49, 50 *frustrat di | tratis*. 145-6 *trails placidum*. m 9 *tristibus obscuro*, 10 *Socraticos*... *cinacrus*. iii 182-3 *ambitios* |



sens enim posna. Cf. *pr. pecunia*, ready money; *periculum*, imminent jeopardy; *venenum*, quick poison. Sen. ep. 95 §§ 15—18 draws a ghastly picture of this punishment § 18 *innumerabiles morbos, suppellex luxuriae*. Heine, reads *Poma* as in Hor. c. iii 2 32. Tibull. i 9 4; *praeceps* is often used of a god who reveals himself, makes his power felt, see Fore. Grang. sees an allusion to Hor. c. iv 6 24 *culpa poma praeceps comae*.
TO 78 n. DEPOSITUM AMICTUS

in the *apodyterium* or *spoliarium*. Petron. 73 *profectoque vestimentis*. . . .
balneum intravimus. Marquardt v (1) 286.

143—148 an imitation of Pers. iii 98—106 *turgidus hic epulis atque albo ventre lavatur, | putture sulphureas lente exhalante mellea; | sed tremor inter vina subit calidumque tridentem | excutit e manibus, dentes erepere reiecti, | uncta cadunt laxa tunc pulmentaria labris. | hinc tuba, candidae, tandemque beatulus alto | conpuitus lecto crassaque latatus amomis | in portam rigidus calceas extendit: at illum | hesterni capite induto subiere Quirites*.

143 TUMORES ET CRUDUM PAVONEM IN BALNEA PORTAS Cic. p. Deiot. § 21 a passage which shows that such excess was a matter of course *cui, inquit, romere post cenam te velle dixisse, in balneum te ducere coeperunt, ad fam. ix 16 § 3 plures tam pavones confect quam tu pullos columbinos*. § 4 *antius est hic eruditato [mori] quam istis fame*. An. ii § 23 *autos*. . . . *qui in mensam romant et qui de convivii auferantur erudique posttridie se rursus ingurgissent*. lat. § 34 *causa est . . . erudititas morbi*. Cat. mai. § 41 *caret [senectus] epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et eruditato et incontinentia*. Hor. ep. i 6 61 *erudi tamidique lavemur*. Colum. pr. § 16 *ut opti reulamus ad gaudia, quotidianam eruditatem Laconicis oxocoquinus*. Sen. ep. 86 § 10 of old baths had *utilem ac salubrem temperaturam, non hanc quae nuper inventa est similis incendio, adeo quidem ut convictum in aliquo sceleris acrium ritum lavari oporteat. nihil mihi videtur tam interius, ardeat balneum an caleat*. 16 § 3. Petron. 72 after a luxurious feast Trimalechio asks *quare non vivamus? . . . concubimus non in balneo . . . sic calet tamquam furnus*. Habinnas replies *de una die duas facere, nihil malo*. After the bath *christate discussa* the party adjourns to another dining room. Sen. ep. 86 § 11 *quantae nunc aliqua rusticitatis damnat Scipionem, quod non in caldarium annu latius specularibus diem admiserit? quod non in multa luce decoquatur et exspectabit, ut in balneo concoqueret?* Plin. xiv § 139 after speaking of gourmands who take poison to enlarge their capacity of drinking wine, *cautissimos ex eis balneis coqui videmus exanimisque offerri*. xxix § 26 *illa perdidere imperit-mores, illa quae sunt patimur*. . . . *balineae ardentes quibus persuaderi in corporibus cibos coqui ut nemo non minus validus exiret, obediensissimi vero efferrentur*. Quintil. v 9 § 11 *tumores* a symptom common both to poisoning and indigestion *et renebell et eruditatis*. This excess was habitual with Caligula Phil. leg. ad G. 2 ii 548 n. *ὀφθαλμία καὶ ἐπὶ πλῆθει τοῖς ὄφθαλμοις ἐκθύμια θερμολογία: τὴν ἀκαίρως καὶ ἡμερῶν καὶ αὐτῶν πάλιν ὀφθαλμίας καὶ σπῆδος γαστρίμαγίας*, and with Nero Suet. 27 *epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem protraheret, resoluus carpe calidis piscinis ac tempore acutro nisatis*. Plut. de sanit. 4, 6 speaks of the many occasions in which excess was almost compulsory; 11 p. 127—8 many neglect the indigestions which are heralds of disease; from love of pleasure or from shame they 'plunge into baths' and strive to drive out *ὄλον δὴ τὸν ὄλον, κραιπνὰ δὲ τῶν κραιπνῶν*. 17. Galen vii 702—3 K. to bathe immediately after eating *ὀρῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν χυμῶν ἐκπύματα*

re cōpa. The best time XIX 692—8 is when yesterday's meal is thoroughly digested, and we are ready for another; we ought not to bathe after eating. *ἡναι δὲ ἰσχυρὰ κατὰ ῥοπήναι καὶ ἄρα γυναικί.* Becker Gallus II^o 68—114. Marquardt v (1) 277—504. Herzog in Pauly I³ 2532—7. On the cranium in 233. Galen

of bathing see ii 204 n. CRUDUM iii 233. Galen
alim. fac. iii 19 v 701 K. pronounces the peacock hard, indigestible and
sineuay; similarly Simeon Seth alim. fac. TAQZ p. 105 Langkavel.
Bochart cites Avicenna and other Arabian physicians to the same pur-
pose. Hor. s. ii 2 23-30 derides the preference of peacock to chicken,
simply because of its rarity and cost and outward beauty.

simply because of its rarity and cost and outward beauty.

ΠΑΥΣΑΝΗ vii 33 n. Solomon's ships, 1 k. 10 23. 2 ebr. 9 21, brought peacocks from Tarshish (Tartessus). India produced the largest peacocks Ael. n. a. xvi 2; they were kept in the royal parks xiii 18; a miraculous story of an Indian peacock presented to an Egyptian king, who would not keep it either as a pet or for the table xi 33 *ὡς οἷος ἀδύπνα* & *ἑορτὴν ἔχοντα*, but dedicated it to Zeus; a young epicure bribed a priest to procure it for him; but an asp appeared in its stead; the priest was punished for sacrilege; the epicure was shortly after choked by the bone of a bird; the peacock lived for 100 years, but appeared no more to men. In Lucian navig. 23 a peacock from India is one of the delicacies to which the poor man aspires in his day-dream. Aesop. *ἐπίτ.* 20 10 calls it a royal bird. Media (Suid. *Μεδοὺς ἑρπυ. τὰς ἀστυλὰς*). Clem. Al. paed. *xi* 1 § 8 p. 164 P. iii 4 § 30 p. 271). Babylonia (Dls. ii 53 § 2), Persia (schol. Aristoph. Aech. 68. av. 707) are named as its home. Peacocks were introduced into Greece from 'the barbarians' Ael. v 21; Theophrastus, *Hist.* x § 79, said that in Asia also they were *adrectilei*. To Ilium they were brought from Samos vii 33 n. Varr. ap. Gell. vi=vii 16 § 5. In the time of Perikles they were so rare in Greece, that visitors came to Athens from Sparta and Thessaly, to see the birds and buy eggs; there was a show on the new moon, and this continued for 30 years (Antiphon in his speech on the peacock in Ath. 397 c-e); a pair of birds then cost 10,000 drachmas (id. in Ael. n. a. v 21). Alexander so admired them which he saw in India, that he punished the slaughter of them by a fine *ibid.* cf. Curt. ix 1 § 18. In Rome Hortensius Varr. r. r. iii 6 § 6 was said to have first served them up at his inaugural dinner *an augur; quod potius factum tum lauruali, quam aereci boni viri laetabantur*. Maer. iii 13 (= ii 9) § 1. Plin. x § 45. Ael. n. a. v 21. Tert. do pall. 5 ad An. *precidimus gulum, quia Hortensius orator vinum pravam cibum canas potuit occidere*. M. Aufidius Lareus was the first to fatten them, and made a profit of 60,000 lbs. upon them Varr. *ib.* 1. Plin. *ib.* Tert. do anima 53 *Lurciniana condimenta*. An egg in Varro's time § 6 sold for 5 denarii, a bird for 50. Maer. *ib.* *ecce res non mirum velle solus sed etiam pudenda, ut ova paronum quinis denariis vellent*. *quae hodie non dicam vilius, sed omnino non videntur*. In a.c. 46 peacock was a standing dish Cic. fam. ix 20 § 3 *ad vide audaciam*. *fam. ix 17* *rito crenam dedi sine pavone*. Hor. s. i 2 116 peacock ranked 3d in the list. Publilius Syrus in Petron. 55 2 *tu palato clausus pavo lectus* | *plumato anictus aureo Babylonicus*. Mart. xii 70 cited on vii 1. Among the delicacies with which Vitellius, Suet. 13, 'dedicated' his new dish which he called *clipeus Minervae volucribus*, were pheasants' and peacocks' brains: peacock was an ingredient in the pentapneumatum of Ilium Verus Spartian. 5. The Roman aviaries, with their partridges, doves, guinea-fow, pheasants, pigeons, flamingoes, Mart. iii 56 12-19, also a *gay show*. A double house, guards and keepers, Ael. v 21, were

necessary for peacocks. Cato was not acquainted with them, but Varro
 111 6, 9 § 10. Colum. viii 11. Pallad. 1 28 give rules for breeding and
 keeping them; both Col. § 1 and Pallad. § 1 mention the danger of theft;
 Tiberius, Suet. 60 *militem praetorianum ob subreptum e viridulario pavonem
 capite puniit*. Varro's gorgeous aviary, iii 5-7, has been often delineated
 Witzschel in Pauly vi 2608-9. Dureau de la Malle écon. pol. des
 Rom. ii 179-199. Ath. 654 d-655 b the multitude of peacocks in Rome
 is now so great, that Antiphanes might seem to have said prophetically
πλεονεξία τῶν πεννέων ἀνθρώπων. Ath. also cites comic poets to show that
 they were kept as house pets in Athens. P'encocks, as a costly gift,
 were offered in sacrifice Arnob. vii 8; e. g. to Calpurnia Suet. 22. Bochart
 hieroz. i c. 20. ii c. 16. Movers Phöniz. ii (3) 94, 95. Munquardt v (3)
 42. Becker Gallus i 104. 144. SMITHIAN MUSEUM

42. Becker Gallus ¹ 104. 144. SURIYAN MOSTRE
Celsus i pr. p. 1, 2 Daremb. we learn from Homer that diseases were
then ascribed to the wrath of the immortal gods, and aid was sought
from them: it is probable that though there were then no remedies for
bad health, most men nevertheless enjoyed good, because of the virtuous
manners, which neither sloth nor luxury had corrupted: *siquidem hæc
duo corpora, prius in Græciâ, deinde apud nos affluerunt. ideoque mul-
tiplex ista medicina, neque olim neque apud alios gentes necessaria, vix
aliquis ex nobis ad senectutis principia perducit. M. Sen.
cont. x pr. p. 294 l. 14 citat as a portentum of Mæsa, for which
debut de corio eius nobis satisfieri, the following runt quidquid arum
collat, quidquid piscium nulat, quidquid ferarum discucrit, nostra sepe-
llitur ventribus. quære nunc cor subito moriamur. mortuus erimus.*

LEGATY: *INTERSTATA SENECTES* the friends would receive no legacies; but the estate would go (1) to the *sui heredes*, (2) to the *agnati proximi*, (3) to the *gentiles*, (4) as *bona vacantia* to the *aerarium* or later to the *fiscus* (Rein Privat.² 817--9. Gaius III §§ 1--7.

145 nec tristis Cic. ad fam. xv 17 g 2 nos hic—tamen ad te scribam
aliquid—Sullam patrem mortuum habebamus; alii a latronibus, alii cru-
ditate dicebant; populus non curabat: combutant enim osse
constatat.

enarrabat. FABULA VI 402—412. XI 1—5. Plin.
ep. viii li § 11 habet omnes fabulas urbis, nam sunt omnes fabulae
Tulliae. Domitius Tullius §§ 1—11 had refuted the proverb that men's
last will is a mirror of their character; nam cum ac captandum praebuisse,
he made his adopted daughter his heiress, and left legacies to her children
and grandchildren. ergo rari tota cititate sermones; alii [i. e. the irati
amici of Iuv.] Actum inquit inmemorem loquuntur seque ipso, dum
insectantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de patre aem
proavo quasi de orbo queruntur; alii contra hoc ipsum laudibus ferant
quod sit frustratus improbus spes hominum, quos citi decipere pro moribus
temporibus prudentia est. Hor. ep. i 13 9 Obbar. Mühlmann fabula
Friedländer p 843—4. M. Sen. contr. 15 § 9 p. 176 24 unus pudicitiae
fructus est pudicam credi et adtercos omnes incelebras atque omnia dele-
nimenta mulieris ingent est veluti solum firmamentum in nullam incidisse
fabulam. Suet. Dom. 15 inter ceteras citi fabulas. Capitolin. Vorus
10, 11. Spartan. Poesen. 11. cf. μυθελογαί. θαμνολογαί.

146 DOCTUS RUSSUS s 240. Many *cf.* in Mühlmann *funus* 710 a pr. b pr. Kirchmann *de fun. hom.* i. p. 101.—s. IRATIS Pers. vi 83—4 *et omnia iunctura herre | neglecte, iratis quod rem curatiora.* The captator. 'a gaping raven' Hor. a. ii 5 57, would be as much vexed, as the world was amused, when his prey escaped him. *cf.* Iuv. iii 129 n. In Rome it was an effort to pass over a friend in a will *Cl. Phil.* ii 85 40 n. 41 n.

Hoc. a. ii 3 95-7 *grandes rhombi patinaeque | grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus. adde | iratum patrum, vicinos.* PLAURENDUM and not MAXIMENDUM; they do not even feign sorrow, but like all the world, 'applaud the justice of such fearful ends.'

147-150 Nothing will remain for after times to add to our corruption; posterity will but ape our acts and our desires; all vice has settled at its zenith: poet, hoist sail, shake out every stitch of canvass 87-95. ii 162-170. iii 21, 29-50. vi 21-37, 50-54, 84, 224-241, 277-285, 292-351, 366-397, 502-8, 627-661. xi 102-178. xiii 6-37, 60-119, 185-190. 147 ULTIMUS IX 88 *quod tamen alterius monstrum, quam mollis ararus?* Ov. f. i 195-6.

148 MIXORUM II 146. VIII 231. XIV 189. 149 IN PRAECIPITI x 107. Vell. ii 3 § 4 *ubi semel recto decurratum est, in praecipitia percurrunt.* 10 § 1 *adco mature a rectis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia percurrunt.* See Fore. and ind. Cels. UTARE VELLS says the poet to himself. Pind. Pyth. i 91. Isthm. ii 40, a very frequent metaphor in poets and rhetoricians Fore. Nizol. Donnell. Ov. f. iv 729, 780. Plin. ep. ii 11 § 2. iv 20 § 2 *in quo tu ingenii simul doloris-que volla latissime rectus es.* vi 33 § 10 *dedimus vela indignationi, dedimus irae, dedimus dolori, et in amplissima causa, quasi magno mari, pluribus ventis sumus recti.* Savaro on Sidon. ep. viii 1 ad fin. Mark the alternative in Cic. Tusc. iv § 9 *statimne non vela facere (mavis) an quasi e portu egredientia paululum remigare?* Liban. ep. 160 *to a pleader straws the sails of his words.*

150 ROTOS PANDE SINUS Cic. l. c. *panderem vela orationis.* Plin. ep. viii 4 § 8 *summitte rudentes, pando vela, ac si quanto alias, toto ingenio rehere.* Sen. de ira ii 81 § 5 *gubernator nunquam ita totos sinus oceanus expulcit, ut non expedit ad contrahendum armamenta disponderet.*

150-171 Here perhaps you may ask 'whence a genius equal to the theme? whence that bluntness wherewith [see Scandalum Mag. matum was begot] the ancients wrote off as their blood boiled within them whatever they list, [wherewith Lucilius wrote], Whose name do I fear to pronounce? What matter, whether Mucius forgive my jests, or no? Set forth Tigellinus, and you will light up the amphitheatre by might amid those pitch-pine stakes, by which they burn as they stand, who smoke with pierced breast, and [which stakes] plough a broad furrow through the midst of the arena.' What, should he who administered poison to three uncles, ride past slung on his downy pillow, and thence look down with disdain upon me? 'When he shall meet you, lay your finger on your lip. 'Tis defamation but to say, That's he! You may pit Aeneas against Turnus, and safely, you may wound Achilles in epics verses [cf. p. 108 l. ult.], *Ilyas may drop his pitcher, none will cry, not if he drown himself for company; but let Lucilius once in a glow of anger draw his sword and thunder in verse, the hearer, whose soul is chill with guilt, blushes, his heart sweats under his secret sins; hence wrath and tears: count well the cost then before the trumpet sounds to battle; the plumed combatant repents too late.*' [If it be so hazardous to touch the living], I will try what may be said against those whose ashes lie outstombed by the highway side.

151 INGENIUM PAR MATERIAM Ov. amor. iii 135 *materia praemia ingenium.* ex Ponto iv 13 46. Plin. ep. ix 3 § 2 *ne materia plura scribendi debatur, neque enim eadem materia conducto quas M. Tullii, ad cuius exemplum nos rocamus, illi enim et copiosissimum ingenium et ingenio qua varietas rerum qua magnitudo largitissimum suppeditat.* vi 20 § 4.

MATERIAM UNDE

hiatus in this place ii 36. v 158. viii 241. cf. iii 70 n.

UNDE: ILLA PRIORUM SIMPLICITAS Cic. p. Plane. § 33 *ubi illa antiqua libertas?* PRIORUM SCRIBENDI SIMPLICITAS a double gen.

subj. and of the gerund Madvig § 288. Reisig p. 620. Zumpt § 423 l. Itamshorn 107 2. Matthiæ § 380 l. Ellendt on Cic. de or. i § 219. Cic. Tusc. ii § 35 *Kühner labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis [gen. subj.] gravioris operis et muneris [gen. obj.].* Often one gen. depends upon another Drak. on Liv. xxv 15 § 11, which may mislead where one is a pron. Cic. p. Sull. § 2. Lael. §§ 30, 37. Nep. Att. 2 § 1. Hom. § 206.

152 SCRIBENDI QUODCUMQUE . . . LIBERET Tac. h. i 1 of the times of Nerva and Trajan *rara temporum felicitate, ubi sentire quae velis et quae sentias dicere licet.* Cf. Agr. 3 on the weight of tyranny as crushing intellect. Caesar, whose clemency was proverbial, Suet. 78 *Gato Calco post famosa epigrammata de reconciliatione per amicos agentis ultro ac prior scripsit.* Valerius Catullus, a quo sibi cariculis de Mamurro [Catull. 57] *perpetua stigmata imposita non dissimulaverat, satis facientem eadem die adhibuit cenae.* 75 *si qua posthac aut cogitarentur pravis adcreant ac aut dicerentur, inhibere maluit quam vindicare . . . acerbe loquentibus satis habuit pro contione denuntiare ne percererent.* Atque Caccinae criminosisimo libro et Pitholai carminibus maleficientissimis laceratam existimationem suam cilli animo tulit. He burnt unread the private correspondence of Pompeius Dio xii 63 § 5, 6, and Scipio xliii 13 § 2; and avenged himself on Cicero's eulogium of Cato in no other way than by writing an Anticato § 4. Augustus for many years allowed the utmost licence of speech Suet. 51, 54; according to the advice put into the mouth of Maecenas by Dio lvi 31 § 5-8; later, Suet. 55, when lampoons were dispersed against him in the senate, id modo censuit, cognoscendum posthac de eis, qui libellos aut carmina ad iniuriam cuiuspiam sub alieno nomine edant. Innins Novatus 51 was fined for publishing a pseudonymous pasquil against Aug. 56 *locis quoque quorundam invidiosis aut petulantibus laceratis, contradixit edicto.* Of old Tac. a. i 72 *facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant.* primus Augustus cognitionem de famosa libelli specie legia eius [i. e. malefatis] tractavit, commotus Cassii Sereri libidine, who had labelled men and women of rank. This was about A.D. 8. Cassius was banished, Tac. iv 21, to Crete and afterwards, as he gave new offence, to Scripshos; his writings were condemned to destruction Suet. Cal. 16. A.D. 23 Aelius Saturninus, Dio lvi 22 § 5, was thrown from the Tarpeian for some 'unseemly' verses against Tiberius. A.D. 35 Crenutius Corinus was accused by creatures of Helianus of calling Cassius 'the last of the Romans'; Cordus starved himself to death, and his books were burnt by the aediles Tac. a. iv 31-5. Dio lvi 24 § 3, 4. Suet. Tib. 61, who adds that Mamercus Scaurus was accused and punished and his play destroyed, quod in tragoedia Agamemnonem prubris lacerasset; cf. Tac. vi 9, 23. Dio lvi 24 § 3, 4, who calls the tragedy Atreus. So far had Tib. departed from his early profession Suet. 28 *in civitate libera linguam mentemque liberam esse debere.* Plin. ep. iii 5 § 5 of his uncle scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, cum omne studiorum genus paulo liberior et erectius periculosum arcebat sceleret. A.D. 62, Tac. xiv 48-49. xvi 21, Antiochus Sosianus, then praetor, was accused by the son-in-law of Tigellinus of having recited at a feast a lampoon against Nero; the proposed sentences of death was commuted for deportation. Among the victims of Domitian, Suet. 10, Hermogenes of Tarsus was executed and his copying clerks crucified propter quosdam in historia figuras; Aelius Lamia ob sus-

paupertate. iv 81 purpureus . . occurrat. viii 107 plures de pace trium-
phas. x 83 magna est fornacula. QUANTA EST OULA

Mart. v 70 5 o quanta est gula centies comessae.
OULA v 94 n. 159. xi 89. xiv 10. cf. ii 114 guttura. The word generally
connotes gluttony or epicurism; many ex. in Mühlmann.

QUAN MIHI TOTUS RONIT ARMOS Tiberius Suet. 84, to set an example of fru-
gality, sollemnibus ipse cenis pridiana sacpe ac semper obsonia apposuit
dimidiatumque aprum, affirmans 'omnia eadem habere, quae totum'.
Hor. a. ii 2 89-92 rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus |
illis nullus erat, sed, credo, hac mente, quod hospes | tardius adreclens
ritatum commodius quam | integrum edax dominus consumeret. 3 234.
4 40-42. 8 6, 7. Mart. i 20 cited on v 104. Mart. i 43-44 1, 2, 9-14
his tibi trident fulvus, Mancine, vocati | et positum est nobis nil here
prae aprum. | . . . nudus aper, sed et hic minimus qualisque necari | a
non armato pumillone potest. | et nihil inde datum est; tantum sper-
tarimus omnes: | ponere aprum nobis sic et harena solet. | ponatur
tibi nullus aper post talia facta: | sed tu ponaris cui Charidemus apro.
vii 89 non cenat sine apro noster, Tite, Caeciliannus: | bellum convivam
Caeciliannus habet. 141 RONIT v 61, 85, 136, 146. xi 84, 108.
Heins. on Ov. a. a. i 231. Mart. i 44-45. Rulink. on Ov. her. 16 215.
Heind. on Hor. a. ii 2 23.

ANIMAL PROPTER CONVIVIA NATUM Plut. resp. 373 c. Chrysisippus in
Porph. de abst. iii 20 the gods made mankind for their own sakes
and for one another . . . but the hog $\sigma\upsilon$ & $\delta\lambda\lambda\omicron$ $\tau\iota$ $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta$ $\theta\iota\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omicron\tau\alpha\iota$
and $\tau\hat{\iota}$ $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\tau\hat{\iota}\nu$ $\psi\epsilon\chi\eta$ δ $\theta\epsilon\delta\iota$ $\epsilon\lambda\omega$ $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\phi\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ $\eta\mu\iota\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\chi\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$
necet. i 14 'swine are good for nothing but to be eaten.' So Varr. r. r.
ii 4 9 9, 10 who derives $\epsilon\iota$ (originally as he says, $\epsilon\iota\tau\iota$) from $\theta\epsilon\iota\omega$. Cic.
d. n. ii 1 160. So Clem. Al. str. ii 1 103 p. 481 P. Galen alim. fac. iii 19
v p. 700 K. says that it is the most nutritious of meats. Plin. viii 1 207.
Plut. Anton. 28 § 2 Philotas, then a medical student at Alexandria, saw the
kitchen of Antonius; among other provisions 8 boars were roasting; he
was amazed at the number of guests. 'Nay,' said the cook, 'the guests
are not many, about 12; but Antonius must have his meat done to a
turn. He may call for his dinner at once, or presently, or he may defer
it. Hence it is necessary to prepare not one dinner, but several.' Cleo-
patra (Plin. ix §§ 119, 120. Maer. iii 17 [= i 18] §§ 15-18) challenged
him to spend 100 million sesterces on one meal; she won the wager by
drinking a large pearl dissolved in vinegar. The prodigality of the actor
Aescopus Plin. x §§ 141, 142; of Caligula Suet. 37; of Vitellius Suet. 13
homo non profundae modo sed intemperatae quoque ac sordidae gulae.

CONVIVIA Cic. Cat. mal. § 45 bene . . . maiores accu-
sationem copularem amicorum, quia vitae coniunctionem haberet,
convivium nominaverunt.

NATUM Ov. in. xv
116-7 occo, placidum pecus inque tuendos | natum homines. Hor.
c. i 27 1 and Laell. in schol. ib. Plin. xiv § 139 tanquam ad perdenda
vina geniti. xix § 93 ocella . . . modicissimi nata. xiii § 99 of
citrae tables are rials laeduntur ut his gentiae. Maer. iii 17 [= i 18] § 16
Antonius quidquid mari aut terra aut oculo gigneretur ad satian-
dam ingluviem suam natum existimans. Chrysisippus Plut. stoia. rep.
21 p. 1044 the peacock $\epsilon\theta\epsilon\alpha$ $\tau\hat{\iota}$ $\sigma\iota\phi\alpha$ $\gamma\epsilon\gamma\omicron\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\epsilon\delta$ $\tau\hat{\iota}$ $\epsilon\delta\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\sigma\tau\hat{\iota}$.

142 POENA TAMEN FRANGENS Plin. xiv § 142 heneo (from drunkenness)
palpebras, hanging cheeks, bloodshot eyes, quaking hands . . . and quae
est poena praesens, furialis somni et ingules nocturna. Cic. divin. ii
§ 123 ne ei navigare quidem velim, ita gubernem, ut commiserim; praes-

sens enim poena. Cf. pr. pecunia, ready money; periculum, imminent
jeopardy; venenum, quick poison. Sen. ep. 95 §§ 15-18 draws a ghastly
picture of this punishment § 18 innumerabiles morbos, supplicia lux-
uriae. Heins. reads Poena as in Hor. c. iii 3 32. Tibull. i 9 4; praesens
is often used of a god who reveals himself, makes his power felt, see
Fore. Grang. sees an allusion to Hor. c. iv 5 24 culpam poena premit
comes. xv 78 n.

in the apodyterium or spoliarium. Petron. 73 prolectique vestimentis. . .
balneum intrarimus. Marquardt v (1) 286.

143-146 an imitation of Pers. iii 96-106 turgidus hic epulis
atque albo ventre lavatur, | gutture culpas lente exhalante menses; |
sed tremor inter rina subit calidumque tridentem | exentit e manibus,
dentes crepuere relecti, | uincti cadunt laxa tunc pulmentaria labris, | hinc
tuba, camellae, tandemque beatulus alto | composuit lecto coarctaque lu-
tatus amomis | in portam rigidas caecae extendit: at illum | hesterni
capite induto subiere Quirites.

143 TUNOIDEA ET
CRUDUM PAVONEM IN BALNEA PORTAS Cic. p. Deiot. § 21 a passage which
shows that such excess was a matter of course cum, inquit, romere post
cenam te velle dixeris, in balneum te ducere coeperunt. ad fam. ix 18
§ 3 plures iam pavones confect quam tu pullos columbinos, § 4 satius
est hic eruditate [mori] quam talis fame. An. ii § 23 arotos, . . . qui in
mensam romant et qui de convivio auferantur erudique postredie se
rurus ingurgitent. lat. § 34 canna est . . . erudititas morbi. Cat. mal.
§ 44 caret [senectus] epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis:
caret ergo etiam vinolentia et eruditate et inamitia. Hor. ep. i 6 61
erudi tumidique lavemur. Colum. pr. § 16 ut apti veniamus ad
ganas, quotidianam eruditatem Laconicis excoquimus. Sen. ep.
86 § 10 of old baths had utilim ac salubrem temperaturam, non hanc quae
super iumenta est similis incendio, adeo quidem ut constrictum in aliquo
seclere arum vicum lavari oporteat. nihil mihi videtur iam interesse,
ardet balneum an caleat. 16 § 8. Petron. 72 after a luxurious feast
Trimalchio asks quare non vivamus! . . . conciviamus nos in balneum
. . . sic calat tanquam furnus. Habinnas replies de una die duas facere,
nihil malo. After the bath $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\tau\epsilon$ discussa the party adjourn to another
dining room. Sen. ep. 86 § 11 quantae nunc aliquis rusticitatis damnat
Seipionem, quod non in caldarium suum latia specularibus diem admiserit?
quod non in multa luce decoquatur et exspectat, ut in balneo concoqueret?
Plin. xiv § 139 after speaking of gourmands who take poison to enlarge their
capacity of drinking wine, cantissimas ex eis balneis coqui ridemus
exanimisque effert. xxix § 26 illa perdidere imperii mores, illa quae sani
patimur, . . . balneae ardentes quibus persuadere in corporibus
eibus coqui ut nemo non minus calidus exiret, obdientissimi vero
effrentur. Quintil. v 9 § 11 tumores a symptom common both to poison-
ing and indigestion et venescit et erudititas. This excess was habitual
with Caligula Phil. leg. ad G. 2 ii 618 n. $\sigma\phi\phi\alpha\gamma\iota\alpha$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\iota$ $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\epsilon\iota$ $\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$
 $\epsilon\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\varsigma$ $\epsilon\lambda\theta\eta\sigma\tau\omicron\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\theta\eta\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\theta\epsilon\alpha\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\alpha\iota$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\iota\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$
 $\epsilon\sigma\theta\eta\varsigma$ $\epsilon\lambda\omega$ $\sigma\phi\phi\alpha\gamma\iota\alpha\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\phi\epsilon\delta\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\epsilon\mu\alpha\gamma\iota\alpha\varsigma$, and with Nero Suet.
27 epulas a medio die ad medium noctem protrahunt, refectus sacpe calidis
pisicinis ac tempore acutro nitatis. Plut. de sanit. 4, 5 speaks of the
many occasions in which excess was almost compulsory; 11 p. 127-A
many neglect the indigestions which are heralds of disease; from love of
pleasure or from shame they 'plunge into baths' and strive to drive out
 $\sigma\theta\upsilon$ $\delta\hat{\iota}$ $\tau\hat{\iota}\nu$ $\epsilon\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\upsilon\tau\hat{\iota}\delta\eta$ $\epsilon\iota$ $\tau\hat{\iota}\nu$ $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\upsilon\tau\hat{\iota}\delta\eta$. 17. Galen vii 702-S K.
to bathe immediately after eating $\sigma\theta\hat{\iota}\nu$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma$ $\chi\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$

τὴν εἰρήνην. The best time XIX 692—3 is when yesterday's meal is thoroughly digested, and we are ready for another; we ought not to bathe after eating, *ὅτι καὶ ἐσθλαὶ κατὰ νεφροὺς καὶ ἥπαρ γίνονται*. Becker Gallus III 68—114. Marquardt v (1) 277—504. Herzog in Pauly I 2352—7. On the time of bathing see XI 204 n. CRUDUM III 238. Galen alim. fac. III 19 VI 701 K. pronounces the peacock hard, indigestible and sinewy; similarly Simeon Seth alim. fac. TAQZ p. 106 Langkavel. Bochart cites Avicenna and other Arabian physicians to the same purpose. Hor. s. II 2 23—30 derides the preference of peacock to chicken, simply because of its rarity and east and outward beauty.

PAVONEM VII 32 n. Solomon's ships, I k. 10 22. 2 chr. 9 21. brought peacocks from Tarshish (Tartessus). India produced the largest peacocks Ael. n. a. XVI 2; they were kept in the royal parks XIII 18; a miraculous story of an Indian peacock presented to an Egyptian king, who would not keep it either as a pet or for the table XI 23 *ὡς εἰς αἰὶν δόρυμα ὃ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους, but dedicated it to Zeus; a young epicure bribed a priest to procure it for him; but an asp appeared in its stead; the priest was punished for sacrilege; the epicure was shortly after choked by the bone of a bird; the peacock lived for 100 years, but appeared no more to men. In Lucian navig. 23 a peacock from India is one of the delicacies to which the poor man aspires in his day-dream. Auson. epist. 20 10 calls it a royal bird. Media (Nuid. *Μηδαὶς ἐστὶν, καὶ εὐφραγέ*. Clem. Al. paed. II 1 § 3 p. 164 P. III 4 § 30 p. 271), Babylonia (DS. II 53 § 2), Persia (schol. Aristoph. Ach. 68. av. 707) are named as its home. Peacocks were introduced into Greece from 'the barbarians' Ael. v 21; Theophrastus, Min. x § 79, said that in Asia also they were *adecetici*. To Rome they were brought from Nemo VII 32 n. Varr. ap. Gell. VI—VII 16 § 5. In the time of Pericles they were so rare in Greece, that visitors came to Athens from Sparta and Thessaly, to see the birds and buy eggs; there was a show on the new moon, and this continued for 30 years (Antiphon in this speech on the peacock in Ath. 897 c—c); a pair of birds then cost 10,000 drachmae (id. in Ael. n. a. v 21). Alexander so admired those which he saw in India, that he punished the slaughter of them by a fine *ibid.* cf. Curt. IX 1 § 13. In Rome Hortensius Varr. x. r. III 6 § 6 was said to have first served them up at his inaugural dinner as *angur*; *quod potius factum tum luxuriosi, quam scerri boni viri laudabant*. Maer. III 13 [—II 9] § 1. Plin. x § 45. Ael. n. a. v 21. Tert. de pall. 6 ad sn. *præcidam gulam, qua Hortensius orator primus pavum tibi canna potuit occidere*. M. Anselmus Lureo was the first to fatten them, and made a profit of 60,000 HS. upon them Varr. lb. § 1. Plin. lb. Tert. de anima 33 *Jureconiana condimenta*. An egg in Varro's time § 6 sold for 5 denarii, a bird for 50. Maer. lb. *ecce res non ammiranda solum sed etiam pudenda, ut ova paronum quinq. denariis vaneant, quæ hodie non dicam rilius, sed omnino non vaneant*. In n.c. 46 a peacock was a standing dish Cic. fam. IX 20 § 3 *sed vide audaciam, etiam illis erum dedi sine pavone*. Hor. s. I 2 116 peacock ranked with turbot. Publilius Syrus in Petron. 55 2 *tu palato clannus pavo necitur | plumato amictus aureo* *Stabylonico*. Mart. XIII 70 cited on VII 31. Among the delicacies with which Vitellius, Suet. 13, 'dedicated' the huge dish which he called *clippus Mircrar voluorum*, were pheasants and peacocks' brains: peacock was an ingredient in the pentapharmacum of Aelian Varus Spartian. 6. The Roman aviaries, with their partridges, peacocks, guinea-fowl, pheasants, pigeons, flamingoes, Mart. III 56 12—19, made a gay show. A double house, guards and keepers, Ael. v 21, were*

necessary for peacocks. Cato was not acquainted with them, but Varro III 6. 9 § 10. Colum. VIII 11. Pallad. I 28 give rules for breeding and keeping them; both Col. § 1 and Pallad. § 1 mention the danger of theft; Tiberius, Suet. 60 *militem praetorianum ob subreptum e viridario paronem capite punit*. Varro's gorgeous aviary, III 5—7, has been often delineated Witzschol in Pauly VI 2608—9. Dureau de la Malle écon. pol. des Rom. II 179—199. Ath. 654 d—655 b the multitude of peacocks in Rome is now so great, that Antiphanes might seem to have said prophetically *ἡλίκου εἰς οὐρανὸν ὁρῶν ὄρνυον*. Ath. also cites comic poets to shew that they were kept as house pets in Athens. Peacocks, as a costly gift, were offered in sacrifice Arnob. VII 8; e. g. to Caligula Suet. 22. Bochart hieroz. I c. 20. II c. 16. Movers Phöniz. II (3) 94, 95. Marquardt v (2) 42. Becker Gallus I 104.

144 SUBITAE MORTES Celsus I pr. p. 1, 2 Daremb. we learn from Homer that diseases were then ascribed to the wrath of the immortal gods, and aid was sought from them: it is probable that though there were then no remedies for bad health, most men nevertheless enjoyed good, because of the virtuous manners, which neither sloth nor luxury had corrupted: *aliquid hæc duo corpora, prius in Græcia, deinde apud nos afflicerunt. ideoque multiplex tota medicina, neque olim neque apud alias gentes necessaria, vix aliquos ex nobis ad senectutis principia perducit*. M. Ben. contr. x pr. p. 294 l. 14 cites as a portentum of Mæa, for which debuit de corio eius nobis antiseri, the following rari quidquid arium volitat, quidquid piscium natat, quidquid ferarum diacurrit, nostris expellat ventribus. quære nunc cur subito moriamur. moribus virimus.

INTESTATA SENECTUS the friends would receive no legacies; but the estate would go (1) to the sui heredes, (2) to the agnati proximi, (3) to the gentiles, (4) as bona vacantia to the aerarium or later to the fœcus Klein Privat. 817—9. Gains III §§ 1—7.

145 NEC TRISTIS Cic. ad fam. xv 17 § 2 *nos hic—tamen ad te scribam aliquid—Sullam patrem mortuum habebamus; alii a intronibus, alii eruditæ dicebant; populus non curabat: combustum enim osse constabat*.

FABULA VI 402—412. XI 1—5. Plin. ep. VIII 18 § 11 *habes omnes fabulas urbis, nam sunt omnes fabulae Tullus*. Domitius Tullus §§ 1—11 had refuted the proverb that men's last will is a mirror of their character; *nam cum se captandum præbuisse, he made his adopted daughter his heiress, and left legacies to her children and grandchildren, ergo rari tota civitate sermones: alii [i. e. the irati amici of Iuv.] actum ingratum inmemorem loquuntur neque ipsa, dum insecantur illum, turpissimis confessionibus produnt, ut qui de patre ac proavo quasi de orbo quærantur: alii contra hoc ipsum laudibus ferunt quod sit frustratus improbas spes hominum, quos sic decipere pro moribus temporum prudentia est*. Hor. ep. I 13 9 Obbar. Mühlmann fabula. Friedländer 842—4. M. Ben. contr. 15 § 9 p. 176 24 *unus pulchellæ fructus est pudicæ credi et adcerus omnes inlecebras atque omnia delinimenta multibris ingenti cat veluti solum firmamentum in nullam incidisse fabulam*. Suet. Dom. 15 *inter ceteras dici fabulas*. Capitolin. Verus 10, 11. Spartian. Pæcon. 11. cf. μυθολογία. διαμυθολογία.

146 POCUTUS VIVUS x 240. Many ex. in Mühlmann *funus* 710 a pr. b pr. Kirchmann de fun. Rom. II 1 p. 101—2. INATIS Pers. VI 33—4 *sed senam funeris heres | negleget, iratus quod rem curturris*. The captator, 'a gaping raven' Hor. s. II 5 57, would be as much vexed, as the world was amused, when his prey escaped him. cf. Iuv. III 139 n. In Rome it was an adverb to pass over a friend in a will Cic. Phil. II §§ 40 n. 41 n.

112-9417 - GRAND JURY ROOM - JUDICIAL

so P. The school reads, with many MSS., *guttur*.

157 *XT DEDUCIT* i.e. et quas tarta deducit. In Gr. and Lat. the relative is often to be supplied from a preceding clause in a different case. Hom. § 54 *δὲ γὰρ ὁ πᾶσι δόδοι καὶ ἀρχαίους ἴδωκεν*. lb. 114. Cic. Verr. iv § 9 *manipulum . . . quo et omnes utimur et non praebetur a populo*. § 64 *de quo et vos audistis . . . et . . . usque ad ultimas terras percregatum est*. Cf. Halm on Cic. in Vat. § 24. Madvig opusc. ii 177 and on Cic. fin. v § 26 p. 650.

suicux a number of victims, buried to their middle in the sand, are burnt in a long row. So school, as an alternative explanation *suam*, in qua stipites agebant, in quibus ardebant. Cato in Gell. iii 14 § 19 of the Carthaginians *homines defoderunt in terram dimidiatos ignemque circumposuerunt: ita interfecerunt*. Follio in Cic. ep. fam. x 32 § 3 n.c. 43 at Gades Balbus defodit in ludo et circum combussit, Fadius, a Roman citizen, who refused to become a gladiator. Sen. de ira iii 3 § 6 *circumdatis defossis corporibus ignes*.

harena.

portum ob ambigui soci versiculum media amphitheatri harona igni cremavit. Cries of the populace respecting the corpse of Tiberius Suet. 75 in amphitheatro semivivendum. Plin. pan. 33 § 3 *nemo e spectatore spectaculum factus micras voluptates unco et ignibus expiarit*. cf. Friedländer ii 270.

158 DEDIT VI 134. the technical term cf. *dos*, whence *doe*; the correlative is *accipere*: xiii 186 n. Or. m. a. iii 465 et dare mixta viro tritis aconita cicutia. Quintil. vii 2 § 17, 18, 25. ix 2 § 105. Exx. on every page of Celsus, see Matthiae lex. Cels.

TRIBUS PATRIBUS schol. generaliter dicitur corpus eos qui vivens grassantur; there is no authority for supposing that Tigellinus

is meant. ACONITA 70 n. vi 689. viii 219 n. x. 25. Verg. g. ii 152 Serv. Iacan iv 322. Sen. de ira ii 9-8 § 2 *larida terribiles micant aconita nocerrae*. Aconite is described by Theophr. h. pl. ix 16 § 4, 5. Plin. h. n. xxvii § 4-10. The poison was extracted from the root; it might be drunk in wine or meal without being detected; and was compounded so as to kill in 2, 3, 6 months, or one or two years, in the last cases by a gradual wasting of the body (Theophr.). Pl. § 4 aconite the quickest of all poisons: *ortum fabulae narrare e spinis Cerberi canis extrahente ab inferis Heraclea ideoque ad Heraclum Ponticam, ubi monstratur is ad inferos aditus, gigni*. It was brought from the harbor Aconae in the sinus Mariandrynus Theopomp. in Ath. 85 b. Plin. vi § 4. Mart. Cap. § 688. O. Schneider on Nicand. alexiph. 41. It is the first poison treated of by Nicander 12-75 with schol., who prescribes many antidotes, as does Plin., see ind.; none however were known to Theophrast. § 5. Hunters of panthers, boars, wolves and other wild beasts hid baits of meat poisoned with aconite Diosc. iv 77. Xen. de venat. ii § 2. Plin. viii § 99. The discovery of aconite was ascribed to Hekate

Diosc. iv 45 § 2. The description of Theophr. does not agree with those of Diosc. iv 77, 78 (who distinguishes two kinds, the second the ac. *Napellus* Linn.) and Plin. See Halm. Plin. exerc. 381-7. Schneider Theophr. iii 606-6 and ind. Sprengel on Diosc. ii 608-8. H84. Tert. pall. 2 ad Rom. *eradicate omni aconito hostilitatis*. VENATOR Claudius Suet. 28 gave to his freedman Harpocreas the right lecture per urbem vehendi. 159 *VENATOR PLINUS* 22 n. 64 n. vi 98. x § 22. Plin. xxvi § 14 of hammocks invented by Asclepiades *compendiis lectulis quorum lectatus aut morbos extenuaret aut omnes exileret*. Mart. iii 17 you wonder, Lentulus, that fever never quits you;

you treat it too well; it lives on truffles, oysters, Falernian wine; 8 *dormit et in pluma purpureaque toro*. xiv 146 2. Apul. m. x 84 *lectus . . . plumae congerie tumidus*, which is a paraphrase of the text (cf. schol. *lectica plumis strata rena. in altum structis*). Cic. Verr. v § 27 *lectica octophoro ferebatur, in qua pulcinus erat perlucidus Melitensis rova fartus*. Sen. ad Marc. 10 § 1 the equestrian status of Cloelia in the via sacra, a most frequented thoroughfare, *exprobat iuvenibus nostris pulcrum recedentibus, in ea illos urbe sic ingredi, in qua etiam feminas equo donavimus*.

DESPICIAT III 239-241. Sen. ep. 80 § 8 *quos supra capita hominum suprague turbam delicatos lectica suspendit: omnium istorum personata felicitas est*.

180 CUM VENIET CONTRA III 290. Mart. v 4 4, 5 *hanc tu . . . quotiens venire, Paule, videris contra*. xiv 62 2 *contra qui venit*

DIGITO COMPESCE LABELLUM the index finger Apul. m. i 8 he, moving to his mouth the finger next the thumb et in stuporem attonitus, 'tace, tace' inquit et circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis 'parce' inquit 'in feminam dicinam, ne quam tibi lingua intemperante noxam contrahas.' The Egyptian god Horus Harpocrates became the Roman god of silence, and his edigy, in this attitude, was a favorite amulet Plin. xxiii § 41. O. Jahn in Berichte d. sächs. Ak. 1855 47. Varro L. L. v § 67 *digito significat ut taceas*. Or. m. ix 692 *quique premit rocem digitoque silentia suadet*. Anon. epist. 25 27 *aut tua Signatum Aegyptius oculo signet*. Aug. civ. D. xviii 5 *quoniam fere in omnibus templis, ubi colebantur Isis et Serapis, erat etiam simulacrum, quod digito labiis impresso admonere videretur ut silentium fieret, hoc significare idem Varro*

relatimat, ut homines silens eos taceretur. Crouzer Symb. ii 64, 317. Cuper in Poleni thes. ii art. 8 who gives many plates. Martian. Cap. § 90, 729 Kopp. Heraclitus, a philosopher of mysterious power, was said to have been born, like the Egyptian Orus and Helios (Damaschios in Phot. bibl. cod. 249 p. 343 a 31 and thence Suid. *Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλῆς*) *ἐν τοῖς χαλκῶν ἔκω τὸν κατασφύρα δάκρυον*. cf. Pauly iii 1511. Angerona, a Roman goddess of whom very little is known, also, Macr. iii 9 § 4 *digito ad us admoto silentium denuntiavit*. cf. Plin. iii § 65. Crouzer iii 714. Pauly i 1005.

161 ACCUSATOR EIT QUI VERBUM DIXERIT "HIC EST." H. Vales. 'when the poisoner you speak of shall meet you, be still, for he who shall but say HIC EST, nefarius scilicet, homicida, is ut accusator eius gravissimas poenas luct.' No other explanation suits the context. Attack no powerful criminal; do not even point him out as he goes by; for his guilty conscience will straightway suspect that you know its secrets and are about to reveal them.

VERBUM a single word. ii 53 *paucac*. xvi 24 *duo*. Cic. does not express our 'only' in such cases; in Cues. however, Liv., and the silver age we find *unus tantum*. Ter. Andr. 860 *verbum si addideris*. Phorm. 197 *id, si potes, verbo expedi*. Hor. ep. i 7 24 *ne verbo parvis abeas*. a. i 1 121. Plin. ep. ii 8 § 4 *ne verbo quidem labitur*. iii 9 § 37 *litteram non addam*. Cic. fam. ii 17 § 6 *ad me litteram nunquam misit*. Krebs-Allgayer antilibr. paucus, unus. Nigelsb. Stilistik 238. The lex. give exx. of verbum used of more words than one.

HIC EST *Peri. i 28 at pulchrum est digito monstrari et dicier, hic est!* Mart. v 13 5 *sed toto legor orbe frequens et dicitur, hic est*. i 1 1. Lucian somn. ii 'I will invest you with such insignia, that every one who sees you will nudge his neighbour and point to you with his finger, saying, *ὅρα ἵναίς*.' Iuv. does not libel the reign of terror Suet. Tib. 61 *nomini delatorum adeo abrogata, omne*



crimen pro capitali receptum, etiam paucorum simpliciumque verborum. Dio lvi 23 §§ 2, 3 Tib. minutely investigated all the hard sayings which the accused were said to have uttered against him, even in private conversation with a single friend. Even under Nerva Mart. x 48 21, 22, 24 offers as special attractions to his guests *accident sine felle loci nec mane timenda* | *libertas et nil quod tacuisse velle*. | . . . *meo facient quemquam poeula nostra reum*. Soldiers in civil costume would sit by a stranger, and revile the emperor, in order to tempt him to do the like Epict. iv 13 § 5. Friedländer p 338-342.

162 *secutus* the writer of an Aeneid would make no sore conscience wince. LICET COMMITTAS xi 205 *licet radas*.

Plin. ep. i 12 § 12. Hand iii 543-4. So *licet* Heind. on Hor. s. ii 269. VEROCEN Verg. xii 19, 20 *Latinus* to 269.

Turnus o praetans animi tueris, quantum ipse feroci | virtute exasperas. Turnus and Aeneas do not appear in the same field of battle till Aen. x 575 seq. the Aeneid closes with their single combat and the death of Turnus xii 676-683.

163 *committas* match, pit e.g. a pair of gladiators against one another vi 436 *committit rates et comparat*. Lucan i 97 Cort. *caipum dominos commisit asylum*. Mart. vii 21 1-2 *cum luctuale meo quae me committere temptas*, | *quid non audetis, perfida lingua, loqui* | viii 43 cited on 72. Torrent. and Cas. on Suet. Aug. 89. cf. *συγκροτ. συγκόλλας*. Hom. A 8 *ἴσθι θυόεντα μάχεσθαι*. The poet is said to do what he describes Hor. s. i 10 36 *turgidus Alpibus ingulat dum Memnona*. Thuc. i 5 § 2 *οἱ βαλαιοὶ τῶν ποταμῶν . . . ἰσχυρότεροι*. Tert. ad nat. i 10 (i 329 Oehler) of Homer *de illis [de]o* | *ferore dicentis gladiatoria quodammodo paria composuit* [al. *commisit*], *venrem sauciat angitia humana*. Thom. mag. PENNA Hemst. γέννη ὁ Ἰλιδεύς τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν, ἀπὸ τοῦ γέννην λέγει.

XCLIX GRAVIS EST Ov. tr. ii 411-2 *nec nocet auctori, mollem qui fecit Achillem, | infregisse suis fortia facta modis*. Statius might write an Achilles and be laureate of Domitian. cf. Io. Barish. Potter. pr. So Trebatius advised Horace s. ii 1 10-12 to abandon satire and sing the glories of Augustus; 21-3 *quanto rectius hoc quam tristi lacerare cervu | Pantolabum scurram Nomentanum nepotem*, | *cum tibi quisque timet, quumquam est intactus, et odit*.

RECURSUS ACHILLES as foretold by Hector Hom. X 859 seq. The death of Achilles was a common theme for recitation Epictet. cited on vii 81.

164 *MULTUM QUARENTUS HYLAS URNAMQUE SECUTUS* Verg. g. iii 6 *qui non clatus Hylas puer* | The armour-bearer of Herakles, young Hylas, when he left the Argo to draw water, was drawn down by the nymphs of the river Askanios, and sought in vain by Herakles, who threatened to devastate Myia, if the people did not discover the boy, alive or dead. Theokr. ad. 13 56 *τίς μιν Ἴλῳ ἔσται, ὅτε βυβλίς ἡρώεα λαίμω*. Verg. ecl. 6 42-4 *hic adiungit Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum | clamassent, ut litus* | *Hyla, Hyla' omne sonaret*. Vfl. iii 596-7 *curvus Hylan et rursus* | *Hylan per longa reclamat | aria: resonant silvae et raga certat imago*. xv 16-19 *Hylan reconantia semper | ora*. Stat. a. i 3 199 *quantum non celebratus Hylas*. Hence the proverb *Ἴλῳ ἀπαιδέναι* of those who cry aloud to no purpose (Zenob. vi 21). *Ἴλῳ τὸν αἰὲν ὀφθαλμὸν* (Apostol. viii 24). As from a yearly festival commemorated the legend Strabo 644: *crowds streamed through woods and mountains calling Hylan, 'as if they had gone in search of him.'* Alexander in Antonin. Liber. 26 'the natives still offer sacrifices to Hylan at the fountain, and thence the priest calls him by

name, and thence echo answers.' Solin. 42. Schol. Apollon. i 1254. Serv. Verg. ecl. vi 43. Welcker kl. Schr. i 12-14. Apollon. i 181-2, 1207-72. 1324-5. 1348-57. Theokr. idyl. 13. Prop. i 20. Vfl. i 110. iii 496, 537-740. iv 18-53. Stat. a. i 5 22. Mart. v 48 5. Orph. Argon. 241 seq. Dionys. perieg. 805. Klausen Aen. 105-6, 119-121. Meincke on Euphor. p. 177. On pictures of the rape of Hylas see Il. Rochette peint. de l'omp. t. 15. Petrou. 83. Auson. epigr. 95: on coins Ilasche. Similar legends of the ἀφανισμός of beautiful youths in Welcker l. c. 10 seq. e.g. Bormos (who also was *εὐφρόνης*), Skephros. An Argonautica, says Iuv., may be written with impunity, cf. 7, 8, 10. Mart. x 4 cited on 52.

URNAM Stat. a. iii 4 42-3 *te caerulea Nais | mallet et apprensam traheret fortius urna*. Vfl. i 219. Apollon. i 1207, 1234. *secutus* x 58. cf. Theokr. 13 49, 50 *καταρπύξαι δ' ἐν πύλῳ ἔδωκεν | ἀρπύξαι*. Plin. ep. ii 1 § 5.

165 *ENSE* Hor. s. ii 1 39-42 after speaking of Lucilius *sed hic stilus haud petet ultro | quemquam animantem et me veluti custodiet onis | vagina tectus: quem cur destringere coner | tutus ab infestis latronibus* | Caligula Suet. 53 *peroraturus stricturum se incubrationis suae telum minabatur*. Menand. monost. *ἔσθις τυρώσκει σίμα, τὸν δὲ τὸν λέγει*. Wetst. on Hebr. 4 12. In L.'s definition of virtue in Lact. vi 5 one item is *hostem esse atque inimicum hominum morumque malorum*. Hor. a. i 10 3-4 *sile nullo | urbem defricuit*.

STRICTO Quintil. viii pr. § 15 *loqui enim hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes perferre; sine quo supercucina sunt priora [invenio et dispositio] et similia gladio confuso atque intra vaginam suam haerenti*. Thought (*λόγος ἐνδεδότος*) and feeling are the sheathed, speech (*λόγος προσημύς*) the drawn sword.

LUCILIUS 20 n. 153-4 n. Mart. xi 95 7 *audemus saturas*: Lucilius esse laboras. C. Lucilius, n.c. 148-103, of an equestrian family of Saecna, belonged to the circle of the younger Scipio, as did Sp. Mummius, brother of the conqueror of Corinth, who, Cic. Att. vi 4, wrote humorous poetical epistles to his friends from Corinth. The satires of L., whereof more than 800 fragments remain, were satires indeed, a medley of politics, manners, literature, grammar, chiefly in hexameters, partly in iambs and trochees; his main function was to scourge the corruption of the times, in which *sacrior armis luxuria incubuit virtutisque oleiscitur orbem*. See Hor. s. i 4 6-12, 67. 10 1-5, 20-24, 48-71. ii 1 17, 29-34, 62-75. In the time of Tacitus, dial. 23, some preferred L. to Horace. See Mommsen's hist. bk. iv c. 13. the literary histories of Teuffel § 122, Bernhardt, Dühr. W. Y. Sellar, Roman poets of the republic 169-177. Lachmann's recension, promised by Haupt, appeared Berl. 1876; L. Müller leaves much to be done in his edition Leipz. 1872.

ARDENS Trebonius in Cic. fam. xii 16 § 3 *qui magis hoc Lucilio licuerit assumere libertatis quam nobis* | *cum, etiam si odio pari fuerit in eos, quos laetit, tamen certe non magis dignos habuerit, in quos tanta libertate verborum incurreret*. Plin. pr. § 7 L. *qui primus condidit stili nasum*. Quintil. x i § 93-4 truly says *satura quidem tota nostra est, in qua primus insignem laudem adeptus Lucilius quodam ita dedit sibi adhuc habet amatores, ut cum non eundem modo operis auctoribus sed omnibus poetis praefere non dubitent*. *ego quantum ab illo, tantum ab Iloratio dissentio, qui Lucillum suorum latulentum et esse aliquid quod tollere possis, putat*. Nam *cruditio in eo mira et libertas atque inde acorbitas et abundantia salis*. Macr. iii 16 § 17 L. *acer et violentus poeta*.

166 INFREMIT properly of the grunt, growl or roar of an enraged animal, a boar Verg. x 711; a lion Sil. xi 245. Of men also VFL: 706-7 *Minoia frustra* | infremuit manus. A poetic and not common word, chiefly, if not always, used in the perf.

RUBET Hor. a. i 4 33-5 after describing the avaricious, ambitious, voluptuous omnes hi metuant verum, odere potas. | 'ferum habet in cornu, longe fuge: dummodo risum | excutiat sibi, non hic cuiquam pareat amico.' Plut. de rat. aud. 16 p. 46 d of the effect of a just rebuke δεινὸν . . . ἰδρωτός καὶ δάκρυα μέσων, ἀλεχόμενον τῇ ψυχῇ. On the terrors of conscience see XIII 192-239. Cic. de leg. ii §§ 43, 44. H. Schneider Christl. Klänge aus d. gr. u. röm. Klassikern, Göttingen 1865, 13-16.

FRIGIDA MENS EST ('Laer. iii 299 ventosa magis cecorum frigida mens est; a passage which seems likely to have been a locus classicus on the physical effects of anger, fear etc.; 298 being initiated by Verg. Aen. iv 632, and 303 by Pers. i 110.' J. C.) 167 SUBANT XIII 230 quod praecipua mentem sudoribus urguet. Gell. ix 15 § 9.

168 INDE IRAE ET LACHRYMAE from the proverbial words of Ter. Andr. 130 hinc illae lacrimae. Cic. p. Chel. § 61. Hor. ep. i 19 41.

169-6 act quid est, Palaestrin, | quod voluitas tute tecum in corde? Aen. iv 633 socumque ita corde voluitat. vi 157-8 cacconque voluitat | cecutus animo socum. 165 haec ipse uno tristi cum corde voluitat.

169 ANIMO Ripart, John Taylor, K. F. Hermann, Jahn read *animo*; and so Kell in Prician's citation XVIII § 70. P has *animante tuba*. The passages of Verg. plead for *animo*. With *animo* cf. the frequent addresses of Homer's heroes to their *παρακράτα θυμῷ*. Pind. Ol. ii 89 *δῖα θυμῷ*. Nem. iii 26. Sen. Med. 975, 982, 946, 984, 996 *animo*. (Gallio in Quintil. ix 2 § 91 *dura animo, dura*.)

ANTE TUBAS XIV 248, xv 52. Aen. xi 424 *cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?* Sil. ix 50-3 *nonne rides... | quamque suant anima ante tubas?* Stat. T. vi 147 *ante tubas ferrumque*, whence Claud. in Iulian. i 333 *sic ante tubas ferrumque* *praeceps*. Iud. Sil. i 192 *ante tubam*. Serv. Aen. xi 474; it was the special business of the tubicen to sound the charge or retreat Marquardt iii (2) 425. The metaphor is kept up from 165 *ensis*. cf. iii 823 *aditior...*

Calligatus. CALZATUM when in sight of the enemy VIII 236. Hirt. b. Afr. 12 § 3 *tamque cum procul hostis conspici posset, milites in campo tubet galeari et ad eam pugnam parari*. Caes. b. G. ii 21 § 5 *temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut... ad galeas induendas... tempus defuerit*. In a plate Tafel ii no. 6 in Marquardt iii 2 from Bartoli col. Trai. 4 a soldier on the march carries his helmet on the left breast, hanging from the neck by a strap.

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170-1 So Cic. ad Att. xii 12 § 2 found it safer to choose deceased interlocutors even in his dialogues *ad antiquos spectat*. *ἀντιπαρὸν* *ῥῆμα*.

171 FLAMINIA 61 n. Mart. xi 18 an epitaph for Paris, vi 28 (cf. Stat. a. ii 1 176) for Glancon, both buried on this road. Or. inscr. 4896 *tu qui vis Flaminia transit, recta ad relegi*. 4870. Its monuments begin with that of G. Petellus Petellus near the porta Batumana at the foot of the

Capitol corp. inscr. Lat. i n. 635; here also was that of the ancient Claudii Suet. Tib. 1, and the richly decorated tomb of the Nasonii. The Mausoleum Augusti lay between this road and the Tiber Suet. Aug. 100, where were many other monuments Becker i 609. Marquardt v (1) 303.

TRISTITIA CIXIS VIII 146-7 *praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa colueri | carpento rapitur pinguis Laceranus*. Tombs lined the great roads for miles, esp. the Appian, where is the famous tomb of the Scipios Cic. Tusc. i § 12, p. Mil. § 18. Marquardt v (1) 364; cf. the street of tombs at Pompeii. Prop. v = iv 7 3 *murmur ad extremam super humata riar*. Artemid. i 78 to sleep on tombs or on a road was to the sick a prognostic of death. Originally the Romans buried their dead in their own houses (Serv. Aen. v 64. vi 152. Isidor. xv 11 § 1) and within the city (Serv. xi 206. Dionys. iii 1). The XII tables ordained Cic. de leg. ii § 55 *hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito nere urito*; so a lex Duilia Serv. xi 206. The Vestal virgins were excepted from this law Serv. ib.; the Valerii, Fabricii and others were dispensed from it, but did not in later times exercise the privilege Cic. l. c. Plut. qu. Rom. 79. Dionys. v 48. Certain eminent citizens, by virtue of a special lex, were buried in the campus Martius, e. g. Sulla, Julia wife of Pompeius, Hirtius and Pansa, Agrippa cf. Dio xlii 7 § 1. By a rescript of Hadrian, dig. xlvii 12 § 5, both those who buried the dead in a city, and the magistrates who allowed it, were fined 40 aures; the tomb was forfeited and the ashes were removed. Antoninus Pius, Capitulin. 12, renewed the prohibition. Diocletian and Maximilian gave one reason for it cod. Just. iii 44 12 *ne sanctorum municipiorum ius pollueretur*; so Paulus sent. i 21 § 2 *ne funestetur sacra civitatis*; other motives were, Isid. l. c., the fear of infection; and of a conflagration Cic. l. c. Pauly iii 546. v 1800. vi 1000. Marquardt v (1) 362-3. The Etruscan tombs are all without the town. At Athens those who were honoured with a public funeral were buried in the suburb Kerameikos. Serrinus in Cic. ad fam. iv 12 § 3 *ab Atheniensibus locum sepulturae intra urbem ut darent impetrare non potui, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant*. See Xen. Hellen. iii 2 §§ 14, 15. Thuc. v 11 § 1. K. F. Hermann Privatalterth. § 40 16-18. Potit. leg. Att. vi 8. The Hebrews also, like the orientals to this day, buried the dead without the city Gen. 35 19 Rachel's grave. Wotst. on Lu. 7 12 the widow's son at Nain. Winer Realwörterb. Gräber. Only kings and prophets were buried in cities.

LATINA v 55 n. monumenta Latinae. Prud. c. Symm. i 402-5 *ecce deos Manes cur instilaris haberi? | ipsa patrum monumenta probant, dis Manibus illic | marmora secta lego, quacumque Latina vetustos | custodit cineres densaque Salacia bustis*. Hero Domitian was buried Suet. 17. see inscriptions in Orelli 4853. Pitiensis sepulchrum p. 759 b. Many columbaria have been excavated in the great cemetery enclosed between the v. L., the v. Appia and the Aurelian wall Marquardt v (1) 304-5.

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168 *INDE IRAE ET LACHRYMAE* from the proverbial words of Ter. Andr. 136 *hinc illae lacrimae*. Cic. p. Cael. § 61. Hor. ep. i 19 41.

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III

At his departure for Cumae (1—20) Umbricius relates to Iuv. the causes which have driven him from Rome. There is no room for honest men, where they only thrive who will make black white and embrace the meanest employment for gain (21—40); he who cannot lie, who will not play the game of parricides, adulterers, oppressors, is a useless cripple. To win the patronage of the great, you must be master of their guilty secrets (41—57). Greeks and Syrians, Jacks of all trades, blown to Rome by the same wind as figs and damsons, out the native of the Aventine; for they can act any part, taking their cue from their lord's changing moods; they corrupt his wife, his daughter, his very grandmother. Under the name of stoics they betray their pupils; by a few drops of the poison of calumny they supplant the oldest and most faithful clients (58—125).

Nor do foreigners alone thwart the poor client; praetors themselves, in all their state, attend the levées of rich orbae: men of gentle blood escort wealthy freedmen (126—186). Scipio Nasica, 'the best of Romans,' Numa or Metellus, would not be believed on their oaths, unless rich; the very gods are thought to expect perjury from the poor man (136—146). His shabby dress makes him a butt; he is ejected from the '14 rows' of the theatre, to make room for a crier's soppy son or gladiator's (147—159). He can never hope to marry an heiress or receive a legacy (160—164). Rent and provisions are high in Rome, and the style of living ambitious; in the country an aedile may appear in public in his tunic, in town the client must wear the costly toga and bribe his patron's insolent slaves (165—189). In Rome there is constant risk of fires or falling houses; if the poor man's garret burns, he must beg, and beg in vain; the rich man recovers more than he had lost. You may buy a country house and garden for less than one year's rent of a smoky room in Rome (190—201). The noise of the crowded streets makes sleep a rich man's luxury (202—209).

The rich man is borne through the streets in a litter, where he may read or sleep at ease; the poor is hustled by crowds, bumped by logs of timber, trampled on by a soldier's hob-nailed boots. A client, returning home with his slave bearing his dinner in a chafing dish, is crushed to death under a wagon-load of marble. His household is making ready to receive him; but he the while cowers on the shores of Styz, and has not wherewithal to pay Charon's fee (239—267).

Danger of a broken head, from sherds thrown from the windows of the upper stories (268—277). Danger from 'Molochs' who prowl in search of adventures, and after leaving you scarce a tooth in your mouth, as injured innocents would fain take the law of you (278—301). Danger from burglars and banditti; happy the days when one prison sufficed for Rome's needs (302—314).

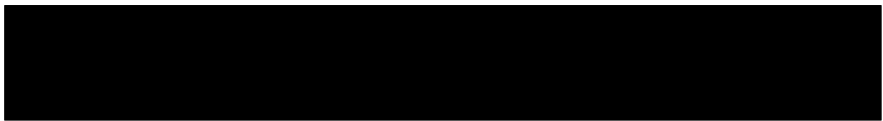
Umbricius could say more, but time presses. He begs Iuv., whenever he visits his native Aquinum, to send word to Cumae; and promises to support his attempts to reform the age (315—322).

See for similar descriptions of Rome Plin. ep. i 9. Mart. iii 4, 38. Lucian Nigrin. Ammian. xiv 6 § 12 seq. Cf. Boileau sat. i. vi.

1—20 Though troubled by my old friend's departure, yet I commend his design of settling at Cumae and giving one denizen to the Sibyl. 'Tis the gate to Balae, a pleasant shore for sweet retirement; for me, I prefer even Prochyta to the Subura. For what waste have eyes ever seen so dreary, that you would not think it worse to shudder at fires, the ceaseless downfalls of houses and the thousand perils of the heartless city,—to say nothing of poets reciting under an August sun? But while his whole household was being packed in one coach, Umbricius halted at the ancient arches of the dripping Capenian gate. Here where once Numa made assignations by night with his goddess mistress, where now the grove and shrine of the sacred spring are let to Jews, whose whole furniture is a basket and a truss of hay,—for every tree must by law pay rent to the state, and the wood after the expulsion of its Muses begs [in a beggars' haunt]—we stepped down into Egeria's vale and grottoes—how all unlike the true! How far more manifest wore the divinity of the stream, if grass edged its waves with green and no marble profaned the native tufa!

1 DIGRESSU Aen. iii 482 digressu maesta supremo.
Prop. i 15 9 Ithaci digressu mota.
paneg. 86 § 3 Schwarz quam ego audio confusionem tuam fuisse, cum digredientem prosequeretur. VM. iii 1 ext. § 1 cum adhuc puer ad Periclem avunculum suum venisset [Alcibiades] cumque secreto tristem sedentem ridisset, interrogavit quid ita tantam in cultu confusionem gereret. Tac. h. iii 38. Stat. a. ii pr. ne quis asperiore lima examinet carmen et a confuso scriptum et dolenti datum. Sulp. Sev. ep. 3 ad fin. tam erat sancta de illius gloria exultatio, quam pia de morte confusio. cf. dial. 3 § 1. See Gesner. Plin. ep. iii 10 § 2 n. VETERES AMICI
i 123 n. Aen. iii 83. Hor. a. ii 6 81 veterem vetus hospes amicum.
Mart. viii 16 2. 2 LAUDO—quod Madvig § 357 n. Zumpt





1870

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the country, its position, its climate, its soil, its vegetation, its animals, and its people. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which should be read by every one who is interested in the history and geography of the country.

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addidit recitanti: primis etiam et cum maxime nascentibus opusculis meis interest. On the loss of energy consequent on sitting see Plin. ii 19 §§ 2-4. The book itself was smartly bound Lucian adv. ind. 7 *ὁ βιβλίον τὸ μὲν βιβλίον ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ἔχει ἀγύαλον, πορφύρεον μὲν ἔχων τὴν ἀμφέραν, χρυσοῦν δὲ τὴν ἀμφάδα*. In a preface, which he delivered extempore, standing, the author made his excuses Mart. iii 18 *perfrizisse tuas quæsta est præfatio fauces*. | cum te ex-uariis, Maxime, quid recitas? Plin. ep. i 13 § 2. viii 21 § 2 forte accidit ut eodem die mane in advocatorem subitam rogaret quod mihi causam præloquendi dedit. cum enim deprecatus ne quis ut inrecretem operis argueret, quod recitaturus, quinquam et amicus, et paucis, id est iterum amicus, foro ac negotiis non abstinissem. Mart. iv 41 quid recitaturus circumdās tellera collo? | conveniunt nostris auribus illa magis. Diffidence disarmed the company Plin. ep. v 17 § 3 commendabat hæc voce suavisima, vocem recitanda: multum sanguinis, multum sollicitudinis in ore, magna ornamenta recitantis. etenim necesse quo pacto magis in studiis homines timor quam fiducia deest. vii 17 § 13 quod M. Cicero de otio, ego de metu sentio. timor est emendator asperimus. hoc ipsum, quod nos recitaturus cogitamus, emendat: quod auditorum ingredimur, emendat. 25 § 1 nos eos tantum dicturi aliquid aut lecturi timeamus, qui studia sua proferunt, cum illi qui tacent hoc amplius præcitant quod maximum opus silentio reverentur. Ladies were sometimes present Tac. ann. iii 49 Lutorius Priscus, a Roman knight, was accused of reciting an elegy on the death of Germanicus, while he was yet alive. Id L. in domo P. Petronii, socru eius Vistilla coram multisque illustribus feminis, per vaniloquentiam legerat. Pliny's wife sat behind a curtain when he recited ep. iv 19 § 3 si quando recito, in proximo discretæ rebo sedet laudesque nostras aridissimis auribus excipit. Most read only choice passages Cic. ad Att. xvi 2 § 5 n.c. 44 'de gloria' misi tibi. custodias igitur, ut soles; sed notetur eclogarum [i.e. loci], quos Salpinx, bonus auditor nactus, in convivio duntaxat legat. Plin. ep. viii 21 § 4. cf. iv 14 § 6. Labienus once, when reciting his history, folded up great part of the roll, saying Sen. contr. x pr. § 8 p. 293 hæc quæ transeo post mortem meam legentur. Sometimes Plin. ix 34 a freedman read and the author accompanied him in dumb show. v 19 Pliny writes to a friend, asking him to receive his freedman, the comedus Zoëmus, in a villa noted for the salubrity of the air § 3 pronuntiat acriter sapienter apte, decenter etiam; utitur et ethera etiam, ultra quam comædo necesse est. idem tam commode orationes et historias et carmina legit ut hoc solum didicisse videatur. So Claudius Suet. 41 as emperor employed a lector; his histories of Etruria and Carthage written in Greek, were yearly read through in the two museums at Alexandria 42. Plin. vi 15 records a piece of gossip (recens fabula). Passennus Paulus was reciting an elegiac poem. is cum recitaret, ita cepit dicere 'Priocæ, iubeo.' ad hoc Iacolenus Priscus (aderat enim, ut Paulo amicissimus) 'ego vero non iubeo.' cogita qui risus hominum, qui loci. . . Interim Paullo aliena deliratio aliquantum frigoris attulit. tam sollicite recitaturis providendum est non solum ut sint ipsi sani rerum etiam ut sanos addiscant. Recitations flourished from Augustus to Hadrian, and together with declamations greatly affected both the style and the matter of compositions. If to arrest the attention of the audience a surprise was needed, encyclopædic learning was displayed, as in the topographical digressions of Lucan. The matter was however in general much less regarded than the manner. The whole was sacrificed to the parts; therefore legends, descriptions of scenery, rhetorical commonplaces

Dickens, the popular 'penny readings.'

poetas including comic poets (13 togatas. Plin. ep. vi 21 § 2) and tragic (ib. vii 17 §§ 8, 11. Tac. dial. 11. Iuv. 1 4-6 *Telephus, Orestes*). Histories also (Suet. Aug. 89. Claud. 41. M. Sen. contr. x pr. § 8 p. 203. Sen. de ira iii 23 § 4-6. ep. 95 § 2. Plin. ep. vii 17 § 8 a biography ib. iv 7 § 2), speeches (Suet. Aug. 89. Plin. ep. i 5 § 2. ii 19. iii 18. vii 17 a formal defence of the practice. Launjev. Alex. Sev. 35), and philosophical treatises (Sen. ep. 62 §§ 9-15) were recited.

10 DUM...CONSTITUO... the usual construction, when contemporaneous actions are spoken of: 160. v 94. vi 176. ix 4. xiv 92, 93. Exceptions in Madvig § 830 2.

TOTA DOMUS NEDA UNA so small was the household; so poor, cf. 23-4, was Umbricius.

11 VETERES ARCUS MADIDAMQUE CAPENAM hendiadys. Schol. MADIDAM IDEO quia supra eam aquaeductus est, quem nunc appellant arcum stillentem. primum enim unque ibidem fuerant portae. Mart. iii 47 1 Capena grandi porta qua pluit gutta. The ricus *Herculanens*, a branch of the aqua Marcia, after crossing and supplying the mons Caecilius Frontin. de aquis Rom. i 19, *antitur supra portam Capenam*. From the porta Capena, one of the principal gates in the wall of Servius, the Appian way led to Capna. The discovery of the first mile-stone on the Appian way has fixed the position of the gate at the foot of mons Caecilius Becker i 168-170.

[III 12-20 "Jahn's transposition by no means brings conviction to my mind. The *in ralem Egeriae* desc. etc. is then so very abrupt. Umbricius and his household, accompanied I presume by Juvenal, walked from their town residence to the porta Capena, where the *raeda* waited them, and was loaded. Well then 11 Umbricius halted: then, 12, *hic* seems to me a very appropriate connecting particle, 'hereupon,' 'upon this': a very common use in all authors; and so Juvenal i 150 *dicens hic forsitan*; and xv 84 *hic gaudere libet*, and perhaps (as I should prefer) xv 77 *habitur hic quidem*. Then ubi I take to have nothing to do with *hic*, but to mean 'illuc ubi' 'to where' Numa etc.: I don't take it to be exactly *in ralem Egeriae*, ubi; but as I said 'illuc ubi,' and then in consequence of the long parenthesis, I look on *in ralem Egeriae* rather as an epexegetis of ubi etc.: 'hereupon he and I went down to where Numa used to meet his mistress but where now... I mean into the valley of Egeria.' Then 21 *hic tunc* I take to begin quite a new sentence." H.A.J.M.]

12 NOCTURNAE LIV. i 10 § 4, 5 of Numa omnium primum, rem ad multitudinem imperitam et illis sacculis rudem efficacissimam, deorum metum inieciendum ratus est, qui cum descendere ad animos sine aliquo commento miraculi non posset, simulat sibi cum dea Egeria congressus nocturnos esse; eius se monitu, quae acceptissima dela essent, sacra iussit, sacerdotes una cuque deorum praeficere. Here night is the weird time of revelations: in Inv. the screen of intrigues. Stat. a. v 3 242-291 where *Aricia* is the scene of these meetings omnique in imagine monstrat | quae solitus. etc sacrae Numae ritusque colendos | mille Aricino dicebat nymphae sub antro.

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and Wasse on Sall. Ing. 70 = 66 § 2. Cic. p. Cael. §§ 61, 62 (four times). Prop. v = iv 8 83. Petron. 67 constitutum habui nunquam. Hygin. f. 148 of Mars and Venus ille cum ad constitutum venisset. AMICAE i 62 n. a less honest term than concubina dig. l. 16 144 vero nomine amicam, paulo honestiore concubinam. In Gr. *ἐρωμένη* Plut. Ant. 53 § 4. DCass. LXVI 3 § 4. As the *amicus* of ver. 1 is first named in ver. 21, so this *amica* is first named ver. 17. Egeria is the *conius* of Numa in Liv. i 21 cited on 17.

13 sacri fontis all springs are sacred to their respective nymphs Serv. ecl. i 53. Aen. vii 84. Hor. c. i 1 22. Ov. a. a. iii 688. Mart. iv 57 7, 8 ergo sacri fontes et litora grata valete, | nympharum pariter Nereidumque domus. Plut. Num. 13 § 2 the speech which Numa made on the descent of the sacred shield, *ancile*, was composed by Egeria and the Muses; the neighbouring meadows, in which the Muses held converse with him, were dedicated to them, and the fountain which watered the place he set apart as holy water. *λεπὸν ὕδωρ*, for the Vestal virgin. Sulpic. 67-8 nam laureata Numae fontesque habitamus eosdem | et comite Egeria ridemus inania coepia.

14 LOCANTUR the grove of Egeria and temple of the Muses are let to Jews, whose *proseuchae*, 296 n., were in woods near running water Acts xvi 18.

15 IUDAEIS on the Jews in Rome see 296 n. xiv 96 seq. n. 204. A.D. 70 after the destruction of Jerusalem Vespasian commanded the Jews to pay to Iuppiter Capitolinus the didrachma which they had paid to the temple DCass. LXVI 7 § 2. Ios. b. I. vii 6 § 6. Biscoe on the Acts, new ed., 182.

16 COPIHINUS mendicant in aurem | interpretes legum Solymarum et magna sacerdos | arboris ac summi fida internumtia caeli.

whence *coffin*, *coffer*. Laterina wrote a *minus* with this title (cell. xvi 7 § 2. A large wicker basket or hamper, used in agriculture and gardening, for carrying earth, manure, fodder etc. Fore. Rich companion. The Jews were known by their copinus, as barbarian kings by their diadem Sidon. ep. vii 6 *ordinis res est ut.....Pharao incedat cum diademate, Israelita cum cophino*. Philo's tract published by Mai in 1818 from a Medicean ms. and named by him *de festo cophini*, is on the feast of first-fruits; the baskets are called *κάφαιλα* by Philo, ed. Richter v 48-50.

17 COPIHINUS for a bed. 15 MENCEDEM the rent of the wood. Plat. qu. Rom. 88 'why is the money spent on spectacles called *lucari* or is it because there are many woods about the city consecrated to gods, which they call *luci*, and they spent the income derived from these upon the shows?'

18 MENDICAT vi 543 cited on 14. Mart. xii 57 13 a *matre doctus*... rogare ludacum. The wood begs when it is thronged by beggars. cf. ii 119-120 *ingeni* | cona sedet. CAMENIS the old Latin goddesses make way for barbarian fanatics.

17 COENAE Ov. f. iii 274 Egeria est quae praebet aquas, dea grata Camenis. Liv. i 21 lucus erat, quem medium ex opaco spem fons perenni rigabat aqua; quo quia se percipere Numa sine arbitrio velut ad congressum deos inferbat, Camenis cum lucum sacravit, quod earum ibi concilia cum coniuge sua Egeria essent Mart. x 35 13-4 tales Egeriae locus fuisse | udo crediderim Numae sub antro.

18 VERUS natural Fabian. Papir. in M. Sen. contr. ii 9 § 18 *litoribus quo-*

NIHEL I 35. x 379 n.

RESUPINAT VI 126. VIII 176. Apul. m. VIII 29

cupinatus. = INV. x 224 inclinare.

113 x 97 seq. Tac.

ann. IV 8. 11.

114 TRANS VII 190 exempla norum

fatorum transl. x 378 festino ad nostros et regem transeo Pontii. VI 602.

'Pass by, say nothing of, the gymnasia, and turn to a graver crime.'

115 CYMBARIA 67—8 n. Plin. ep. I 23 § 6. Plut. qu. Rom. 46.

FACINUS MAIORIS ABOLLAE schol. praeceps: quasi

maioris togae i.e. sceleris potioris, similarly Madvig praeceps quodam dici [videtur] de maioris hominis et potentioris sceleris.

ABOLLA a mantle of stout texture (Serv. Aen. v 431 duplex est sicut chlamys), worn over the toga (Inv. IV 76). Varro ap. Non. s. v. speaks of it as a soldier's dress; Suet. Calig. 35 mentions one of purple worn by king Ptolemy; Mart. IV 58 & one worn by a Cynic, and another VIII 48 worn by a top.

116 STOICUS OCCIDIT BAREM DELATOR DCASE. LXX 26 (66 A.D.) (Barea) Soranus, a man of birth and wealth and of distinguished virtue, was accused [being then grandis acrio Tac. XVI 36, and having a daughter twenty years of age, ibid.] by P. Egnatius Celer, a philosopher of Berytus. Egnatius was rewarded with riches and honours: afterwards however [69 A.D.] he was exiled. Soranus was put to death, as (in addition to a charge of conspiracy) he was accused of having, when sacrifices were offered for his recovery from sickness, employed his daughter to use magic arts. schol. Inv. VI 552 Aliam Barea Sorani quamquam ipse ad magicam discendam esset hortatus, detulit Nerui: ob quam rem mortem cum patre iussu et a Nerone. cf. schol. I 33 the like case of Heliodorus.

STOICUS Tac. ib. 83 quantum misericordiae meritis accusantis permoratur, tantum irae P. Egnatius testis conceitit: cliens hic Sorani et tunc emptus ad opprimendum amicum auctoritatem stoicae sectae praeferebat, habitu et ore ad exprimendam imaginem honesti exercitua.

AMICUS Tac. h. IV 10 Celer professus sapientiam, deus testis in Barea, proditor corruptorque amicitiae cuius se magistrum ferebat. On the delatores see IV 48 n. 117 NIRA the bank of the Kydnus Dion. Perieg. 868 Kibrov re exoleto mero ad Taper Urres.

TURUS 'with such zeal do the inhabitants study philosophy and literature, that they surpass Athens, Alexandria and all other schools of learning . . . Rome knows well how many men of letters issue from this city, for her streets swarm with them.' Here St. Paul, Apollonius of Tyana (Philost. Apoll. I 7 § 1), the Stoics Nestor, the teacher of Tiberius, and Athanodorus, the teacher of Augustus (Lucian Macrob. 21), with others (ap. Strab. I. 1.), received instruction.

118 AD QUAM GORGONEI DELAPSA EST PINNA CABALLA Avien. 1081 seq. Cydnus item medias discernit macula Tarsi. | Pegaseus hoc olim suspendit caespite sese | impressaque solo liquit vestigia calceis, | cecit ut insignis revoluta in saecula semper | nomen hunc. Alexand. Polyhist. in Müller fragm. hist. gr. III 236 derives the name from the rapée (which some translate 'the flat of the foot,' others 'wing') of Pegaseus, which there fell. Dionys. Thrax (ib. 180) makes it the foot of Bellerophon, which was there lamed. GORGONEI CABALLA hunc Martian. Capell. II § 119 et fons Gorgonei tulit caballu.

GORGONEI Pegaseus sprang from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus struck off her head Ov. f. III 450 Gorgonei . . . equi. ib. v 8 Medusae equi.

PROL. I. Anon. epist. 42.

119 seq. When once a Greek has fastened upon a patron, he will admit

of no rivals, but have him all to himself: old clients are driven away from the vestibule, nor is their loss felt.

120 PROTORON DCASE. LXX 26 mentions a slave of Caligula's of this name, executed by Claudius.

122 SOLUS HABET Mart. III 36 praedia solus habes et solus, Candidi, nummos, | aurea solus habes, murrina solus habes, | Massica solus habes et Opimi Caruba solus, | et cor solus habes, solus et ingenium. | omnia solus habes—hoc me puta velle negare! | uxorem sed habes, Candidi, cum populo. Luc. I 291.

STILLAVIT IN AUREM Hor. ep. I 8 16 Obbar praecipuum auribus hoc instillare memento, here used because of veneno 123.

123 EXIGUUM Holyday 'a drop of his Greek venom.' I 60 multum de.

124 LINUM I 96. 100. 132. Sen. ep. 84 § 12.

SUMMOYON I 37 n. 125 SERVITI Flor. a. II 5 99.

IACURA VI 91. XIII 8. Liv. v 4 faciliom iacturam esse seniorum.

126-189 In Rome money makes the man, the rich alone meet with credit and consideration; while the ambitious style of living is entirely beyond the means of the poor.

126 ROMO besides, to say no more of Greeks, how shall the poor client compete with wealthy and powerful rivals?

OFFICIUM 239. II 132. v 12. VI 203. VII 107. x 45. Plin. ep. I 9 § 2 si quem interroges 'hodie quid egisti?' respondet 'officio togae virilis interfui; sponsalia aut nuptias frequentavi: ille me ad signandum testamentum, ille in advocacionem, ille in consilium rogavit.' ib. II § 7 in audiendi officio [at recitations] perit gratia, si repugnat. ib. II § 8 sic candidatum me suffragio ornasti; sic ad omnes honores meos ex accessibus accurrens, cum iam pridem eiusmodi officiis renuntiasset. Hor. ep. I 7 8 Obbar. Faber and Rigalt. on Phaedr. I 29 G.

126-7 OFFICIUM. MERITI: x Cie. fam. XI 17 magna eius in me non dico officia sed merita. ib. XII 29.

127 CURET XIII 101.

NOCTE I 128 n. v 19 seq. Ball. Cat. 28 § 1 constituere ea nocte . . . sicut salutatum introire ad Ciceronem. Verg. g. II 461-2. Hor. a. II 6 20-6. Plin. ep. III 5 § 9 ante lucem ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem: nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur. Herodian VII 6 § 18 'some had already saluted him before daybreak, and had departed.' Mart. x 82 3 mane rei e media nocte cognatus ero. Mamertin. grat. act. Jul. Aug. 28 § 2-3 matutino crepusculo Palatium petimus, adrentare nos principi forte tum danti operam saluatoribus nuntiat.

TOGATUS the toga being always worn in officia 149. I 96. 119. VII 142 n. VIII 49. x 45 n. Mart. XIV 125 si matutinos facile est tibi rumpere somnos, | attrita veniet sportula saepe toga. id. I 108 7. II 57 5. III 36 9. 46 I (cited on I 46). VII 10 11. x 18 4 (cited on XII 97). II 24 11.

128 IMPELLAT the praetor also (I 100 n.) attends on the rich, and trends on the heels of his licitor, who cannot go fast enough to please him. Sen. de tranq. an. 12 § 2 quorundam quasi ad incendium currentium miseris: usque eo impellunt obrios et se aliosque praecipitant; cum interim eucurrerint, aut salutaturi aliquem non resalutaturum. id. de ben. VI 23. 24. 28. Cie. p. Plana § 17. Hor. a. II § 29.

129 VIGILANTIBUS x 162.

ORDAE 231. IV 19 n. v 137 seq. VI 518. XII 99 seq. n. Hor. a. II 5 28 seq. Tac. h. 173 potens pecunia et orbitate, quas bonis malisque temporibus iusta volent. id. dial. § quid enim dulcius libero et ingenio animo et ad voluplates honestas nato quam videre plenam semper et frequentem domum suam concurrem splendidiolam hominum? idque scire non pecuniae, non orbi-

tati.....sed sibi ipse dari? Sen. ad Marc. 19 § 2 in civitate nostra plus gratias orbitas confert, quam eripit. adeoque senectutem solitudo, quae solibus destruit, ad potentiam ducit, ut quidam odia filiorum simulent, et liberos eiurent et orbitatem manu faciant. id. const. asp. 6 § 1 dives regnum orbis senectutis exoritur. Mart. 149 24 imperia viduarum. ii 22 G. xi 44. 63. Ann. xiv 6 § 22 nunc vero inanes status quorundam velle casu, quidquid extra pomerium nascitur, aestimant, praeter orbos et coelibes: nec credi potest, quae obsequiorum diversitate coluntur homines sine liberis Romae.

130 fearful lest a brother praetor wish good day to Albina or Modia (the orbae) before him. SALUTER 184. viii 161. x 90.

131-136 the Roman of gentle birth yields the post of honour to the wealthy freedman. 131 DIVITIS SERVUS i 110-130. vii 16 n. freedman admitted to the senate Walton ii 416 seq. Friedländer i 199.

CLUDIT LATUS Hor. s. ii 5 17-18 ne tamen illi | tu comes exterior, si postulet, ire recuses. | utne tegam spurca Damus latius? cludere latius = tenere l., or adhaerere lateri, April. met. ii 2. ix 23; or haerere lateri Plin. pan. 21 § 8, cl. 23 § 2: 'to walk by the side of.' cf. Stat. s. iii 3 130. Minne. Fel. 4 aequidius ita ut me es tribus modum lateris ambitione protegerent, neque hoc obsequit fuit aut ordinis aut honoris. vit. Hadr. 31 § 8. vit. Cyp. 16.

132 ALTER the freedman. CLAUDIUS Phil. 13 § 4. VM vi 8 x § 2. 132 ALTER nec pudet tributorum militarium salaria emere (candelabra); even inferior commands were coveted because of the high pay: 58 n.

133 CALVINAR CATTINAR matronis cf. Hor. s. i 2 28 seq. CALVINAR Tac. xii 4. 6. Suet. Vesp. 23.

135 VESTITI (x) 170 showily dressed. 'The freedman enjoys the favours of noble ladies; you can scarcely satisfy the demands of a common prostitute.'

136 CNIOMEN Mart. i 84 7 a Chione saltum vel ob Helide dioco pudorem. ib. 92 G. iii 30 4. 34. 63 2. 67. 97. xi 60.

SELLA Plant. Poon. i 2 59 seq. quae tibi olant stabulum etatumque, sellam et assidulum merum....sercolorum sordidorum scorta diobolaria. Hence perhaps the sellaria, a sort of harem, of Tiberius Suet. 43. Tac. an. vi 1.

137-140 the poor man, though of spotless honour, is discredited at Rome.

137-8 MOSER KUNIXIS IDANI A. C. 205, when the Sibylline books were consulted, a prophecy was found to the effect that a foreign invader might be repelled by bringing the Idaran Mother from Pessinus to Rome Liv. xxix 10. The commissioners charged with the duty were directed by the Delphic god to provide, when they should have brought the goddess to Rome, ib. 11 ut eam, qui vir optimus Romae esset, hospitio exciperet. The senate, A. C. 204, selected P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, who had not then been quaestor, for the honour: he received the image from the ship which had conveyed it, and then delivered it to the charge of the matrons c. 14: cf. xxix 10. xxvii 98. Ov. f. iv 255 seq.

138 NUMA the most pious of kings 12. vi 343. viii 124. Mart. xi 5 1-4. 139 L. CASSIUS Metellus, twice consul, when pontifex maximus, 241 B. C., saved the Palladium from the burning temple of Vesta Liv. epit. xii. Ov. f. vi 487 seq. He lost his sight from the effect of the flames Liv. vi 265 caecus Metellus. Schwaiger i 232.

140 PRISTINUS AD CENSUS xiv 115 seq. Cla. off. ii 30 60-71. we go straight to the point, at once

inquire into a man's fortune. poet. ap. Sen. ep. 115 § 14 sine me vocari praedum, ut dives vocer: | an dives, omnes quascumque, nemo, an bonus, | non quare et unde, quid habeam, tantum rogant. Hor. ep. i 1 63 Obbar.

141 PARCIT ix 67. Sen. ep. 17 § 3 turba servorum, ad quos pascondos transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas, facile est pascore paucos ventres. ib. 20 § 7 'quid flet' inquit 'huc turbas famulari?' turba ista cum a te pasci desiderit, ipse se pascat. [Quintil.] decl. xiii § 13 tu gregibus arva sulas, et ad excolendos agros procedet ignota etiam vilicis familia, tuis horreis populi annona pendebit. See further on the number of slaves viii 180 n. xiv 205 n. Tac. an. iv 27. xii 65. Petr. 37. 47 Urm.

142 PAROPHIS in the sense of 'a dish' was condemned by the Atticists, but is used in no other by Roman writers Lob. ad Phryn. p. 176. it was large (Hesych.) and square Isidor. xx 4 § 10. Mart. xi 27 5 where it is of red clay. 31 16. of silver dig. xxiv 2 19 § 9. It is used generally, as here, in 8. Matt. xxiii 25, but strictly denotes a side-dish Ath. ix 367; and so metaphorically ib. kai ταῦτα πῶς μοι τῶν κατὰ παραφίδης. cf. Artemid. i 74. On the number of dishes cf. i 94 n.

143 xiv 207. Alkaios in DL i § 31 χαράματα, χαράμα, ἀνὰ, περιχρῶς δ' ὀφέλις σίλης ἐσθλός. cf. Pind. Isthm. ii 11. Lucil. ap. schol. aurum atque ambitio specimen virtutis utriusque est. | quantum habeam, tantum ipse stes tantique habeatis. cf. Hor. s. i 1 63 Heind. Ov. f. i 217 seq. poet. in Sen. ep. 113 § 14 ubique tanti quisque, quantum habuit, fuit. Plin. h. n. xiv 1 postquam senator censu legi coepit, iudex fieri censu, magistratum ducemque nihil magis exornare quam censu. Petron. 77 assens habeam, assens valeas. Mamertin. grat. act. Italian. Aug. 20 § 2 tanto enim vir quisque melior, quanto pecuniosior, habebatur.

NUMERUS i 114 n.

144 SAMOTHRACIAN the Samothracian gods were invoked in time of danger Aristoph. pax 278. Lobbeck Aglaoph. p. 1218. they were avengers of perjury Said. θαλασσιόων. θεῶν τῶν Καβείρων τιμωρίαν αὐτῶν καὶ περισσῶς τὸν ἐπίσκοπον. and at their altar marriage vows were taken Himer. or. i 12 346. Who these gods were, whether Demeter and Persephone, Heaven and Earth, the Dioskuri, or what others, is discussed by Lobbeck l. l.

144-5 IURAS ARAS xiv 219 n. Hor. ep. i 1 16 iurandasque tuum per nomen penitus aras.

145 CONTEMNERE FULMINA vi 342. xiii 75 seq. Philon. fr. inc. 15 Did. τῶν γὰρ περιφρονῶντων οὐκ ἐστι λόγος. The poor man, though he confirm his word by the most solemn sanctions, is not expected to keep it; the avenging bolt (xiii 223 seq.), it is thought, is never launched against him.

147-150 the poor man's tattered clothes, and his ejection from the front rows in the theatre, are a jest to his patron.

149 LACERNA i 27 n. ix 27 seq. x 212. xiv 237. xvi 45: a mantle, which was only coming into use in Cicero's time, so that he could reproach Antony for wearing one Phil. ii § 76; it was originally worn by soldiers Prop. iv=iii 12 7. v=iv 8 18. schol. Pers. i 54 lacerna pallium ambratium quo olim soli milites utebantur; afterwards it was used by the luxurious, especially in the theatre or amphitheatre Mart. v 8 5. id. xiv 137 amphitheatralis nos commendamus in censu, | cum tegit algentes alba lacerna togas. The lacernae were of various colours (Tyriae, supr. i 27. xii 23. curules x 212. coccineae Mart. xiv 131. amethystinae id. i 96 7).

149 TOTA SORDIDULA NOT ET RUPTA CALCUS FELIX 173 n. i 113. Mart. i

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sitting closely to the body it does not give way, as the toga does, to pressure Plin. ep. iv 16 § 2 scissis tunica, ut in frequentia solet, sola velatus toga perstitit. MODO IV 77. Hor. a. i 1 16-17.

255-6 SERRACO VENIENTE ANIES, ATQUE ALTERA FIXUM FLAUSTRA VERMIST Sen. ep. 90 § 9 nec in hunc usum pinus aut abies deferebatur, longo vehiculorum ordine visis intremontibus, ut ex illa laennaria auro gravia penderent. Hor. ep. ii 2 72-4. Lucr. vi 549. SERRACO v 23. Quintil. viii 8 § 21 an, cum dicit in Plonem Cicero 'cum tibi tota cognatio serraco advehatur,' incidisse videtur in sordidum nomen? It is distinguished from the planstrum also by Vitruv. x 1 § 5. Marquardt v 2 224.

256 MUTANT ALTE POPULOQUE MANTANT Aen. ii 626-631 ac veluti summis antiquam in montibus ornem | cum ferro accisam crebrisque bipennibus instant | crivere agricolae certatim, illa neque minatur | et tremefacta comam concussio vertice nutat, | rutilantibus donec paulatim caelestis supremum | congerunt traxitque inglis arula vulcan.

257 Mart. v 22 (cited on 216). Tibull. ii 3 43 urbiq; tumultus | portatur validis mille columna iugis, forbidden by Trajan and Hadrian Plin. pan. 51 § 1 non, ut ante, immanis transvectione saxorum urbis tota quatuntur. Spartian. Hadr. 22. MORTICA the marble of Luna Pers. vi 6-9, which town became a part of Etruria after Augustus had fixed as its boundary the river Maera, having before been Ligurian. This marble was white, or veined with a sea-green tint (γλαυκῶς). As it could be hewn in large blocks and the quarries were near the sea, it was more used than any other at Rome Strab. v p. 222. Sil. viii 491 tunc quos a nixis exegit Luna metallis. Of this marble was built the sepulchral altar raised to Nero Suet. 50. The site of Luna was near the modern Carrara.

258 MONTEN Stat. Th. i 145 montibus aut alte Gravis effulta nitebant | atria.

259 QUID SUPEREST DE CORRODITUS? i 34-5 de nobilitate comesa | quod superest. Burm. anthol. iv 260 15 nunc amor et nomen superest de corpore toto. Sil. x 203.

260 VULGI the poor are not missed, no one bears tidings of their death to their homes.

261 MORA ANIMAE ii 149-159. Hom. Od. A 222 ψυχὴ δ' ἴσ' ὅπως ἀνέστανται τρώεσσι. Verg. Aen. vi 702. Sen. ep. 57 § 7 nunc me puta de Stoicis dicere, qui existimant animam hominis magno pondere extriti permanere non posse et statim spargi, quia non fuerit illi exitus liber. ego vero non facio: qui hoc dicunt, videntur mihi errare.

261 seq. while the master is thus crushed to death, his house (domus) and his slaves (pueri) are busy preparing for dinner.

263 STRIGILIBUS a bath was taken before dinner xi 204 n. On the shortened form see L. Müller de ro mctr. 266. Schuchardt Vokalismus ii 405. Corssen ub. Ausprache ii 3 603-610. Such forms passed into the Romance languages e.g. frigidus froid, calidus chaud, angulus angle. Strigilis (from stringo, to scrape) was a curved instrument of metal, bone or wood, used for removing oil and perspiration from the body after bathing. See like companion s. v. Becker Gallus ii 3 106-9. Marquardt v 1 236. Sympos. aenigm. 86 in Wernsdorff-Lemaire vii 411 curra, capax, aliena unida guttis, | luminibus fatis auri mentis colorem, | dedit sudori modico succumbo labori. Mart. xiv 51. ed. 53 guntis cornus. They were sometimes buried with a corpse Plin. xxvii § 131.

264 LINTEA towels Apul. met. i 23 oleum unctis et lintes torui. Sen. ep. 95 § 47 veteris lintea et strigiles fecit ferre. Mart. xii 70-1. 52 7. xiv 51 2. Plin. xxviii § 55. xxii § 131. Trimalchio was rubbed with woollen rugs instead of linen towels

Petron. 23.

OCTO xi 158. = ampulla olearia Apul. flor. ii 9. Marquardt v 2 246. 333 n. 3028.

265-6 mean-while the master sits waiting on the bank of the Styx, despairing of a passage, as not having been duly buried. Prop. iii=ii 27 13-4. Verg. Aen. vi 323 seq. haec omnia, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est; | portitor ille Charon: hi, quos vehit unda, sepulti. | nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fuenta | transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt. | centum errant annos volitantque haec litora circum. | tum demum admittit stagna exoptata reuivunt.

265 TARTARUM PORTINAE Verg. ib. 298 seq. portitor has horrendus aquas et fluminaerrat | terribili squalore Charon, cui plurima muto | canitica inculca tacet: stant lumina flamma.

266 PORTINAE see Petron. and inser. in Forc.

CENOSI OCTOVIS ALIUM Verg. ib. 296 turbidus hic cenos vastaque voragine gurgis. How little Iuv. believed in these fables appears from ii 150 seq.

ALBUM Verg. g. i 136. often in Lucan.

267 au obol, as Charon's fare, was among the Greeks commonly placed in the mouths of the dead; a custom derived by Diodorus (i 96 fin.) from Egypt. This coin was called δανάχ (Hesych. s. v.). κατήχρος (Moeris), καθήχρος (Suid.), καθήχρος (Phot. ed. lora. p. 133 24): cf. Iacobi. Tarent. ephr. 59 6 Brunek anal. ii 235 χῶ φούδρους ταυταλὸν ὀβολόν. Lucian de luctu 10 ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἀνάχην τῶν ἐλαίων, πρῶτα πρὸ φίλωντες ὀβολόν εἰς τὸ στόμα καθήχων αὐτῷ, μισθὸν τῷ ποσθμῷ τῇ ταυταλίας γερησόμενον. dial. mort. i § 3. xi § 4. xxi § 1 Hemst. catyl. 1. Apul. met. vi 18 acco the whole passage perges ad ipsam Orci regiam. sed non hactenus vacui debetis per illas tenebras incedere, sed... in ipso ore duas ferro stipes. Aristoph. ran. 140. Propert. v=iv 11 7 ubi portitor aera recepit. Such a coin has been found between the teeth of a skeleton at Same in Kephallenia; and others in Roman localities Becker Charikles iii 87. corp. inser. lat. i 27-28. there is a special work on the subject, Seyffert de numis in ore defunctorum repertis, 1709. Marquardt v 1 355.

268-314 If you stir abroad at night, you may be struck by broken sherds thrown out of the windows, or fall in with a roistering crew returning from a supper, or with thieves.

269 QUON SPATIUM TECTIS SUBLIMIS 201 n. vi 31. xiv 88. Cic. de leg. agr. ii § 96 Romam... cenaculis sublatam et suspensam, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis. Sen. ep. 90 § 7 ego vero philosophiam iudicio non magis excoctasse has machinationes tectorum supra tecta surgentium et urbium urbes prementium, quam... § 8 philosophia hac cum tanto habitantium periculo imminontia tecta suspendit. Vitruv. ii 8 § 17 ergo, cum recipere non posset area plana tantam multitudinem ad habitandum in urbe, ad auxilium altitudinis aedificiorum res ipsa coegit devotiro. Itaque pilis lapideis, structuris testaceis, parietibus carmenticulis altitudines extractae et contignationibus crebris coarctatae cenaculorum ad summas utilitates perficiunt disparationes. Augustus limited the height to 70 feet Strab. v p. 235; he strongly recommended a work of Rutillius de modo aedificiorum Suet. 89. Trajan limited it to 60 feet A. V. epit. 12 § 13. Nero also made a regulation to the same effect A. D. 65 after the great fire Tac. xv 43. Claud. cons. Stil. iii 131. 134. Plin. iii 9 (5) altitudo tectorum. Friedländer i 5. G.

270 there is a title in the digest ii 3 de his, qui effuderint vel delecerint. Ulpian. ib. 1 pr. praetor ait de his, qui delecerint vel effuderint: unde in eum locum, quo vulgo iter act, vel in quo consistetur, delectum vel

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effusum quid erit, quantum ex ea re damnum datum factumque erit, in eum, qui ibi habitaverit, in duplum iudicium dabo. si eo ictu homo liber periret diceretur, quinquaginta aureorum iudicium dabo etc. ib. xiv 7 § 5 *is quoque ex cuius cenaculo . . . delectum effusumque aliquid est, ita ut alieni noceret, ex maleficio teneri videtur.* The upper storeys had windows looking out on the road, as at Herulaneum Mart. i 86 1-3 *vicinus meus est manique tangi | do nostris Novius potest fenestris.* Prop. v iv 7 15-18. Marquardt v 1 253. Becker Gallus ii^o 263. CIL III (1) 2043. 272 *uticam* the pavement.

273 *CENAM* from which they returned late 283 seq. 274 *INTESTATUS* 144. 274 *Hand* 151 means 'to such a degree': *adro ut possis ignarus etc.* 'there is death under every window that you pass, so that etc.'

275 *vigiliae* *periclitum* viii 158. xv 43 watching, wakeful by night. Hor. c. iii 8 14 *vigiliae* *ineornae lampae* kept burning all night.

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agmina tanquam praedatorios globos post terga trahentes. he goes on to relate how these followers are marshalled like an army—§ 17 *totum promiscue scutillum cum otiosis plebeis de vicinitate coniunctis etc.* Chrys. hom. in 1 Cor xi 5 *sed et, ei qui nonnulli perferunt adhaerere, ut agmina, alexandri etiam vocantur; . . . si videretur tamen eorum; καθάρη γὰρ οἱ προσετασθῆναι καὶ οἱ σωματωδὴν, οὐτοι ἐν βαλανίῳ, οὐτοι ἐν ἀγορῇ περιέσσει οἱ πλουτοῦντες . . . εἰ δὲ πολλοὶ συνάγῃ, οὐ φιλαθροῦντας ἔκταν τοῦτο ποιεῖς, ἀλλὰ θρυπτόμενοι . . . τι γὰρ σοὶ βούλεται τὸ σοβεῖν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀγορᾷ; μή γὰρ μεταξὺ θύλων περιπατεῖς, οὐκ ἀνταναίεσι τοῖς ἐντυχόμενοι; μή φοβῆσθαι οὐδαὶ δίκην τῶν προσέσσει καὶ πλησίον σοὶ βαδίζοντων . . . τι δὲ καὶ παῖδας βαδίζοντων ἔχεις, οἱ δούλοι περὶ στήθεσιν τοῖς λευκοῖς, μάλλον δὲ αὐτοὶ παντοῖς ἀντιώτερον εὐαίρου γινῶ; καὶ γὰρ πάντες εὐχέλτεροι εὐαίρου δὲ τοσούτων περιέσσει τῶν κ.τ.λ.*

285 *LAENA* *LAMPAS* a lamp of Corinthian bronze and costly workmanship. The candelabra of Herulaneum and Pompeii are almost all of bronze, a few only of iron. Special slaves were employed as torchbearers or lampbearers Suet. Aug. 23 *seruus praelucerna.* Orelli Inscr. 2445. 2930 *lampadarius.* Cic. in Pis. § 20. Orelli 6292 *lanternarius.* V.M. vi 8 § 1 *lanternam praeferre.* cf. Petron. 79. Marquardt. Mart. viii 75 6-7 *ingenti domino servulus unus erat, | tam mager, ut minimam posset vix ferro lucernam.*

287 *CANDIDAE* Mart. xiv 40-41. a candle or torch of rope dipped in wax, tallow or pitch. Varr. l. l. v § 119 *candelabrum* a candelab; *ex his enim funiculi ardentes figebantur.* Serv. Aen. i 727. Donat. ad Ter. And. i 89 *quibus [candelabris] delibuti fumes pice vel cera infinguntur.* Plin. h. n. xvi 70 (37) *scirpi fragiles palustresque . . . e quibus detracto cortice candelae luminibus et funeribus serriunt, where the wick is of rush.* That the candelae was little valued in comparison with the lucerna or lamp, appears from Mart. l. l. cf. Plin. xxxiv 6 (3) *nec pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere [candelabra], cum ipsum nomen a candelarum lumine impositum appareat.*

288 *CONTEXTO* *TEXTERO* I husband and check from burning too fast. 288 *CONTEXIT* v 102. PROCEMIA v 26. xv 51.

properly the prelude of a performer on the lyre, then of orators Quintil. iv 1 § 1 seq. Lucian somn. 8 fin. when an apprentice to his uncle, a sculptor, broke a board which he was given to carve; on which his uncle flogged him, *ὥστε δάκρυά μοι τὰ πρόσωπα τῇ τέχνῃ.* cf. Hemst. ad l.

289 *Cor.* ad. 210-4 *SA.* *numquam vidi iniquius | certatorem comparant, quam hodie inter nos fuit: | ego vapulando illo verberando usque, ambo defossi sumus. | Sy. tua culpa. SA. quid facerem? Sy. adolescentuli morem gestum oportuit. | SA. qui potui melius, qui hodie usque ac praebui? Luc. v 533-4 nulla seentia est | pugna, sed hinc iugulis, hinc ferro bella geruntur.* Sil. xvi 70 71.

290 *Hes. op. et d.* 210-1 *ἄρῃς δ' ἐν α' ἰδὲλῃ πρὸς ἀποσσεῖας ἀντιφάσας, | ὡς τε στίβεται πρὸς ἄλκιον ἀλγέα πάχος.*

STAT CONTRA Mart. i 63 12 *stat contra dicitque tibi tua pagina 'sur ca.' Para. v 96.*

292 *seq.* Vibius Gallus ap. Sen. contr. 80 *non ambulabis, inquit, eadem via qua ego, non calcabis vestigia mea, non afferes delicatis oculis cordidatam vestem.* cf. the whole controversy.

ACETO vinegar mixed with water (poena) was a usual drink of the soldiers and common people, St. Matt. 27 34. Spartian. Hadr. 10. Poenon. 10. codex xii 86 (87) § 1 *repetita consecretio monstravit expeditionis tempore . . . milites nostros ita solere percipere . . . uno die vinum, alio die acetum.* 293 *CONCHUS* xiv 151. Mart. vii

78 2 et, bene si cenas, conchis innuncta tibi est. v 30 10. xiii 7 conchis faba. si spumet rubra conchis tibi pallida testa, | lautorum cenis sarpe negare potes. TUMES Ov. mod. fac. 70 inflantes

corpora frige fabas.

SECTILE PORRUM XIV 133.

Mart. x 48 9. Hor. a. i 6 115. porrum (leek) was either *scetivum* or *capitatum* Mart. iii 47 8 utrumque porrum. when intended to be *scetile*, it was sown thickly, and the blades were cut (*secabantur*) as they shot up, like asparagus. Nero used to eat this kind of *porrum* in order to clear his voice Plin. xix 33 (6). The reveller abuses his victim for his foul breath Mart. xiii 18, 19. Marquardt v 2 25.

294 SUTOR

iv 153 n. Cerdio.

VERTECIS Mart. xiv 211 caput ar-

ctinum.

295 NIL MIHI RESPONDES Mart. v 61 7. vi

5 2. x 41 4.

CALCEM by a kick Nero, the model of

those *grassatores*, killed his wife Poppaea Tac. xvi 6. Suet. 83.

296 EDE 74. i 21. Ov. iii 577—8 o periture . . . edo tuum nomen.

UBI CONSISTAS 'where is your stand?' whether for begging or for selling cf. vi 123.

QUAERO iv 130 n. Plaut. trin.

1003 quid ago? id. capt. 479. Ter. Andr. 315. Helms. on Aen. x 675. Cic. n. d. i § 90 Schömann. Petron. 18 quid ergo facimus, aut quo iure nosram vindicamus? VFL v 286 quibus addimur armis? ib. viii 66. Aen. iii 307. iv 334. xii 637.

PROSEUCHA Ewald iv 272 'the Jews

might, wherever a sufficient number defrayed the cost, erect *prayer-houses*, as they were called in Egypt, or, as they were usually named elsewhere, *assembly-houses* (synagogues), in order to their edification by means of common prayer and instruction out of the scripture . . . The name *proseuche* in Philo and in the decrees of the Halikarnasians in Jos. ant. xiv 10 § 23 el. 24=synagogue.' Conybeare and Howson life of St Paul i 315. Kleomod. motor. ii 1 § 91 p. 112 Bako ra st ara pias rti proseuchē kai tōv tōv tōv proseuchōn, 'laudated rita kai paraprosuchōn kai eadē talōv tōv proseuchōn raitōdēra. Orelli inser. 2525. The *proseuchas* were either in the open air or buildings. 'In what Jewish oratory shall I find you?' is equivalent to calling him a proselyte, a class numerous at Rome (xiv 96 seq.), and despised for their superstition Hor. a. i 9 60 seq. Pers. v 180 seq.

297 seq. whether you answer or silently retire, it is all one, they assault you, and then, as though they were the aggrieved party, bind you over to appear in court.

300 ADORAT

here also 'worships.' Phaedr. v 1 4—5 ipsi principes | illam osculantur qua sunt oppressi manum. Sen. de ir. ii 83 § 3 an old courtier, when asked how in a court he had lived to old age, replied iniurias accipiendo et gratias agendo. id. de ben. ii 12 § 1 et dat, qui non auferit. Cic. Phil. ii § 5 l. 7 n. DCass. XLVII 18 thanks to the triumvirs.

300—1 PULSATUS ROGAT, UT LACEAT

PAUCIS CUM DEXTERIS INDE REVERTI XVI 8—10 ne te pulsare rogatus | audeat, immo et si pulsetur, dissimulet nec | audent excusatos praetori ostendere dentes.

301 XVI 10.

302—314 beside riotous nobles, thieves are to be dreaded who infect our streets and fill our prisons. Tibull. i 2 24 seq. [Albinov.] eleg. in obit. Macon. 27 seq. num minus urbis erat custos et Caesaris obsec? | nam tibi non tutas fecit in urbe vias? | nocte sub obscura quis te spoliavit amantem? | quis tetigit ferro, durior ipse, latus? Hor. a. i 2 48. Ov. am. i 6 14.

dorit amator.

303 non parit ii 168 pueris non unquam

is night Ov. am. i 6 46, and the bar secured by a chain.

304 shops and houses were barred

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President states that he is pleased to see the Congress assembled, and that he is confident that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future. He also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses his confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the financial state of the country at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a sound financial position, with a strong treasury and a low level of public debt. It also mentions the recent election of Lincoln, and expresses confidence in his ability to manage the country's finances.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the country's natural resources, including land, minerals, and wildlife. The report states that the country's natural resources are abundant, and that they are being managed in a responsible and sustainable manner. It also mentions the recent election of Lincoln, and expresses confidence in his ability to manage the country's natural resources.

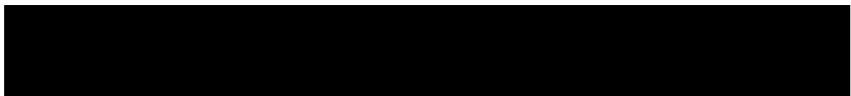
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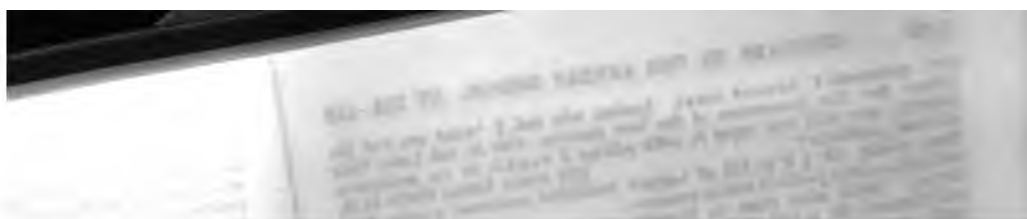






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senses in Plant. or Ter. See LXXX. Petron. 51. 67.
 iussus Verg. Aen. 1. 708 *oris iussu discumbere plecto*. 'invited.'
 13 *SOLIDAM* payment in full. Lucian Nigrin. 23 γράς δὲ τῆς σαρπὸς τούτης
 ἀδελφὸς περὶ τοῦ τοῦ φαρμάκου ἐκείνου δεινὸν καὶ πολλὰς αἰτίας συμφορὰς.
 VETERUM 1. 132 n. OTTICIONUM III 136 n.

14 AMICITIAE MAGNAE 1. 33 n. INPUTAT 'makes
 a merit of,' 'claims gratitude for,' properly, 'charges to your account.'
 vi 179. Mart. xii 48 13 inputat ipse dens nectar mihi, set acetum.
 Sen. de bon. 1. 4 § 3 hi [civis] docendi sunt nihil inputare: illi
 [recovers] plus debere. ib. ii 15 § 2 qui quod dedit, inputat, gratiam
 destruit. id. de brev. vit. 2 § 5. Med. 234. M. Men. suaser. 5 § 9. contr. 13
 passim. 27 § 6. 30 p. 303 8. Phaedr. 1. 23 8. Stat. a. ii 7 30. Plin. ep. viii
 31 § 4. pan. 20 § 2. 21 § 3. 39 § 3. 59 § 3. 71 § 2. Mart. x 30 26.
 Büttcher lex. Tac. Galathea on Antonin. v § 6. Weist. on Rom. iv 2.
 id. on James 1. 5. Casaubon on Suet. Tib. 63. Ner. 36. Luc. viii 567.
 The word was not used in this sense in the Augustan age.

15 acq. Ammian. xiv 6 § 11 inter-
 vallata temporibus contrita etc. id. xviii 4 § 17 expedit peregrino
 fratrem interficere cuiuslibet, quam cum rogatus sit ad conitium excu-
 sare: defectum enim patrimonii se oppido perpeti senator
 existimat, si is defuerit, quem aliquoties libratibus sententia
 invitaverit semel. Mart. vii 20 8.

16 LIBUIT some left it to their slaves to arrange invitations Sen. ep. 47
 § 8 alius, cui conciliarum cenosa permissa est, perstat infelix et expectat,
 quos adulatio et intemperantia aut gulas aut linguae roces in crastinum.

ADHIBERE II 135. Nep. pr. § 7. Aen. v 63. Hor. e.
 iv 5 32. Plin. ep. 1. 5 § 4. Quintil. xi 2 § 12. Inst. vii 8. Iact. vi 12.

17 III 62. Mart. x 48 5-6 Stella, Nepos, Cati,
 Cerealis, Flaccus, ventis! | septem sigma capit, sex sumus, addo Iupum.
 Lucian Gall. 9 τόχῃ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐντυχάνω χάρις τῷ Εὐκράτῃ, καὶ ἐγὼ αὖ
 προσενδὼν αὐτῷ ὡς περ εἰσὶν ἑσπέρων ἀνὰ τὴν αὐτὴν, . . . ὁ δὲ 'Μίανλλε'
 φησὶ 'Θυγατρί τῆς περὶ τοῦ γυνήθους καὶ παρακλῆτος τῶν φίλων μὲν
 πολλοὺς ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν φασὶν αὐτῶν μαλακῶς ἔχοντα οὐχ οὐδὲν
 τοῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐνδοκίμοις μὲν ἡμῶν, οὐδ' ἀντ' ἐκείνων ἔχει λουσαμένους.
 ὅν μὴ δὲ γε κληθεὶς αὐθιγὲς εἰσι εὐφροσύνη, ὡς τὸν γε ἀμφίβελος
 ἐστὶ.' cf. ib. 10. 11. Hor. ep. 1. 5 23. Of the three couches in a
 triclinium the summus lay to the left, and the imus to the right of the
 medius. The medius lectus was the most honourable post, then the
 summus, lastly the imus. Hor. s. ii 8 40 imi conrime lecti. It was
 not usual for more than three to recline on each couch ib. 1. 4 86. Between
 the guests were placed pillows (culcitae, Varr. l. i. v § 167 quod in eas acies
 aut tomentum alindne quid calcabant, ab inculcando culcita dicta), on
 which they rested their left elbows Becker Gallus iii 204 seq.

18 UNA VINUS Tor. haut. 1. 110 Buhnken hodie apud me eis vltio.
 Oia. p. Cuent. § 175 where simul case also is similarly used.
 votorum summa 1. 133. Plin. ep. vii 26 § 3 hanc summa curarum, summa
 votorum. pan. 44. 74.

19 76. 1. 128 n. iii 127 n. Plin. ep. iii
 13 § 3 afflicta antelucana. Mart. iii 56 8 seq. horridus ut primo semper
 de mane saltem, | per mediumque trahat me tua cella latum. . . hoc per
 origina merui, Fabiana, Decembres? Luc. de more. cond. 10 πολλὰς αὖ
 τῆς θαλάσσης [id.], συνεχθεὶς δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης, ἐκείνῃ τοῖς ἐξαιετομένοις
 συμφορὰς ἀνέμενον καὶ ἀνελκόμενον καὶ ἀνελκόμενον ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἐκείνῃ
 θαλάσσης ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἐκείνῃ
 ib. 26 ἐκείνῃ τοῖς ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ

τῶ ἐκείνῃ συμφορὰς ἀνέμενον καὶ ἀνελκόμενον καὶ ἀνελκόμενον ἐκείνῃ καὶ ἐκείνῃ
 ἐκείνῃ. id. Nigrin. 23 πολλὰ δὲ τούτων οἱ προσέοντες αὐτοὶ καὶ θεραπεύοντες
 γλαυκότεροι, συνεχθεὶς μὲν ἐξαιετομένοις μέσῃ, περιβόοντες δὲ ἐν κύλῳ
 τῇ πόλιν καὶ πρὸς τῶν αἰετῶν ἀποκλειόμενοι, κύβητος καὶ ἀδελφὸς καὶ τὰ
 ταῦτα ἀκούειν ὑπομένοντες. Columell. r. r. i pr. §§ 9. 10. Manil. v
 64-8. Marquardt v 1 265. Tert. pacuit 'il illos qui ambitu obcunt
 capessendi magistratus, neque pudet neque piget incommodis animae et
 corporis, nec incommodis tantum, verum et contumeliis omnibus eniti in
 causa votorum suorum, quae non ignobilitates vestium affectant? quao
 non atria nocturnis et crudis salutationibus occupant?
 Cyp. ep. i § 11. NUPHRE SOMNUS vi 416. Mart.
 i 60 35. iv 64 21. xiv 125 cited on iii 137. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 10 18.
 Sen. de brev. vit. 14 § 4 illis miseris somnum suum rumpentibus,
 ut alienum expectent.

20 LIQUILAS schol. cum
 festinatione et anas culigarum praetereant nonnullas: dictae autem
 ligulae a ligando. The word was pronounced lingua by grammarians
 Mart. xiv 120 where a kind of spoon is meant. id. ii 29 7 non hesternae
 sedet lunata lingua planta. cf. Poll. ii 109 γλώττας . . . τῶν ἐνοδῶ-
 νων. Paul. Dia. p. 116 M lingua a similitudine linguae exsertae,
 ut in calceis. DIXITTEAK to leave unfastened.

21 alarmed lest his rivals should already
 have gone the round of their patrons. Arator ii 1090 cumque dies multos
 iam rite peregerit orbis.

22 DEBUS fading from
 sight.

23 FRIGIDA Bootes being a northern con-
 constellation Cic. n. d. ii § 103 septem autem triones sequitur 'Arctophylax,
 vulgo qui dicitur esse Bootes, | quod quasi temone allinctum prae se
 quatit Arcton.' The time intended is Stat. Th. iii 684 acq. iam noctis
 suprema | ante noros ortus, ubi sola superstitis planstro | Arctos ad Occa-
 num fugientibus inclinet astra. Vfl. vii 467 Ilicins.

24 PIETAS Bootes | planstra
 vehunt! Ov. f. iii. 405. m. ii 176-7. Prop. iii=ii 83 21. iv=iii 5 35
 Burn. and Broukh. Sen. Med. 314. Claud. rapt. Prom. ii 190 praecipitat
 pigrum formido Booten.

25 SERRACIA III 256. Rich companion gives
 a coat of what he supposes to be a serracum. 24 seq. 33 n. 116 n.
 140 n. Lucian Saturnal. 17 σφρον τοῦ ἀφροῦ πίνειν ἀπαρταί. ib.
 23 καὶ τὸν σφρον δὲ αὐτὸν πᾶσι τοῖς συμποταῖς ἔρα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν
 εἶναι. ἡ καὶ γὰρ γὰρ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν σφρον, τὸν μὲν ἀνθοσμίου μεθύ-
 κεισθαι, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ γλεῦκος διαρρήγνυσθαι τὴν γαστέρα; ib.
 33 αἱ δὲ πρὸς αἰετῶν τῶν ἐκείνῃ διὰ μακροῦ [Iuv. 15] ἐκείνῃ, πᾶν
 τοῦ ἐκείνῃ ἐκείνῃ τὸ ἀνελκόμενον τὸ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ τὸ πολλὰ ἐφ' ὅβρι [Iuv. 9]
 αὐτῶν ἡγρεσθαι, οὐκ ἐκείνῃ τὸ μὴ τοῦ ἀφροῦ σφρον συμπίπειν, 'Ἠρά-
 κλει, ὡς ἀνελκόμενον. Plin. xiv § 91 Cato, cum in Hispaniam navi-
 garet, unde cum triumpho rediit, 'non aliud' inquit 'vinum bibi, quam
 romigosa.' in tantum dissimiles totis, qui etiam convivis alia quam
 sibi metipsis ministrant. Plin. ep. ii 6 § 2. 8 (cf. n. on 7) sibi et
 paucis optima quaedam, ceteris villa et minuta ponebat vinum
 etiam parvis lagunculis in tria genera descripsit, non ut
 potestas eligendi, sed ne ius esset recusandi, et aliud sibi et
 nobis, aliud minoribus amicis (nam gradatim amicos habet),
 aliud oculis nostrisque libertis. Mart. iii 62 23 seq. iv 85 cited 37 n.
 vi 11 2 cited 67 n. Petron. 81 vinum dominicum ministratoris gratis

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SQUILLA Weber supposes to have been a lobster. From Plin. ep. ii 17 § 28 it seems that squillas were highly esteemed *mare non sane pretiosius piscibus abundat: solcas tamen et squillas optimas suggerit*. Apicius (supr. iv 23 n.) spent much of his time at Minturnae Ath. i p. 7^o *capides* [squillas schol. Hor. s. i 4 58] *ἀσπίδες καλὴν αἰὶν, ἀτ γίνονται αἰὶν* *ὅτι γὰρ τὰς ἐν Σπύρῳ πύσσας*. On hearing that the fish grew to a great size in Libya, he set sail for that coast. On his arrival the fishermen brought their finest fish, but he, not finding them superior to those of Minturnae, at once without disembarking returned to Italy. cf. Lucell. in Cic. An. ii § 31. Cic. fam. ix 10 *ingentium squillarum*.

83 ASPARAGUS Plin. xix § 54 *silvestres fecerat natura corrudas, ut quoluque demeteret passim; ecce altiles spectantur asparagi, et Ravenna ternas libris rependit* i. e. at Ravenna they grow to the weight of 3 lb. On their medicinal properties, cf. id. xx 43.

DESPICIAT i 159.

longorum . . . Syrorum.

84 Mart. of a frugal meal v 78 § 5 *divisis cyblum latebit ovis*. id. x 48 11 *secta coronabant rutatos ova lacertos*. Eggs are often found in tombs Raoul-Rochette in tombs de l'acad. des inscr. xiii (1838) 679.

CAMMARUS a kind of squilla Ath. p. 806⁴. It was little esteemed Mart. ii 43 11—2 *immodici tibi sacra tegunt chrysendeta nulli, | concolor in nostra, cammare, lanceo rubes*. Apic. ii 1.

85 at the *feriae norndiales* or *norndialia* a meal consisting of *pulvis panis mernum* (Aug. conf. vi 2), or other simple fare, was laid on the grave nine days after the burial. Plut. Crassa. 19 *φακοὶ καὶ ἄλως, ἃ νομίζοντο Πωμαίων τέρψιν καὶ περιθωρίαν τοῖς νεκροῖς*. id. qu. Rom. 95 *δρυπα*. Plin. xi 40 (11) *ambo* [dicunt] *neutrum* [apii] *genus ad cibum admittendum, immo omnino nefas; nam id defunctorum epulis feralibus dicatum erat*. The milvus would never carry away food *ex funerum ferculis* | lb. x 12 (10). A physician, discovering signs of life in one for whom all funeral preparations had been made, ordered Apul. Soc. iv § 95 *rogum demolirentur, cenam feralcm a tumultu ad mensam referrent*. Becker Gallus iii 396. Tac. an. vi 5 Lps. Marquardt v 1 382.

86 VENAFRANO Venafrum, still called l'enafr, an ancient town of Samnium on the banks of the Volturnus, and on the borders of Campania (to which Pliny assigns it). Plin. xv 8 (2) *principatum in hoc quoque bono [oleo] obtinuit Italia toto orbe, maxime agro Venafrano, cuiusque parte quae Licinianum fundit oleum*. ib. xvii 4 (8). Varr. r. i. 12 § 6 *quod cinum* [conferam] *Falerne*? *quod oleum Venafrum?* Hor. s. ii 6 16. s. ii 4 60. 8 45. Mart. xii 63 12. xiii 191 *hoc tibi Campani sudavit bacca Venafrum | unguentum: quoties sumis, et istud olet*. cf. olebit infr. 87. Strabo p. 238.

87 PALLADUS Mart. xiii 17 *ne tibi pallentes morcant fastidia caules, | nitrata viridis brassica fiat aqua*.

CAULIS i 184. Hor. s. ii 8 125 *ungero si caules oleo meliore* [cooperis]. ib. 3 59 *enius odorem olei nequeas porferre . . . cornu ipso bilibri | caulibus instillat*. cf. ib. 4 50.

CAUERT Madvig § 323 c. n. 2.

88 LANTERNAM Hor. s. i 6 123 seq. *unper olivo, | non quo fraudatis immundus Natis Lucernis*. Plin. xv § 24 *of an Egyptian oil oleum . . . cibis foedum, Lucernis exila*.

ALVEOLAS schol. *vasis, in quibus res manducantur*. vii 78. Colum. viii 5 § 13 *totum coorum numerum in alveolum ligneum conferat*. Phaedr. ii 6 15 *alveolo coepit ligno conpergere | lumum autumentum*.

89 CANNA bene

of reeds plied on the Nile Plin. h. n. vii § 206 *ex papyro et scirpo et karundine*. Movers Philinzler ii 3 168 (citing a schol. hero *Probus exponit, cannam navem esse, quae gaudia dicitur, ut sit gaudia Micipsarum, id est Aphrorum, gaudiam enim soli Afri id est Zamaci, vel ut alii Bizanti, ut alii Barcae inveniunt*) understands a merchant vessel armed with a brazen beak: he shows that Ptoenician merchantmen carried catapults etc.

MICIPSA Micipsa was king of Numidia, son of Masinissa, uncle of Jugurtha, and father of Hiempsal and Adherbal Sall. Jug. 5 seq. Cless in l'auy v 3. The plur. is generic i 102 n.

SUBVEIT (vii 121 'has brought up' the Tiber to Rome. **90** *PROPTER* etc. Roth quia floccor in balneis illo ungitur (iii 263 n.). *nomen ipsum regis Mauritaniae Liv. xxix 30: h. l. autem Numidae alienius, Romae versantia, Lucernis aquilla*. cf. infr. vii 180 Hor. s. i 6 123 (supr. 88 n.) It is a characteristic of the *ἀρωγέρη*, Theophr. char. 19 *ἰσχυρὰ καὶ το βαλανεῖον χρῆσθαι*. Perfumes were used in the baths Sen. ep. 86 § 10 seq.

91 omitted in the best mss. The rankness of the oil with which they are anointed, secures the Numidian snake-charmers from harm. In Africa Plin. h. n. vii 2 *genus Pylorum fuit . . . horum corpori ingentium fuit virus exitiale serpentibus, et cuius odore sopiunt eas*. Atrix Verg. g. i 129 *ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atria*.

92 NULLUS 64 n. iv 15 n. Mart. ii 43.

93 TAUROMENTINAE Naxos, an ancient city on the east coast of Sicily, was razed to the ground by Dionysius the elder b.c. 403 DN. xiv 16. The Naxians were scattered about in the island until, a.c. 358, Andromachus restored them to Tauromenium, ib. xvi 7, a town which, a.c. 396, the Nicels had founded upon and named from Mt. Taurus, near the site of Naxos ib. xiv 59. 87. Strab. vi p. 268. Tauromenium suffered greatly from the slaves under Eunus ib. p. 272: when it took part with Sextus Pompeius against Augustus (App. b. c. v 109. 116), the inhabitants were forced to abandon it to a Roman colony DS. xvi 7. It is now called *Taormina*, and has remains of a vast theatre.

94 DEFECIT, DUX SAEVIT iii 10 n. *SAEVI* Sen. n. q. iii 18 § 4 *illa audiebatur, nihil esse melius saxatili mulo*. Colum. viii 17 § 8 *et si quae sunt alia saxatilis notae, quorum pretia vigent*. Thums caught near shore were less esteemed Plin. h. n. ix § 65 *nec littoralibus gratia*.

GULA etc. i 135. iv 140. xi 14. Luc. x 154—170. Sen. ep. 89 § 22 *quorum profunda et insatiabilis gula hinc maria scrutatur, hinc terras*. id. de prov. 3 § 6 *feliciter calet, si in ventrem suum longinquior litoris pisces et peregrina aucupia congereret? si conchyliis superi atque inferi maris pigritiam stomachi nausentis erigeret? si ingenti pomorum atruce cingeret primae formae seras, captas multa caede venantium?* id. ep. 95 § 19. ad Helv. 10 §§ 2—6. M. Sen. cited on i 144. id. contr. 9 § 11 p. 121 7. Varr. ap. Gell. vi—vii 16 who gives a list of fowls, fish and fruits imported; Gellius adds *hanc autem peragantis gulas et in encois inquirantis industriam atque has undique vorum indagines cuppediarum maiore detestatione dignas censuimus*. Macrob. Sat. vii 6 An. Plin. h. n. xix 19 (4). Tac. h. ii 63 of Vitellius. cf. Suet. Vit. 13. DCass. lxxv 3 § 1. Ambros. cited on iv 51. Petron. 119 23 seq. *ingoniosa gula est*. Siculo scarus acquo morsus | ad mensam virus perducitur, inque Lucernis | crata litoribus vident conchyliis cenas, | ut renovens per damna famem; tam Phaeidos unda | orbat est avibus. id. 93. Stat. a. ii 66 seq. Claud. Eutrop.

a jester γελωροποιὸν divert his guests: shapeless he was and shorn, having a few hairs standing on end on his head; he danced twisting his body into odd postures, singing anapaests with an Egyptian accent, and finally began to jeer the guests, who all took it in good part, except Alkidamas the cynic, who, when called a Maltese lapdog, challenged the fool to a bout of the pankration. It was a pleasant sight, fool and philosopher bruising and bruised. At last the Cynic gave way to his wiry little foe. Mart. ii 73 1-4 *hæsterna factum narratur. Postume, cona | quod nollem—quis enim talia facta probet!— | os tibi porcisum quanto non ipso Latinus | vilis Panniculi percussit ora sono.* Tertull. spect. 23 *placebit et ille, qui vultus suos novacula mutat | infidelle erga faciem suam, quam non contentus Saturno et Isidi et Libero proxima facere, insuper contumeliis alaparum sic obicit, quasi de precepto Domini ludat | docet scilicet et diabolus verberandam maxillam patienter offerre.* Arnob. vii 83 *imilis nimirum dil gaudet: . . . delectantur, ut res est, stupidorum capitis rasis, salpitarum sonitu atque plausu.* Non. s. v. *calcritur a calvis mimiciis.* Artemid. i 23 *ἐνδοξοί τε δὲ θεοὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν δλιν Ἀλκυονίδων θεῶν ἱερῶν καὶ γελωτοποιῶν καὶ τοῖς ἐξ ἰθὺς ἔχουσιν ἐνδοξοὺς ἀγαθῶν.* Alkiph. ep. iii 43. Dorrillo on Charit. p. 666. O. Jahn Pers. proleg. lxxvi—xc on γελωτοποιῶν. Chrys. hom. 48=49 in Matt. 6 p. 503^b seq. consider, of what service are parasites to your house. Do they make your dinner pleasant? καὶ πῶς ἦδὲ, παρσιζόμενοι καὶ αἰσχρὰ λέγοντες; καὶ τί τοῦτον ἀφελότερον, ὅταν τὸν κατ' ἐλπίδα Θεοῦ γινόμενον εὐτύχη καὶ ἐν τῇ εἰς ἐκείνον ἔβρωσι τέρψιν ἑαυτῷ συνάγῃ; θάλασσαν ποῖον τῆς οἰκίας καὶ μένων πληρῶν τὸ συμπόσιον, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ τῇ σκηνῇ; ἐξουσιάζουσιν μισοῦμενοι ὁ εὐγενὴς καὶ ἐλευθερός; καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἐν γλῶσσῃ καὶ πανίμηναι. See Field ad l. iii pp. 101-6 who cites at length Chrys. ib. 99^a. 422^a. Synes. calvit. enc. 77^b. Aster. hom. 4 p. 87. Greg. Naz. stel. i 166^a. Id. or. 20. Suid. παρσιζέτω... κοσμοειργεῖται, cf. Pallad. ap. Bast ep. crit. p. 181 *ἐν ἐνδοξοῖς ἐκείνων καὶ ἐν παλαιῶν ἐνδοξοῖς κοσμοειργεῖται=colaphis peti.* Chrys. hom. in Matt. 73=74 4 p. 718^a seq. the husband of a rich wife has to put up with affronts from his very slaves, for he is not free. So too parasites listen to the worst taunts and glory in their shame ὑπερβαλλόμενοι τῇ αἰσχρίᾳ. When we remonstrate with them they in their proverb reply ἴστω ἦδὲ τι καὶ γλῶσσῃ, καὶ ἀποπειράτω μὲ. Then follows a comment on this parasite saw: 'would hogs or unclean dogs, if they could speak, make any other answer?' etc. Mediaeval jesters or court-fools were also shorn and wore the butt of all indignities Dunlop Gesch. d. Prosadichtungen v. Felix Liebrecht, Berl. 1851 73 a. Baldness was looked upon as a fair subject of ridicule (iv 28 n. Aristoph. nub. 540 seq. schol. Suet. Cæs. 45), and accordingly parasites and others were brought bald upon the stage Jacobs on Luciani epigr. 18 in Brunck anal. ii 511. That parasites sometimes suffered as much from alapae (Tert. Arnob. supr., cf. sat. viii 192 n.) as these mimi, appears from Ter. eun. 243-4 *Liudonbr. at ego tu felix neque ridiculus esse neque plagas pati possum.* Plant. capt. 88 seq. 469. cf. Antiph. ap. Ath. vi 238^a where the parasite boasts of being τέρψιν, μέλι. 173 x 570. 546. QUANDOQUE XIV 51 n. 173 πλάσσει a slave's punishment 153 n. x 109 n. Hor. s. i 8 119 *Terrent. dig. ii 4 10 § 12. 10 7 § 2. ib. 48. xlix 14 12. Sen. lud. de morte Cl. 15 apparuit subito C. Caesar, et petere illum [Clandium] in servitium coepit: produnt testes, qui illum viderant ab illo flagris forulis co-laphis vapulantem. adiudicatur C. Caesar. Clu. p. G. Rabir. § 12.*

VII

TILL now for very want men of letters have been driven to the humblest parents (1-7); which yet, all unworthy as they are, must be chosen rather than the baser arts by which slaves rise to wealth (8-16). Henceforth however the poet has a friend in Caesar: other patrons applaud his genius, but leave him to starve: so that, if he have no better hope, he would do well to burn his poems and renounce the muse (17-35). The rich man, to avoid giving poets their due, will be a brother poet, and free of the guild; at most he will (which he can do without expense) lend a dusty room for recitation and freedmen to applaud (36-47). Still the poet's frenzy is not cured by all this neglect (48-52). To be worthy of the name however the poet should be relieved from vulgar fears and vulgar cares (53-73). He should be, but in fact while harlequins, nay even wild beasts are well provided for, the most admired poets must starve or write verses to order for a Paris (73-97). The historian's recompense is even less than the poet's (98-104). Nor let it be said that poets and historians are justly neglected as mere drones, of no service to their kind. For pleaders too, however (to deceive their creditors or allure clients) they may magnify their gains, are thought to be well repaid for their efforts by the present of a ham and a few jars of wine. True, those who make a show of wealth are better paid: but then the expense of this display in Rome is ruinous (105-149). Harder still is the rhetorician's fate. Not only must he hear his class droning forth day after day denunciations of tyrants or advice to Hannibal, but (if he would not lose all reward of his labour) must come out, like an owl into sunshine, from the privacy of his school to the bustle of the courts, in order to claim his scanty dues. Gladly would he lay by his Elements of Rhetoric, to make a fortune like Chryseus as a musician (150-177). Men lavish money on their houses and on their cooks, but have nothing to spare for Quintilian. Yet he is no fair sample of his class: he lives in affluence, but that is owing

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 11, 1911.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE,
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ALBANY:
J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER,
1911.



oem mentis habere voluit. Cic. ad Qu. fr. iii 6 § 2. 58 Quintil. x 9 § 23 seq. non tamen protinus audiendi, qui credunt aptissima in hoc [the study] nemora silvasque; quod illa caeli libertas, locorum amoenitas, sublimem animum et beatorem spiritum parent. mihi certa iucundus his magis, quam studiorum hortator videtur esse secretus etc. Tac. dial. 9 fin. 13 pr. Hor. e. i 130. ib. 53 i Dentil. iv 8 10 seq. ep. ii 2 77 seq. Schmid. a. p. 398. Prop. iv=iii 1 i Passor. Plin. ep. ix 10. 59 PONTIUS AONIDUX 6 n. Prop. iv=iii 3 27 Hertzib. ANTHO PIERIO Hor. e. iii 4 40 Pierio recreatis antro. 60 TITIVUS 29 n. *hederis*. Lacer. 1 929 seq. acri | percussit thyrsos laudis spei magna meum cor | et simul incussit suavem mi in pectus amorem | Musarum. Hor. e. ii 19. iii 25. 61 Philostr. soph. i 23 § 23 of Polémon 'falling in with a sophist who was eating saunages and *μαυρίδας* and such poor fare, "ὁ δὲ λόγος" εἶπεν "οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ δὲ Δαφνίου καὶ Χίριος φησὶν καλὴν τροφήν εἶναι ταύτην αὐτοῦν." 62 NONATIUS yet he himself tells us ep. ii 2 50 seq. *delectis humilem penula inopemque paterni | et laris et fundi paupertas impulit audax | ut versum facerem*. See infr. 94 n. The allusion is to e. ii 19 6 *euhoi! recenti mens trepidat metu | plenusque Bacchi pectore turbidum | lactatur*. On the constr. cf. iii 93 n. 64 DOMINUS CIRRAE NYSAEQUE XIII 79 Cirraei *apicula* vatia. Apollo and Bacchus. Cirra was the port of Delphi, on the sinus Crissaean, at the mouth of the Ptoletus Pausan. x 37 § 4 et 34 *Κίρρα ἡ εἰς τὸν Ὀλύμπου Δελφῶν ἁδὴν περὶ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Ἀχαΐᾳ*. Paus. and Pindar (Bleek iii p. 286) confound it with Crissa: Strabo ix p. 418 makes it 80 stadia from Delphi. Martial asks his friend Flaccus: 76 11 *quid tibi cum Cirra? quid cum Perneiside lymphis?* DOMINUS on the abl. cf. i 13 n. NYSAE Strab. ix p. 405 *ἀπὸ τῆς δὲ τοῦ Ἐλευσίου καὶ Νύσας*. This is the Nysa here meant, amongst many, which claimed the honour of having been the home of the boy Bacchus; this too is meant by Lucan: 63 seq. *ne si te pectore rates | accipiam, Cirraea relin sacerota moventem | sollicitare deum Bacchumque avertere Nysa*. lb. viii 801. 66 LONICUS a rug, which served either as a carpet (Petron. 20), or as a pleid (Suet. Aug. 83), or as bedding Iuv. vi 105, on the gender, cf. Quintil. i 6 § 42 *neque enim . . . tam in nobis quoquam ferat . . . hos lodices, quamquam id Pollioni placeat*. The sophists Protaeacrus and Epehaestion had but one set of clothes between them when students at Athens; one always lay abed, counting his declamations, while the other was abroad Eunap. p. 487 18 seq. Didot. 67 ATTONITAS Apul. met. iv 23 Hild. *operi attonitum [-cum stupore attentum Oud.]* 68 AEN. vii 223 seq. King Latinus had received favourably the Trojan embassy and promised Aeneas his daughter's hand; to disturb their harmony Iuno sent the Fury Allecto to madden first Amata, wife of Latinus (341-406), and next Turnus 445 seq. *talibus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras | at turent orant subitus tremor occupat artus | derigere oculi: tot Erinys sibilat hybris | tantaque as factus aperit, cum flamma torquens | lumina cunctantem et conantem dicere plura | reppulsi et geminos crescit erinibus angulis | verberaque inconvulsis rubidaque haec addidit ore*. MURULON i 103 n. 69 seq. 94 n. Mart. viii 56 9 seq. *ingenium aceri miraris abesse Maronio | nos quoniam tanta bella conare tuba | sint Maecennates, non derant, Flacco, Marones | Vergilianaque tibi vel tua rura dabunt | ingera perdidit mioras vietas Crenones |*

ferbat et abductas Tityrus aeger oves. | risit Tuscus eques paupertatemque malignam | reppulsi et celeris inuit abire fuga. | 'accipio divitias et vatum maximus esto' [ilixit], . . . protinus Italiam concepit et arma virumque, | qui modo vix culicem fleverat ore rudi. | quid l'arios Marosque loquar ditataque vatum | nomina, magnus erit quos numerare labor? | ergo ero Vergilius, si munera Maecennatis | des mihi? Vergilius non ero, Marus ero. id. i 107. xii 4. PUNA a slave. DESSERT on the use of the imperf. conj. for the plup. cf. Madvig § 347 b. noto 2. Zumpt § 625. Verg. Aen. iii 187 Forb. Cic. p. Sest. § 44 Halm. p. Quinct. § 83. Prop. iv=iii 6 43 seq. *quod si contentus patrio bore vorteret agros | verbaque duxisset pondus habere mea, | rireret*. Iuvenal might have said *si defuisset . . . cecidissent*, 'If Verg. had wanted, the snakes would have fallen:' but he may say, as he here does, 'If Verg. were now alive and were now in want, the snakes would fall.' By the bonny of his patrons Verg. lived in comparative affluence Donat. vit. Verg. § 24 *possedit prope centiens sestertium habuitque domum Romae in Esquilis iuxta hortos Maecennatis; quamquam accessu Campaniae [at Nola, Gell. vii 20] Siciliacque plurimum uteretur. quaecumque ab Augusto petiit, repulsam nunquam habuit*. Probably he had an estate at Tarentum Prop. iii=ii 83 67. Georg. iv 125 seq. He received presents from Augustus Hor. ep. ii 1 216 seq. 70 NYDAS the snakes, which the poet describes as wreathed around Allecto's head, are spoken of as if borne by himself i 103 n. Verg. cited 98 n. 71 SUNDI XIII 194. Quintil. xi 3 § 32 *vox . . . surda*. Prop. v=iv 5 50 *lyra*. Similarly *caecus* is used for 'unseen' Spalding ib. Aug. de Gen. e. Manich. i § 31 *dicimus . . . fuscum caecum, quia nos eam non videmus*. BUCINA Allecto's trumpet Aen. vii 513 seq. *pastorale canit signum cornuque recurro | Tartaream intendit vocem: qua protenus omne | contremuit nemus et silvae intonere profundae | . . . qua bucina signum | dira dedit*. ROSCIUS we unreasonably expect Lappa, in extreme destitution, to rival the wealthy tragedians of former times. 72 CORNUXO Tert. de spect. 23 *tragoidos [diabolus] cothurnis extulit, quia nemo potest adicere cubitum unum ad staturam suam; mendacem facere vult Christum*. On the abbreviated form of comparison cf. iii 72 n. 73 ALYKOLOS v 88 n. LAENAX III 283 n. PIGNERAT pignori dat. See Dirksen's manual. His tragedy *Atrous* puns his furniture and wardrobe; i.e. while he writes the play he is forced to borrow money on them. Tragedies bearing this title were among the works of Sophoklos, Attius, Scaurus and Pomponius Welcor griech. Trag. iii 1494. 74 seq. 184 seq. Mart. ix 31 *pauper amicitiae cum sis, Lape, non es amicus*. 74 NUNITON perhaps the pirate *Cllicum* viii 93. 76 LEONUM see Stat. a. ii 5. on the taming of lions Plin. h. n. viii 21 (16) seq. Antony first yoked them in a chariot Friedländer ii 262 who cites examples of lions and other wild beasts kept by private persons. Elagabalus Lamp. 28 *institit tibi et leones Matrem Magnam se appellare*. lb. 31 *habuit et leones . . . exarmatos in delictis, quos adeos per mansuetarios subito ad secundam et tertiam mensam iubebat accumbere, ignorantibus cunctis quod exarmati essent, ad pavorem ridiculum excitandum . . . pisticis atque phasianis leones pavit*. Mart. spect. 6 b. 10. 15. 23. i 104 13 seq. 77 CONSTAT 45. 78 NIMINUM 'no doubt' ii 104. 234.

[REDACTED]

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ergo Iuppiter novem Musas genuit, sed tres fabri ternas creaverunt. schol. Crug. on Hor. a. 1 10 38 Tarpa fuit index criticus auditor amicus portatim et portarum in aedo Apollinis seu Musarum, quo convenire postea solabant suaeque scripta recitare. Hither the studiosi recited Ov. tr. iii 1 60 seq. ducor ad intonsi candida templi dei | ... quaeque viri docto ceteros cepere novique | pectore, lecturis inaspicienda patent. Calpurn. iv 158 seq. fer. Meliboe, deo mea carmina: nam tibi fas est | sacra Palatini pontralla viscere Phoebi. Hor. ep. 1 3 16 Odbar. ii 1 216. 2 91. schol. Iuv. 1 128. In order to reserve his poems for his patron's ear alone, the poet ceases to recite in the temple: but the great man will be a poet himself, and expect praise for his own compositions cf. Pers. 1 51 seq. Stat. a. iv 9 est sane locus iste, quo libellum | misisti mihi. Gryphe, pro libello etc.

RELICTA Amm. xxx 4 § 6 quem . . . Demosthenem

Academia cum Platonis relicta acutus est.

38 ipse facit versus Plin. ep. vii 23 § 2 natus splendide abundat facultatibus, amata studia ut solent pauperes. anthol. 1149 Meyer dis- cito pro numeris numeros sperare, poetac. | mutare est animus carmina, non emore. Petron. 137 5-6 of the rich man carmina componat, declamet, conceperit omnes | et peragat causas siveque Calones prior. Macrobi. cited on 1 91. Plut. praec. ger. roip. 15 § 21 p. 815. ἵκανοντες δὲ καὶ μελέτας λόγων ποιῶν ἐν οἴκῳ πολλῶν παρρησιῶν ἐχλευάζετο· καὶ γὰρ εἰ λογιεῖς ἀγαθὸς ἀλλὰ μὴ φαῦλος ᾖ, ἴδοι τῶν ἐν τοῖς δόλοις δέξαι ἀγαθῶντα τῆς σχολῆς ἐξιστάσθαι τοῖς σοφισταῖς. HOMERO cf. Muro hist. lit. Gr. ii 245.

39 MILLE ANNOS Hor. ep. ii 1 29 seq. si quia Graccorum sunt antiquissima quaeque | scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem | scriptoris trinita etc. Vell. 1 5 § 3.

39 MILLE ANNOS Hor. ep. ii 1 29 seq. si quia Graccorum sunt antiquissima quaeque | scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem | scriptoris trinita etc. Vell. 1 5 § 3. TAMAR Ov. Pont. 1 5 57-8. ib. iv 2 33 seq. in tenebris numerosos ponere pressus | quodque leges nulli scribere carmen, idem est. | excellat auditor studium laudaque virtus | crescit et immensum gloria calcar habet. Id. tr. v 1 75-8. Hor. ep. ii 1 319-238. Tac. dial. 10. Plin. ep. ii 10. v 17 § 3 seq. recitabat [Calpurnius Piso] narratorem eruditam sane inculatamque materiam. scripta elegis erat fluentibus . . . commendabat haec voce suavisima, vocem terrecundia. Multum sanguinis, multum sollicitudinis in ore, magna ornamenta recitantis. . . . recitatione finita multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, qui est acerrimus stimulus monendi, laudibus incitavi 'pergorot, qua coepisset'. . . . gratulatus eum optimae matri, gratulatus et fratri, qui ex auditorio illo non minus pietatis gloriam quam ille alter eloquentiae tulit.

40 RECITES III 9 n. COMMODAT ARDES 1 12 n. M. Sen. contr. 6 § 27 p. 38 11 of Sextilius Ena is hanc ipsam prescriptionem [Cicero's] recitaturus in domo Messalae Corvini Pollionem Asinium advocaverat et in principio hunc verum non sine assensu recitavit: 'descendus Cicero est Latiace silentia linguae.' Pollio Asinius non aequo animo tulit et ait: 'Messala, tu quid tibi liberum sit in domo tua videris: ego istum auditorum non sum cui mutus videor'; atque ita consurrexit. et interfusus recitationi Severum quoque Cornelium scio aut non aequo dispendio hunc verum quam Pollioni adparet. Tac. dial. 9 cursum et verum . . . neque dignitatem ullam auctoribus suis conciliant neque utilitate eos alunt; voluptatem autem brevem, laudem inane et infirmationem consequuntur . . . exitus hic est, ut cum toto anno per omnes dies magis noctium parte unum librum exaudiat [Bassus] et claudat, ut repare tunc et ambire cogatur, ut sint qui dignentur audire et ne id

quidem gratia. nam et domum mutatur et auditorium exstruit et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit. et ut beatissimum recitationem eius eventus prosequatur, omnis illa laus intra unum et alterum diem, velut in herba vel flore praecepta, ad nullam certam et solidam pervenit frugem; nec aut amicitiam inde refert aut clientelam aut manuum in animo cuiusquam beneficium, sed clamorem vagum et voces inanes et gaudium volucrum. Epikt. diss. iii 23 § 23 ἀκούειν μου σήμερον θαλερότερον ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Κορνήλιου. Plin. ep. 1 5 § 4 hanc me Regulus dolenter tulisse credebatur, ideoque etiam eum recitaret librum, non adhibuerat. 13 § 6 possum iam repetere recessum et scribere aliquid quod non recitem, ne videar, quorum recitationibus adfui, non auditor fuisse, sed creditor. nam ut in ceteris rebus ita in audiendi officio perit gratia, si reposcatur. v 3 § 11 haec ita dispuo, quasi populum in auditorium, non in cubiculum amicos advocarim, quos plures habere multis gloriosum, reprehensioni verum sit. Gorgias lectured in the house of Kallikles Plat. Gorg. pr. St Paul in the school of Tyrannus at Ephesus acts 19 9. Cic. de or. ii § 20 porticus haec ipsa, ubi inambulamus et palaestra et tot loca sessiones gymnasiorum et Graecarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent. See Theophr. char. 5 περὶ ἀποκρίσεως Cas. also Jebb p. 203.

41 LOXOX Mart. iii 58 51 rus hanc vocari debet ad domum longe? the patron lends a room inconveniently situated, which has been barred up, and its door as jealously closed as the gates of a town during a siege.

43 seq. he will send freedmen and poor clients (comites 1 119 n.), whose services he can command, to applaud, but will not hire seats for the recitation. scit Pers. 1 54 seais comitem

horridulum trita donare lacerna. EXTREMA they are posted at either end of the row, that the cue may be given in every part of the room.

44 DISORDERE Suet. Ner. 20 captus autem modulatis Alexandrinorum laudationibus, . . . plures Alexandria evocavit. neque eo segnius adolescentulos equestri ordinis et quinquaginta milia e plebe robustissimae inventutis undique elegit, qui divisi in factiones plausuum genera condicerent (bomby et imbrices et testas vocabant) operamque navarent cantanti sibi. DCass. lxi 20 Beimar. Quintil. iv 2 § 37 ad clamorem dispositae vel etiam forte circumfusae multitudinis. ib. x 1 § 18 et citiosus pluribus placent et a conrogatis laudantur etiam quae non placent. So the audience was packed in the courts Plin. ep. ii 14 § 4 seq. auditores actoribus similes conducti et redempti: manceps convenitur in media basilica, ubi tam palam sportulae quam in triclinio dantur. . . . heri duo nomenclatores mei . . . tornis denariis ad laudandum trahobantur. tanti constat, ut sis desertissimus. hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia implentur, hoc ingens corona colligitur, hoc infiniti clamores commoventur, cum necesse est dedit signum. opus est enim signo apud non intellegendos, non audientes quidam. Lucian rhet. praec. 21. Siovers Leben des Libanius 27. Mart. vii 64 9 vendere nec vocem Sicilia plausumque theatra. Cato in Gell. 1 15 § 9 nunquam tacet, quem morbus tenet loquendi, tamquam veterosum bibendi atque dormiendi. quod si non convenientia, cum convocari iubet, ita cupidus orationis conducit, qui auscultot. itaque auditus, non auscultatis, tamquam pharmacopolam. Petron. 45 an. 'munus tamen' inquit 'tibi dedit,' et ego tibi plode, computa, et tibi plus de quam accepi. Eunap. soph. p. 483 l. 41 seq. sophista, amicus de Pro-





orientalibus [39, 36 n. c.] Parthosque in Syriam introrumpentes tribus ab eo praetibus fuisse scribit, cumque primum omnium de Parthis triumphasse Nov. 27 n. c. 86. Vall. n 65 § 3 vidit hic annus Ventidium, per quem urbem inter captivos Picentium in triumpho ductus erat, in ea consularem praetextam iungentem praetoriae. Idem hic postea triumphavit. Other authors have the same contrast VM. vi 9 § 9 (the chapter is de mutatione morum aut fortunae) Asculo capto, Cn. Pompeius, Magni pater, P. Ventidium ariate puberem in triumpho suo populi oculis subiecit. hic est Ventidium, qui postea Romae ex Parthis et per Parthos de Crassi manibus in hostili solo miserabiliter iacentibus triumphum duxit. Itaque, qui captivus carcerem exhorruerat, victor Capitolium sollicitate celebravit. Plin. h. n. vii § 125 also as an example of changing fortune. DCass. XLIX 21 fin. cf. Plut. Anton. 34. Verg. cat. 8 Heyne. Maack in Pauly vi 2445. ind. loc.

TULLIUS vii 259-260 n. anella natus trabeam et diadema Quirini | et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum. Schwegler i 718. DH. iv 27. Plut. fort. Rom. 10 Servius auctor fuit eis rē rōxw ἀνέχεσθαι καὶ ἀνεβείναι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐξ ἐκείνης ὥστε καὶ συνέβαινεν ἀντὶ τῆς Τύχης. ἡ δὲ τῶν ὁπίσθεν καταβύβαιναι εἰς τὸ θυμώδην. ib. fin. p. 323^a thus the reign of Servius was τωσάντασι τῇ τύχῃ. DCass. LVIII 7 § 2 Sclanus had in his house an image of Fortune said to have belonged to Servius. 200 sidus 195. xvi 1-4. A. de Maury la magie et l'astrologie dans l'antiquité, Paris 1863.

201 servus psona Sall. Ing. 62 § 9 cum . . . interdum secum reputaret quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret. Sen. Phoen. 696 in servitium cadere de regno grare est.

servus such as Servius Tullius. cf. poet. ap. DCass. LX 29 § 3 βασιλεὺς ἐγένετο καὶ πρὶς ὅντιν ἀνέλας. CAPTIVUS such as was Ventidius.

202 CORVO RARIOR ALBO vi 165 rara avis in terra nigroque similissima cyeno. Cic. cited on 82. Athen. viii p. 340^a. Phalanthus, when besieged in a town of Rhodes by Iphiklus, had received an oracle, that he should remain master of the town for as long as λευκοὶ γίνονται: Iphiklus, hearing of this, rubbed some crows with gypsum, and let them loose: Phalanthus, on seeing them, abandoned the town in despair. But see Aristot. h. a. iii 12 § 1 ὅταν φύγῃ γίνονται λευκοί, εἰσὶν γίνονται τῶν ποσειδώνων ἐκ λευκῶν . . . λευκοί, οἷον κόραξ.

203 STERILES CATHEDRAE Mart. i 76 14 steriles cathedras x 16 3 et. amicū. Anson. profec. 10 27-9 qui profugus patria | mutasti sterilem | urbe alia cathedram.

CATHEDRAE Tertull. adv. Valent. 11 duae scholae protinus, duae cathedrae. Plut. de sud. 11 p. 43^a 'when sophists have risen from their chair, ἀπὸ τοῦ θρόνου, and have laid aside their books and their institutes, they appear in the real functions of life petty and subject to the vulgar.' Wytt. ib. and ind. Plut. θρόνοι. Philostr. soph. i 23 § 1 Lollianus of Ephesus first presided over the chair at Athens, τοῦ Ἀθήναι θρόνον. ib. 26 § 15. ii 3 Theodotus, a pupil of Lollianus, first received the imperial stipend of 10,000 drachmae. 5 § 5. 10 § 4 7. 6. Hadrianus Athenian professor under M. Aurelius. 12 § 4 Pollux promoted to the 'throne' at Athens by Commodus. c. 18 Pausanias and c. 16 Euodius, professors at Rome. 19 § 1 and 20 § 1 and 26 § 1 Herakleides at Athens. 27 § 6 9 Hippodromus at Athens. 30 § 1 1 b. 2 Philiakus, professor at Athens, lost the immunities which the Athenian chair had enjoyed. Ph. pleading 'ὅτι μὴ λειτουργοῦν ἀνάγκη εἶναι τοῦ Ἀθήναι θρόνον, ἀναβήσαντος δὲ ἀνταρτύου 'ὅτι οὐδ' αὖτε ἀναβῇ ὅτι ἄλλος αὖτις τὸν καθέσθαι' αὐτῇ τῇ

de vere διὰ σπουδῆς καὶ δύστηνα λογίζεσθαι τὰς πάλαι ἀφελόμεν τῶν λειτουργημάτων.' 33 § 2 Aspasius filled the chair at Rome with great distinction in his youth, but in his age was blamed for not resigning; Camianus a candidate for the chair at Athens. Anson. of a portrait of the rhetor Rufus epigr. 47 haec Rufi tabula est: nil verius, ipse ubi Rufus | 'in cathedra.' quid agit? 'hoc, quod et in tabula' [i. e. tacet]. Also of the chairs of grammarians id. prof. 9 1. 10 24 seq. 11 2. 23 17. Du Cange cathedra doctorum. Cresol. theatr. rhet. iv 1.

204 THRASYMACHUS an emendation of Ritschl's (opusc. ii 541) for Thrasy-machi, which is retained by Jahn and L. Müller de re metr. 352 who compares Rutil. it. i 696 Lachanil; also Sticelides, Phylacides. W. A. Schmidt Gesch. d. Denk- u. Glaubensfreiheit 70 supposes that some rhetorician of Caligula's time is meant, but every reader would at once think of the famous sophist of Chalkedon. Schol. rhetoris apud Athenas, qui suspendio perit. this is nowhere else mentioned, not even in his epitaph Athen. x 20 § 71 p. 451 τοῦτομα Θῆρα, 'Ρῶ, Ἀλφει, Ζην, 'Τ, Μῶ, Ἀλφει, ΧΙ, Οὐ, Ζην. | παρὰ Καλαγῶν, ἥ δὲ τέχνη σοφίη. He is an interlocutor in Plato's republic, where he appears as one who received payment for his instructions i p. 337^a. cf. id. Phaedr. 260^a. 267^a. Ephipp. in Ath. xi p. 509^a. He was regarded as the author of the μὴτὶ λέξι, of which Plato and Isocrates were the chief examples DH. de vi Demosth. 8. Aristoph. seems to allude to his profession as a teacher of rhetoric in a passage, in which a son, who has surprised his old-fashioned father by various new-fangled expressions, at last uses the word καλαγῶν, on which the father exclaims: εἰς, ὁ Θεός, ὅμως, | τίς τοῦτο τῶν ἐμπόρων τερμίστην; daedal. fr.¹ See Geol. hist. sophist. 201-224. Cope in Journ. of class. and auct. philol. iii 268-281. K. Fr. Hermann disp. de Thrasy-macho Chalcedonio sophista, Götting. 1844, 4to.

SECUNDUS CARRINAS Secundus Carrinas veneno perit, cum fugeret pauperiatem. So the schol., who seems to refer 205-6 to him. He was a rhetorician banished from Rome by Caligula DCass. cited 151 n. He may be the same as was sent by Nero to plunder the temples of Asia and Achaia a. d. 65 Tac. xv 45 Gracca doctrina ore tenuis exercitus.

205 ET MUNO not Secundus; but, as the words et hunc show, some third teacher. It is most natural (with some schol.) to understand by 'the needy teacher, for whom Athens had nothing better than a cup of hemlock,' Sokrates, barbatus magister, orbis tollit quem dira cicutas (Pers. iv 1-3. cf. Iuv. xiii 185 seq.): but hunc seems to mean, in our own day, later still than Carrinas [yet see Quintil. xi 1 § 36 et hic, qui bello civili se interfecit, Cato] and aene has little force, unless we suppose that some one is meant, who when banished retired to Athens, and there, as no one would venture to employ him, put an end to his life by taking poison. Nor was Sokrates a teacher of rhetoric. Markl. supposes that a verse is lost.

206 CICUTAS Aristoph. ran. 123 seq. Plat. Phaed. 118^a. Plin. xxv § 151 cicuta quoque venenum est publica Atheniensium poena . . . semini et foliis refrigeratoria vis. sic et nocet. incipiunt algere ab extremis corporibus. Dioscor. iv 74. Ov. amor. iii 7 18-4 tacta tamen solati gelida mea membra cicuta | segnis propositum deservere suum.

CICUTAS Plut. Dion 68 ἡ χώρα [Attica] καλλίστην ἔχει καὶ κάριον ἀνεμωφόρον ἀνέμων. id. Phok. 26 § 2. Philop. 20. Lys. adv. Eratosth. § 17. Less Botanik der alten Griechen u. Röm. 574. VM. ii 6 E 66 7. 6 at Maassilla and Cocos hemlock was supplied gratis by the state to such as could show sufficient reason for

in court as an advocate. *id.* par. 95. DCass. LV 8 § 7. Spartian. Sev. 3 § 7. *cod. Th.* XII 1 74 § 8. 229 vos you

230 that the teacher be never at fault in accident or syntax vt 453.
See the dispute between two grammarians as to the voc. of *egregius* in
Gell. xiv 5. L. Lersch die Sprachphilosophie der Alten, Bonn, 1838—41.

231 HISTORIAS Cic. de or. i § 127. Sen. ep. 88 § 3 seq. grammaticus eirea eorum sermonis veratut, et, *si latius exagari culti, eirea historias; tam ut longissime fines suos proferat, eirea carmina. quid horum ad virtutem riam sternit? syllabarum enarratio et verborum diligentia et fabularum memoria et veruum les ac modificatio?* Quintil. 18 § 18 seq. (the chapter ends with the words *mibi inter virtutes grammaticæ habebitur, aliqua necire*): *partes duæ, quas hæc professio pollicetur, id est, ratio loquendi et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodiceon, hæc historiceon vocant. ib. § 14. § 1. x § 81 l. 80 n. Iuv. vi 451 nec historias sciat omnes. Tales, whether legendary or historical. Suet. g. 11 summum grammaticum, optimum poetam | omnes solvere posse questiones, | unum desistere expedire nomen. ib. 30 quem [Corn. Alexandrum grammaticum] propter antiquitatis notitiam polyhistorum multi, quidam historiam vocabant. Sext. Empir. adv. gramm. i. c. 12 treata of the historical part of grammar: see the whole book with Dionys. Thrax as there cited. Augustin. de ord. ii 12 § 87 poterat iam perfecta esse grammatica, sed quia ipso nomine plerique litteras clamant, unde etiam Latine litteratura dicitur, factum est ut quidquid dignum memoria litteris mandaretur, ad eam necessario pertineret ... hinc discipline accessit historis, non tam ipsis historicis quam grammaticis laboriosa. Anson. prof. 21 25—6 ambo loqui faciles, ambo omnia carmina docti, | callentes mythen plasmata et historiam. Ios. c. Ap. 18 turpe est, historias veram notitiam ac proferre grammaticus non possit.*

OXNES to be taken both with *historias* and *auctores*. 232 17 n.

233 *Thermae balnea* are bathing-rooms or houses, *thermae* large buildings intended for gymnastic exercises and also supplied with hot water and vapour baths. Preller die Regionen der St. Rom 105 seq. The *thermae* of Agrippa are called *quadratus* DCARR. LIII 27 § 1; as are those of Nero ib. LII 21 § 1. Tac. xiv 47. Marquardt v 1 281 seq. Becker Gallus III 66—114.

privatæ balnear, quæ *Daphnæ appellantur*. cf. Marquardt v 1 280. Gell. in 1 Gellius was walking in the spring *apud balneas Titias* with the philosopher Favorinus, and as they walked Sall. Cat. was read, and questions arising out of it propounded to the company. So lb. xviii 4 in *Sandalariorum forte apud librariorum Sulpiciorum Apollinariorum* unmarked a pretor, *ictatorem gurgiam et venditorem Sallustianæ lectionis*. The mist. or 31 p. 259^o self-praise always nauseous, whether in the man of money, displaying his plate and his purple, or in the braggart soldier of comedy, but most of all in the scholar, making a show of his memory and learning, counting up the works of Plato and Aristotle at every time and on every occasion, *αὐτὸς συλλογίζετο παρακαλεῖ καὶ συνεκτιθέσθαι διὰ τὰς τοῦ Αἰσχύλου τραγῳδίας καὶ τὰς τοῦ Σωκράτους καὶ τοῦ Πλάτωνος*.

234 *NOTICEM* schol. *Tiiphenon*. *Perf. Aen.* vii 1
Aeneia *matrix* *Aene* *alii* *Aeneae*, *alii* *Crenae*, *alii* *Acanthi* *volunt*, is a
parallel.
ANCHISEN the father of *Aeneas*. On such
questions, *quae erant dediscenda*, of *scitae*, e.g. of *Aeneas* *matre* *vera* (*Sen.*

ep. 88 § 82 seq. cf. ib. § 5 seq. 108 § 20. de brev. vit. 13 § 2 seq. Stob. A. iv 54. Gell. xiv 6 a friend who had spent his life in study, lent Gellius 'to adorn his *Attic nights*' a vast note-book filled with recondite extracts, e.g. why Telemachus woked Pisistratus who was sleeping by his side with his foot, not with his hand; the names of the comrades of Ulixes who were torn by Scylla; in what verso the world became longer each by a syllable than the last etc. ib. xviii 2 Roman students in Athens met at dinner, where the host proposed a prize of an ancient author, Greek or Latin, and a laurel crown for the successful solution of some question: *quaerebatur autem res huiusmodi: aut sententia postea veteris lepide obscura, non anxie, aut historiae antiquioris requisitio aut decreti cuiuspiam ex philosophia perperam inculgati purgatio aut captiosis sophisticae solutio aut inopinati rariorisque verbi indigatio aut tempus item in verbo perspicuo obscurissimum.* The seven *quaestiones* related I to a passage of Ennius; II to Plato's community of women; III the sophisms 1) *quod non perdidisti, habes; cornus non perdidisti: habes igitur cornus.* 2) *quod ego sum, id tu non es.* 3) *cum mentior et mentiri me dico, mentior an verum dico?* IV *quam ob causam patricii Megalensibus mutare soliti sint, plebes Cerealis?* V what poet uses the verb *verant*? this question alone was left unsolved, no one remembering Enn. an. xiii. vi the meaning of 'asphodel' and of 'the half is more than the whole' in Hesiod. vii whether *scripserim, legerim, crederim*, are of past or future time, or both? ib. xx 7. Quintil. i 8 § 18 seq. Aulon. prof. xxi 25 seq. xxii. Suet. Tib. 70 *maxime tamen curavit notitiam historiae fabularis, utque ad ineptias atque derisum, nam et grammaticos, quod genus hominum praecipue, ut diximus, appetbat, eiusmodi fere quaestionibus experiebatur. 'quae mater Hecubae?' 'quod Achilli nomen inter virgines fuisset?' 'quid Sirenea cantare sint solitae?' ib. 56. Plut. de def. orac. 17 p. 419. Hadrian had the same mania Spartan 16 § 20. I. August. I. I. *nostros familiares graviter miscerari soleo, qui si non responderint, quid vocata sit mater Euryali, acescantur incitiae.* Philipp. epigr. 43 v 5—6 *οὐδ' οὐ ΜΙΝ ἢ ΖΕΨΙΝ, ἐφάβη, καὶ γυρῶν ἐν κόμῃς εἴχε Κόκκυψ.* Kynulk. in Athen. xiii p. 610^o the names of the heroes in the Trojan horse; which of Odysseus' followers were eaten by the Kyklopa, and which by the Laestrygones. The deipnosophists of Ath. and Plut. qu. Rom., qu. Gr., qu. conv. contain many ex. of this class of questions. cf. Gräfenh. Gesch. d. Philol. § 277 n 268. Wouwer polym. x. Two classes of grammarians were called *θεωρητικοὶ* and *ἀνταρτικοὶ*: the former proposed such questions, the latter (cf. Sosibius, Athen. xi 498—4) solved them Gräfenh. ib. cf. I 201 n § 106 11 seq. pp. 832 seq. iii § 223 p. 223 seq. Lehrs de Aristarchi stud. Homer. 219. Cresol. theatr. rhet. v 18. 225 ἀντιρρη-*

Homer. 219. Cresol. theatr. rhet. v 12. 235 ANCHE-
 mola a warrior who fought under Turnus Aen. v 886-9 Rhoeti de gente
 petruia [Anchemolus, thelamos autum incertare novorae. Serv. ad
 l. haec fabula in Latinis nusquam invenitur auctoribus. Actenus tamen,
 qui totum [Virgilium et] Lirium tamlibi scripsit, haec commemorat, dicens
 Graecam esse. Rhoetus ergo Marthubiorum rex fuerat in Italia, qui An-
 chemolo filio Casperiam superduxit novorae: haec prigrigus
 stupravit. quo cognito, cum cum pater persequeretur et ad poenam vocaret,
 fugiens ille se ad Daunum contulit. [merito ergo in bello Turni, Daunus
 filio Anchemolis gratiam reddidit].
 ERIT ANCHEM. v 73 novi maturus Acoetes cf. ib. 85 noc.
 QUOT ANCHETOS VIX-

236 lb. : 195 vina bonae quae deinde cadia onerarat Acastos!
litore Trinacria. 237 EXSISTE XIII 26. Sest.

237 EXHIBIT III 86. 8601.

Tiber. 19 disciplinam acerrime exegit.

UT MORES
TENEBROS etc. Plin. ep. vii 9 § 11 ut laus est cerae, mollis cedensque
sequatur | si doctos digitos iussaque fiat opus. | . . . sic homi-
num ingenium flecti ducique per artes | non rigidas docta mo-
bilitate decet. Pers. v 39 et premittitur ratione animus vincitque laborat |
artificemque tuo ducit sub pollice cultum. id. iii 23-24. Hor. a. p.
163 ceras in vitium flecti. Plat. rep. ii p. 377^a πλάττειν τὰς ψυχὰς.
ib. ^b μάλιστα γὰρ δὴ τότε [in youth] πλάττειν καὶ ἐκδίδειν τὴν αὐτὴν τὴν
βούλην ἐναισθησθαι ἐκδοῦν. Wytt. on Plat. mor. p. 3.
POLLICE Stat. Ach. i 832 qualiter artificii victurae pollice cerae |
accipiunt formas ignemque manumque sequuntur. Or. m. x 284. Accord-
ing to Polykleitos the work is hardest Plat. de prof. in virt. 17 fin. p. 86^a
οὐκ ἐν εἰς δουρὰ δὲ πηλὸς ἀφίεται. Wytt. ad loc. Müller Archiol. § 305 7.

239 seq. 218 n. x 224 n. 296 n. Aeschin.
adv. Timarch. §§ 9-12. Phaedr. iii 10 21-3 cubiculum uxoris petens, |
in quo dormire mater natum iusserat | aetatem adultam servans dili-
gentius. comment. on Petron. 85. Quintil. ii 2 e.g. §§ 3-4 tene-
riores annos ab iniuria sanetitas docentis custodiat et fero-
ciores a licentia gravitas deterreat. neque vero satis est summam
praestare abstinentiam, nisi disciplinae severitate convenientium quoque ad
se mores adstrinxerit. sumat igitur anto omnia parentis erga
discipulos suos animum, ac succedere se in eorum locum, a
quibus sibi liberi tradantur, existimet. ipse nec habeat vitia
nec ferat. §§ 14-5 pueros adolescentibus sedere permixtos non placet
mihi. nam etiamsi vir talis, qualem esse oportet studiis moribusque prae-
positum, modestam habere potest etiam iuventutem: tamen vel infirmitas a
robustioribus separanda est et carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis,
verum etiam suspitione. haec notanda breviter existimavi. nam ut ab-
sit ab ultimis vitiis ipse praeceptor ac schola ne praecepien-
dum quidem credo. id. i 2 § 2 seq. 3 § 17. Plin. ep. iii 3 § 3-4 adhuc
illum puritatis ratio intra contubernium tuum tenuit, praeceptores domi
habuit, ubi est vel erroribus modica vel etiam nulla materia. iam studia
eius extra limen proferenda sunt, iam circumspiciendus rhetor Latinus,
cuius scholae severitas pudor imprimis castitas constet.
adest enim adolescenti nostro, cum ceteris naturae fortunaeque dotibus,
eximia corporis pulchritudo cui in hoc lubrico aetatis non
praeceptor modo, sed etiam custos rectorque quaerendus est
etc. ib. 16 § 3 filius decessit eximia pulchritudine, pari verecundia. iv 13
§ 4 Pliny to his fellow-townsmen, recommending them to establish a
school at Comum ubi enim aut iucundius morarentur, quam in patria, aut
pudicior continerentur, quam sub oculis parentum? Plat. Protag.
p. 325^d seq. Lucian conviv. 26. Liban. ep. 1235. 1458.

240 FACIANT Petron. 87 quare non facimus? Erhard
ib. 9. Jahn on Pers. p. 178. VICIBUS VI 311
in vices. Plin. h. n. vii § 15 androgynos . . . utriusque naturae inter se
vicibus coeuntes.

241 IN FINE Mart. ix 69 1.

ANNUS 217 n. Macro-
bius' iii 153 n. xiv 153.
cited on x 115. 'The yearly income of a grammarian does not exceed a
jockey's earnings in a single race.' Marquardt Privatleben i 93 4.

243 POSTULAT the famous dispute between Ambrose and Theodosius
had its origin in a riot provoked by the refusal of a general to liberate
a favorite charioteer at the demand of the populace of Thessalonica
Sozom. vii 25, Rufin. ii 18. cf. DCass LXIX 16 § 8. Theodoret h. e. v 17.

AURUM 112 n. schol. in theatro solent petere
quinque aureos: nam non licebat amplius dare. cf. Capitolin. Antonin.
philos. 11 § 4. But the victor in the Circensian games is here meant.
Mart. iv 67 his aged friend Gaurus lately asked the praetor for 100,000
sesterces, which added to what he had would make up the census of a
knight. praetor ait 'acis me Scorpo Thalloque daturum, | atque
utinam centum milia sola darem.' | a pudet ingratus, pudet a male
divitis arcae! | quod non das equiti, vis dare, praetor, equo?
id. x 74 5 cum Scorpus una quindecim graves hora | ferventis
auri victor auferat saccos. Suet. Claud. 21 adeo ut oblatos vic-
toribus aureos prolata sinistra pariter cum vulgo roce digitisque
numeraret. DCass. LXXVII 10 of Caracalla ἡμετέραι τε τῇ εὐσυνίᾳ
στολῇ χρώμενοι . . . ἀγωνοθέτῃ δὲ ἡ τῶν ἐξελυθέντων τινὰ ἡ τῶν ὀλων τῶν
πλουσίων ἐκάθισεν, ἵνα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἀνδραγαθῶν προσαίνοι τε αὐτοῖς κέρ-
θεν τῇ μάστιγι καὶ χρυσοῖς ὡς περ τις τῶν ταπεινοτάτων ᾖ. id. LXXIX 14.
16. In the time of Verus it became usual to demand gold for victorious
horses Capitol. Ver. 6. Friedländer iii 157 seq. 185-7. 364-384.
large sums were lavished by Herod on charioteers at Caesarea Ios.
bell. i 21 § 8. Hier. ep. 69 9 f. nunc plerisque cernimus vel facorem
populi in aurigarum morem pretio redimere vel tanto omnium hominum
odio vivere, ut non extorqueant pecunia, quod nimirum impetrant gestibus.
Vopisc. Aurel. 15 § 4.

HORACE AND JUVENAL.

But, after all, I must confess, that the delight which Horace gives me,
is but languishing. Be pleas'd still to understand, that I speak of my
own taste only: he may ravish other men; but I am too stupid and
insensible to be tickl'd. Where he barely grins himself, and, as Scaliger
says, only shows his white teeth, he cannot provoke me to any laughter.
His urbanity, that is, his good manners, are to be commended, but his
wit is faint; and his salt, if I may dare to say so, almost insipid. Juve-
nal is of a more vigorous and masculine wit, he gives me as much pleasure
as I can bear: he fully satisfies my expectation; he treats his subject
home: his spleen is rais'd, and he raises mine: I have the pleasure of
concernment in all he says: he drives his reader along with him; and
when he is at the end of his way, I willingly stop with him. If he went
another stage, it would be too far, it would make a journey of a progress,
and turn delight into fatigue. When he gives over, 'tis a sign the subject
is exhausted, and the wit of man can carry it no farther. If a fault can
be justly found in him, 'tis that he is sometimes too luxuriant, too re-
dundant; says more than he needs, like my friend the Plain-Dealer, but
never more than pleases. Add to this, that his thoughts are as just as
those of Horace, and much more elevated. His expressions are sonorous
and more noble; his verse more numerous, and his words are suitable to
his thoughts, sublime and lofty. All these contribute to the pleasure of
the reader; and the greater the soul of him who reads, his transports
are the greater. Horace is always on the amble, Juvenal on the gallop;
but his way is perpetually on carpet-ground. He goes with more impetu-
osity than Horace, but as securely; and the swiftness adds a more lively
agitation to the spirits.

JOHN DRYDEN, Discourse concerning the original and progress of satire
(before his Juvenal, pp. lxxviii lxxix, ed. 1785).

But to return to my purpose, when there is any thing deficient in numbers, and sound, the reader is uneasy, and unsatisfy'd; he wants something of his complement: desires somewhat which he finds not: And this being the manifest defect of *Horace*, 'tis no wonder, that finding it supply'd in *Juvenal*, we are more delighted with him. And besides this, the sauce of *Juvenal* is more poignant, to create in us an appetite of reading him. The meat of *Horace* is more nourishing; but the cookery of *Juvenal* more exquisite; so that granting *Horace* to be the more general philosopher, we cannot deny that *Juvenal* was the greater poet, I mean in satire. His thoughts are sharper, his indignation against vice is more vehement; his spirit has more of the common-wealth genius; he treats tyranny, and all the vices attending it, as they deserve, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator of *Roman* liberty, than with a temporising poet, a well-manner'd court-slave, and a man who is often afraid of laughing in the right place; who is ever decent, because he is naturally servile. After all, *Horace* had the disadvantage of the times in which he liv'd; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist. (*Ibid.* pp. lxxx lxxxi.)



ADDENDA.

1 Fronto p. 48 Naber quid? et laceratus fuero, non cum simili dicto remunerabo? Luc. ver. hist. i 4. AUDITOR ind. The passage (1—12) is imitated by Jos. Hall (sat. vi i p. 158 Singer): 'Though what ail'd me, I might not as well as they Bake up some forworn tales that smother'd lay In chimney corners smok'd with winter fires, To read and rock asleep our drowsy sires? No man his threshold better knows, than I Brute's first arrival and first victory; St George's sorrel, or his cross of blood, Arthur's round board or Caledonian wood... High stories they, which with their swelling strain Have risen Fronto's broad rehearsal plane (Singer wrongly plain). But so to fill up books, both back and side, What needs it? are there not enow beside?' Britannicus compares the abrupt opening of Hor. a. qui st. Maccenas! and Pers. o curas hominum! Byron begins 'English bards and Scotch reviewers' with an imitation of Iuv.

" 2 ΝΑΥΟΙ Mart. vi 41 qui recitat lana fauces et colla revinctus, | hic se posse loqui, posse tacere negat. DANTÆ.

" 3 IMPRUM Ter. Andr. 910 tunc impune hæc facias? Hor. a. i 6 44 non testis inultus. Ov. am. i epigr. 4 the work consists of three, no longer of five books, et levior demptis poena duobus erit.

" 4 ΕΠΙΘΟΟΙ Hor. ep. ii 2 91. anthol. Pal. xi 185 lament no more, Marcus, your boy, but me τὸν παῖδ' τοῦ πατρὸς οὐ νεώτερον τενέου. | εἰς δὲ τὸν ἰλιγγίον τοῖς πάλιν, εἰς δὲ τὸν θρόνον, | ὅμως, τὸν στίχον σφαιζόμενος θάπτω. | τοῦ τοῦ γὰρ τῶσιν νεκρὸ χάρω, οἷα τῶσιν | οἱ καταδίζαντες βύβλια καὶ καλῶναι. Tac. d. 10 ego vero omnem eloquentiam omnesque eius partes sacras et venerabiles puto, nec solum cothurnum vestrum aut herolici carminis sonum, sed...elegorum lascivias.

" 5 SUMMI FLAMMA IAM MARONIS LIBRI Ov. am. i 11 21 22 comprimat ordinibus verum oculosque moretur | margine in extremo littera rassa mox.

" 6 SCRIPTUS ET IN TERMO Birt das antike Buchwesen (1882) ind. episthographa. Britannicus cites Porph. in Hor. ep. i 20 9 nemo te honorabit atque describet, sed aut carie consumeris aut fient ex te episthographæ epistulae. NECDUM vi 130.

" 7 ΝΟΤΑ ΜΑΘΙΣ ΝΟΛΛΑ ΔΟΜΟΣ ΕΣΤ ΣΥΑ Stanley cites Hdt. viii 85 § 3 τὴν δ' ἐπιστάτην τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει ὄντα λέγειν ἢ εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἐπὶ τῶν πόλεων, ἀναίρων § τὰ ἐν τοῖς οἰκιστοῖς εἶναι. Add Mart. iv 57 7 (to Aler, who is always telling of his investments here and everywhere) domo molius tota, quam meum nomen.

" 8 Friedländer (iii 408) cites Martial's taunts at the epics of his rival Statius v 58. viii 8. ix 60. x 4. xiv 1.

" 9 ANGLÆAN RUFINUS Strabo 57. 128. 129. 246. 267. esp. 275—6.

18 ANTRUM VULCANI Philostr. Apoll. v 16 § 2 καὶ μὲν ἐκείνους δὲ λόγους αὐτοὺς δοκῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι τινάσθαι, οἱ Ἡφαίστου μὴ τοῦ χαλκῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀφροδίτῃ καὶ ἐκείναι τοὺς ἱερεῖς οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ δαίμονος. There are many other volcanoes in the world, which no one thinks of peopling with giants and Vulcans.

9 QUID AGANT VENTI Verg. g. 1 402 quid cogitet undatus auster. cf. Forz. vi 12. In the Odyssey and the Nostoi tempests (the wrath of Poseidon, or in the Aeneid of Iuno) are main factors in the action of Aen. 1 40—136.

10 QUAS TORQUEAT UMBRAE ARACUS Ov. Ibis 167-8 noxia mille modis lacerabitur umbra (taeque) Aeneas in poenas ingeniosus erit. Sen. apocol. 14 16. Plato apol. 41^a. Gorg. 524^a. 526^m.

10 11 FURTIVAE AURUM PELLICULAE Stat. Th. ii 261 dirum Phryxet velleris aurum. Aper bluntly asks a tragedian (Tac. d. 9) cui bono est, si apud te Agamemnon aut Iason dicere loquitur? Strabo 499 gives the rationalistic version of τὸ χρυσόμαλλον ἔπος: the gold in the streams is caught μαλλομένη θανάσι. Luc. somn. 1 τὸ χρυσὸν ἐκείνη κούβη.

12 FRONTOIS BORGHEI OENOTRII n. 362. Mommsen ind. Plin. a. v. Catius. PLATANI ind. Hehn Kulturpflanzen 248—255.

14 cf. vii 26—28.

15 ET NOS... ET NOS Ov. am. ii 4 5 odi, nec possum cupiens non esse, quod odi. iii 15 15 culta... culti. Iuv. ii 62 nullum... nullum.

FERULAE ind. a. v. ferula. Sandys on Eur. Bacch. 112. Used on gladiators Sen. apoc. 9 § 3; on Claudius by Caligula ib. 15 § 3 (both quoted on vers 44). Marrian. Cap. § 324. See O. Jahn in Abh. d. K. S. Gesellsch. xii 1868, 288—296, a description of a school with a flogging scene (pl. i 3). cf. sat. vii 223 n. Liban. i 646. Sertorius said in jest (Plut. Pomp. 16 § 1) if he were not afraid of that old woman (Metellus), εὐφραδὲς δὲ αὐτῇ δέχομαι καὶ οὐκ ὄντως ἐπὶ τὴν ναῖα τοῦτον (P.). Hier. e. Rufin. iii 6 (ii 586^a Ven. 1767) nec tibi, ut dicis, ferulas adhibeo, neque athenogeronta meum scutica et plagis litteras docere contendo. Aug. de discipl. chr. § 12 (vi 985^a Gaume) quare iuisti in scholam, quare vapulasti et a parentibus ductus et fugitans et inventus attractus es et adductus extensus (hoisted) es? quare vapulasti? quare tanta mala in pueritia pertulisti? ut disceres. quid disceres? litteras. quare? ut haberetur pecunia aut ut compararetur honor et teneretur sublimitas dignitatis. = a horse-whip Ov. a. a. i 846.

16 on euasoriae and controuersiae see Friedländer iii 244—5. Schiller's Nero 562. On Sulla see Sil. xiii 858—860 imperium hic primus rapit: sed gloria culpae, | quod reddet solus nec tanto in nomine quicquam | existet, Sullae qui se velit esse secundum.

17 ALTUM DOMINUM Stat. a. v 8 36 molle quiescis. Luc. d. marin. 2 § 2 βαδὼν ἐκπαύθη. Apul. met. v 1 pr. dulce conquiescit.

18 PERITURAE PARCERE CHARTAE Ov. tr. iii 3 81 quantum erat, o magni, morituro parcere, divi. cf. ind. parco. Symm. ep. iv 24 mandari enim periturae chartae epistolae queris. Sen. n. q. vi 22 § 10 hanc aut, quas perdimus. puta dies esse, puta menses, puta annos: perdimus illos, nunc perituros. Lāv. v 39 § 13 facilem taceamus esse seniores relictos in urbe utique periturae turbae. See on charta Birt (cit. on 6) ind.

19 30 OUR TAKEN BOO POTIUS LIBRAT DISCERNERE CAMPO PER QUAM NASTUS EQUOS AURELIANUS FLEKIT ALUMBUS Prop. iii 1 (= ii 10) 1—3 sed tempus iustrare alio Heliconis chorae, | et campum Haemoniae tam dars tempus equae. | tam libet est. Stat. a. v 8 149 150 quantum equos pugnas-

que virum decurrere verus | Maconides. Cl. Ov. a. a. i 39 40—264. Tac. d. 30 quo modo nobiles equos cursus et opatia probant, sic est aliquis oratorum campus per quem nisi liberi et soluti ferantur, debilitatur ac fragilis eloquentia. Ov. rem. am. 396.

1 23 Hadrian killed a boar with one stab DCass. LXXIX 10 § 3. cf. Priscillian ib. LXXVIII 21 f.

1 24 VIOLAT APRUM IV 100. Ov. m. xiv 840 indigenas fixurus apros. Prop. ii (iii) 19 24. Catull. Verg. Ov. bell. Hisp. bell. Al. Sen. tr. Curt. Tac. Nemes. Claud. in Mühlmann col. 293. APRUM ind. aper. Best. Tib. 72.

27 CRISTIVUS ind. TYRIAS Mart. ii 43 7. iii 62 7. vi 11 7—8. x 10 7. see Héron de Villefosse des coquillages à pourpre et des anciennes unies à teinture en Afrique, à propos d'une inscription découverte à... Féguasia par M. H. de V. Note de M. A. Papir (Bulletin de l'acad. d'Hippone, Bone 1879, n. 14 pp. 8—11). M. J. Girardin sur la pourpre de Tyr (cir. 1879). Barthélemy, note pour servir à l'histoire des purpures. Paris (1883). Hertzberg Gesch. Griechonl. u. d. Römern ii 485 19. iii 72—8. Movers die Phönizier iii 258—262.

28 AZETIVUM AURUM Sen. n. q. vii 81 § 2 in omni articulo gemmam disponimus. Tert. hab. mul. 9 sinistra per singulos digitos de saccis singulis ludit. Clem. recogn. vii 6 quis serrare anulos et indumenta quas assidue mutare debeam praeparabit? AURUM a ring as vii 89. Ov. am. iii 6 15.

29 MAIORIS GENNAE VII 140 anulus ingens.

30 DIFFICILE EST SATIRAM NON SCRIBERE II 17. Verg. g. ii 257. Hor. a. p. 128. Ov. m. ii 447 heu quam difficile est crimen non proderis vultu! cf. a. a. ii 30. f. iii 384. tr. i 1 91. Pont. iii 6 81. iv 7 45. Sidon. ep. i 11 (11 also Barot) scribere me satiram qui culpae, maxime princeps, | hanc rogo decernas aut probet aut timent.

31 FERRUS ind. Tibull. i 2 67. 10 2. iii 2 2. Blomfield gloss. Aesch. PV. 250. Lāv. xxxix 40 § 11 of Cato in parsimonia, in patientia laboris... ferrei prope corporis animique. Merguet lex. Clā. esp. Verr. v § 121 quis tam... ferreus? cf. Lael. § 87 f. quis tam esset ferreus? Seyffert-Müller ib. § 48 p. 333.

32 DELATOR ON L. SILANUS see Borghesi oeuvres v 197—203; on informers generally Sen. ben. iii 26 (under Tiberius). 37 (under Augustus). Tac. an. i 74. ii 27—32. 60. iii 25. 49. vi 7. Suet. Tib. 61. Dom. 10. Plin. pan. 46.

33 AMICI 30 LĀBO DRUSUS was denounced by his friend (Tac. an. ii 27—32); Q. Vibius Serenus by his son (ib. iv 28—30).

34 NOBILITATE Tac. h. i 2 nobilitas opes omisit gestique honores pro crimine. Friedländer cites Apul. a. i 8 ex senatoribus pauci nobiles genere.

35 CONESA Obbar on Hor. ep. i 15 27 and 40. Jacob on Luc. Toxar. 16 f. Burm. anth. Lat. i 611. Lessing epigr. 84. Ribbeck fragm. com. ind. comest.

37 SUMMOVEANT 'onet'; 'supplant', a technical term of law. Quintil. decl. 874 lex... quas abdicatis paterna bona negat, per omnia illos amovet. supervacuum namque erat, abdicatum submovere, qui alioqui perdidit patrem domum. Gai. ii § 123. 176. 177 quodsi neque cernat neque pro herede gerat, omnia in universum summoveatur, et substitutus in totam hereditatem succedit. iii § 66. 71. So a. a. legatis, a legatorum commodo (Brison and Dirksen).

38 Mart. vii 57. noctivus Ov. am. i 8 73. 10 39.

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I 39 Mart. i 10. 58 5—6. ii 20. iv 5 6. Ath. 612^a. PROCESSUS ind. Plin. ep. viii 6 § 3 ambitio ergo et procedendi libido. sed quis adeo demens, ut per suum, per publicum dedecus procedere velit in ea civitate, in qua hic esset unus florentissimae dignitatis, ut primus in senatu laudare Pallantem posset? [Quintil.] decl. 8 § 9 aequum est tribuno militem parere: in diem sperare etiam processus potest, pro hoc merito accipiet fortasse vitam, ordines ducet et sub illo alii militabunt. Burman on Ov. tr. i 9 40. dig. xxiv 1 41. cf. 42.

" BEATUS Cic. p. Tull. § 19. Varro l. i. v § 92. Hor. c. iv 9 45. ep. ii 1 139 fortes parvoque beati. Sen. ep. 45 § 9. Plin. ep. iii 7 § 2 l. 9 n. Plut. ii 25^a. Sen. rh. contr. 6 § 7 inpotens malum est beata uxor. cum immensum pondus auri orba attulerit, cum pecunia arcas nostras oneraverit, quid aliud quam beati serviemus? Mart. x 87 8 certent muneribus beatiores. Heusinger on Vechner Hellenox. ii 6 p. 498. Staveren on Nep. Ages. 8 § 2.

" 41 Lampr. Heliog. 8 9. 12. 31. Sen. n. q. i 10 § 3. Mart. i 58.

" " quisque ind.

" " AD MENSURAM Sen. n. q. iii 28 § 6.

" 43 FALLEAT Sen. de ira iii 26 § 4. Jahn's Pers. p. 163.

" 44 LUODUNENSEM ARAM C. F. Walch de aras Augusti Lugdunensis situ in acta soc. lat. ien. iii 294 seq. Gruter inscr. pp. 13, 235. E. C. M. Daussigny notice sur la découverte des restes de l'autel d'Auguste à Lyon. Lyon 1863. 4to. Revue de philologie 1879 p. 51. Desjardins Gaules iii 186—195. Lebègue inscription de l'ara Narbonensis (rev. archéol. N. S. xliii, 1882). Claudius, like his nephew, ordered an orator who offended him to be thrown into the river (DCass. lx 33 § 8 the Tiber). H. Beer (epiclegium Invenalianum, Lips. 1885) 55—58 attests that P had originally Lugdunensem, and prints Holder's collection of many exx. of this form from coins, inscriptions and mss. The god Lugus was the celtic Mercury; his name appears also in Luguvallum (Carlsruhe). The first u is short also (i.e. it has not the accent) in the inscr. of Vichy (saec. 3 f. A.D.) in revue épigr. du midi de la France i n. 109 coh[ortis] xvii Lugdunensis.

" 45 QUID REPERAM Ov. am. i 5 23. ii 6 43. iii 6 33. ii 21. Pont. i 3 81. tr. ii 397. Prop. iii (iv) 19 17. Sen. ad Polyb. 15 § 1. ad Marc. 15 § 1. ep. 95 § 18. Stat. a. v 3 246.

" " siccum iecur Hor. epod. 5 37 aridum iecur. ind. iecur. On Titus and Prometheus see Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie 30 n.

" 46 OREGIBUS COMITUM Cic. Att. i 18 § 1 cum bene completa domus est tempore matutino, cum ad forum stipati gregibus amicorum descendimus. no ann. i § 65.

" 46 47 hic...hic Ovid Ibis 410 (408) aequoris aspiciens huius et huius aquas.

" 47 FUPILLI VI 629. x 223 n. Pers. ii 12—14. Cic. Verr. i § 153.

" 47 48 DAMINATUS INANI IUDICIO Suet. Otho 2 tantum potentia valuit, ut damnatum repetundis consularem virum, ingens praemium pactus, priusquam plane restitutionem ei impetrasset non dubitaret in senatum ad agendas gratias introducere.

" 48 QUID ENIM SALVIS INFAMIA NUMMIS? Pompon. com. 152 R (in Non. 19 15) ego rurem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui implicam. GRANO. Hor. a. i 1 66 67.

" 49 MARIUS Plin. ep. vi 29 § 9. Mommsen ind. nom. in Kell's Plin. p. 418.

" " DIDIT see the studied indifference of Umbonius Silius when dis-

graced A.D. 44 (DCass. lx 24 § 6). So Sullius A.D. 58 Tac. xiii 45 adempta lonorum parte...in insulas Baleares pellitur, non in ipso discrimine, non post damnationem fractus animos ferebaturque copiosa et molli vita secretum illud toleravisse. ib. iii 17 an. Lips. Plin. ep. iv 11 § 8 Domitian allowed Licinianus, siqua posset, ex rebus suis raperet, ante quam bona publicarentur, exiliumque molle velut praemium dedit.

I 49 50 DIS IRATIS Sen. n. q. ii 59 § 4 iratis dis propitiisque moriendum est.

" 51 VENTUSINA LUCERNA Hor. s. ii 1 7 nequeo dormire.

" 52 seq. cf. anthol. Pal. xi 141 pleaders, whose brief concerns a lost ox, pig, goat, drag in Xerxes and Thermopylae. Mart. iv 29 7 8 (satire more attractive than tedious epics) scipius in libro numeratur Persius uno, | quam levis in tota Marsus Amazonide.

" 54 MARE PERCUSSUM PUERO Sil. ix 323 pes pede, virque vitro teritur.

" 55 LENO ind. Ov. am. i 4. iii 4. a. s. i 539—558 esp. 645—6. anthol. Lat. 127 B 1—4 Graecule, consueta lenandi callidis arte, | coepisti adductor coniugis esse tuas, | et quem forte procaz penitus corraserat uxor, | consueras propria praecipitare domo. Marquardt Privatleben 77 3. Apul. met. ix 27. Luc. Timon 16.

" 56 ACCIPIAT, SI CAPIENDI IUS NULLUX UXORI dig. x 16 71 aliud est capere, aliud accipere. capere cum effectu accipitur. accipere, et si quis non sic accipit, ut habeat. Here the husband takes the legacy to satisfy the law, but passes it on to his wife.

" 56 SPECTARE LACUNAR Sen. rh. contr. 9 § 11 mensam et lacunaria ma...intueri. cf. Sen. ep. 90 § 42. Mason. in Stob. a. i 84 (i 88 18 Mein.) ri δ' αὖ χρονοφθοροί στέγας; H8t. φέρυρα (add Jos. bell. v 5 § 2. Eas. p. e. ix 34 § 5 p. 450^a 451^a. Phot. p. 128 15. CIG 8847 m).

" 57 AD CALICEM Ov. her. 16 75—88. Tibull. i 2 31 22. 6 19—37.

" " VIGILANTI STERTERE NASO anth. Pal. v 43 5 6 to an adulteress beating her face and weeping, because her husband has cast her out: 'wipe your eyes, my child, weep no more; we shall find another, τὸν μὲν αὖ τοῦ βλεψέω εὐδὲρα καὶ τὸ δέπειν.' Petron. 32 f. stertere tamquam olim dormientes coeperunt.

" 58 CURAM COHORTIS Philologus xii 485. Marquardt Staatsverw. ii 356 8. SPERARE spes prospect of promotion. Mommsen in Benier mēl. d'épigr. p. 239. CIL v (1) 543 (Friedländer).

" 59 Hor. s. i 2 56 patrium mimae donat fundumque Laremque.

" " PRAESEPIDUS Suet. Nero 22. Hdn. vi 7 § 10 προξενος καὶ τρυφῆς ποσέχοντος. CARET of the loss of a good iii 56 somna. viii 5 naso.

" 61 AUTOMEDON VAITO sat. Men. 257 B (Non. p. 79) Automedo meus, quod apud Plotium rhetorem bubulcitarat, erili dolori non dejuit. Friedländer i^o 516. Luc. mere. cond. 35 'Αὐτίδες Τάυρων.

" 62 Liv. xxxix 42 § 9 ut obsequium amatori iactaret.

" 63 CERAS Le Biant les actes des martyrs p. 9. Combefis Asterii orat. p. 209. Herm. Hugo de prima scribendi origine c. 10 p. 81 with Trots (Utr. 1738).

" 64 QUADRIVIO ind. quadrivium. Orelli inser. 3844.

" 65 HINC ATQUE INDE viii 195 inde atque hinc. xiv 13 18 inde...hinc. Mühlmann (a. v. hinc 1193 an.) has hinc inde (Tac. Suet. Plin. ep.), hinc et inde (Suet. Mart.), hinc...inde (Tac. Mart.). Plin. pan. 22 § 4 alacrem hinc atque inde populum. cf. id. inde 634 f. 635. Frase. perieg. 68 hinc atque inde. Hand Tursell. iii 365—6.

" 66 SUPINO Ov. a. s. i 487 sive illa toro resupina feretur.

" 67 on forgery see Schiller's Nero 151—2. DCass. lxi 7 § 6.

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I 67 Friedländer (Darsian Jahrbuch. xiv 175) reads *signator falso*, *qui*, taking *falso* as adv. I still think that *signator*, *falso* is right. True, *signator* alone cannot mean 'forger', but it is defined by the relative clause.

" 68 ind. *annus*. *fecerat* 'de Pithocorum acenti scripserunt editores omnes praeter Ribbeckium, qui sano ductus iudicio fecerit praetuli formam aliis itaque laud contemnendis testibus probatam. nam fecerit a librario codicis X o textu suo depromptum lemmaque praefixum esse codicum P et B consensus ostendit, accedit auctoritas librorum f V, testimonia codicum Servii, Vallae, Danielis qui fecerit legerunt omnes elegantius dici coniunctivum perfecti post *nonne libet implere et feratur* nemo non videt, melius etiam respondere sermone Iuvenaliano docuit Kiesser l. c. p. 200 not.' (DEER); but K in reality supports *fecerat*, cl. ix 96 qui modo secretum commiserat, ardet et odit, x 272 quas post hunc vixerat. I retain *fecerat*.

" 69 MATROXAE POTENS so Hor. a. p. 116.

" 70 (p. 118) the *medicus serenus* and his poisons Plin. xxix § 20. See ind. a.v. *poisoners*. Beckmann (Gesch. d. Erfind. 1^o (1786) 257—268 on 'poudre de succession', a euphemism for 'slow poison.' Luc. d. mort. 4 § 2. Philostr. soph. i 21 § 4.

" 71 RUDETAN Notes and Queries 6 S. vi 398. Marquardt Privatleben 67 l. 'ISV lemmaque glossae Keilianae praebent NUNCTA quae pusilla imitatione facta verum demum colore in inducit imago' (DEER).

" 72 KIONOS ERRENNI ind. a.v. *niger*. AV. ill. 64 § 10 *obvoluto capite elatus, ne livor in ore appareret*. Manil. iv 71 *ex ipsa quidam elati rediere sepulchris*. MARITON Apul. met. ii 27.

" 73 74 AUDE ALIQUID BREVIDUS OYARIS DIGNUM, SI VIS EASE ALIQUID VI 837 praecipuus tamen est horum, qui *incipit exul*.

" BREVIDUS OYARIS cf. x 10 n. on Longium. Lipara DCASS. LXXII 6 § 3. cf. 5 § 3. Capreae LXXII 4 § 6. Sicily Hd. iii 13 § 3. Philostr. Apoll. vii 8 § 1 Orfitus and Rufus, suspected of plotting against Domitian, *de rhesos kateparchousan*. viii 5 § 1 *ka de toui aliarhous toui toui avolwian nien al pules, klhous d' ei rhesos phugdwon, h d' hperos oimwgh, ta di stragelmaria deillas, h di hupelhtoi uponoiat*. Philo log. ad Gal. 43 (ii 595 fin. M) some looked on banishment as a godsend (*epuatois*) having expected death from Caligula. Yet after a short time, for no cause, he would send soldiers to despatch them *tois aplois kai eugeneisatous swras us te parplis rais rhesis, kai tip avthias eiruxelotara phorras adpous avapet*. On the desolation of the Greek islands see Hertzberg Gesch. Griechent. iii 86. With the general thought cf. Solin. 40 § 3 *Illestratus*, ut nomen memoria sceleris extenderet, incendium nobilis fabricae manu sua struxit, sicut ipse factus est, voto adipiscendae famae latioris.

" 74 ALIQUID XII 110. PROBITAS LAUDATUR ET ALOET PANEG. in Pison. 121 probitas cum paupertate iacobit. Translated by Massinger fatal dowry ii 1 (Gifford) Pontalier log. 'in this partial avaricious age, What price bears honour? virtue? long ago it was but praised and freed; but now-a-days, 'Tis colder far, and has nor love nor praise.'

" 75 CAINIXIUS DIGNET MORTOS OCT. Plin. pan. 43 pr. *et priore quidem principes excepto putre tuo, praeterea uno et altero et nimis dist. vltio potius ceterum quam virtutibus lactabantur, primum quod in alio ea quaeque natura delectat, deinde quod patientiores servitutis arbitrabantur quos non deceret esse nisi servos. horum in sinum omnia congeriebant. mortos the parks engrossed the soil of Italy (K. Wolsch, der röm. Langgaton. Leimeritz 1861. Progr. pp. 1—25). Plin. ep. iii 19*

§ 3 n. pp. 219—4. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 14 42 p. 223 n. Plin. xxi e.g. § 64 —69. Mart. iii 68 2—4, 46—51. xii 81.

I 75 PRAETEXTA ind. MENSAE, ARGENTUM Mart. cited iii 51 n.

" 76 ARGENTUM VETUS Sil. xi 279 Dr. Plin. ep. iii 1 § 9 n. 6 § 3 n. Sen. ad Helv. 11 § 3 antiquis nominibus artificum argentum nobile. Plin. xxxiii § 4. 157 habuit et Tencer crustarius famam. xxxvii § 12 caelatum argentum came in after the victories of L. Scipio (n.c. 190) and Gn. Manlius (n.c. 180).

" 77 KURTS CORRUPTOR AVARAE Fortunat. cited viii 145 n. Sen. rh. ora. contr. viii 3 'infamia in nulum.' Gossip against Pericles Ath. 589^d.

" 78 SPONSAE TURPIEN SERV. Aen. x 70 OMNIBUS ANDUCERE FACTAS id est sponsas: nam ante usum tubularum matrimonii cautiones sibi invicem emittabant, in quibus spondebant se consentire in iura matrimonii, et fidei- iussores dubant.

" PRAETEXTATUS ADULTER x 808. Cic. Catil. ii § 4 *Tongilium mihi eduxit, quem amare in praetexta coeperat*. § 23. Suet. Aug. 5 Can. 56. Scipio saved his father's life in battle, while yet *praetextatus* (Sen. ben. iii 23 § 1. Flor. ii 6 § 10). Mart. ii 47. 49. Marquardt Privatleben 123, 125—181 (age of assuming the toga virilis). Flor. Verg. orat. an poeta xliii 12 Jahn of a schoolmaster *praetextatus imperare*. Auson. Mosella 408 *praetextati celebris sacundia ludi*.

" 79 NATURA NEGAT Tac. xv 42 quae natura denegavisset. Coripp. Ioh. pncf. 85 quos doctrina negat, confert victoria versus. Maximiani cl. 5 (Böhrens p. l. m. v 342) 64 quod natura negat, reddere nemo potest.

" 79 80 SI NATURA NEGAT, FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSUM QUALENCEQUE ROTER Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. xxxv 391—2 habet ipso versus notam mediocritatis, consulto numeros poeta fecit artis minimas quales doctus et 'inunctura callidus aeri' vates nullus admisisset. o finalem antiquos non corripuisse praetextum in iambicis nemo nescit, horum licentiam Augustae aetate imitari coeperant critica ut quos pedes in versu singulos experient, itaque *potio pensio quacatio ultio* in hexametris iam legebantur sine offensione. molestiora quadrisyllaba erant talia *cenatio cunatio damnatio occasio*, corrupta a Iuvenale ubi ad finem versus properat in pede quinto, unum *occulio* etiam in quarto (xiii 183). molestissima vel propter ambitum contrarium carminis articulus verba quinque syllabarum, quae binos pedes complectuntur nec locum in versu habent nisi si antecedant pedem ultimum. *indignatio* semel repetitum est a Iuvenale in extrema primi libri satira idemque emollitum sic *nequa indignatio dicit* v 120: in altero libro *admiratio desperatio permutatio* (vi 616 867 868). in reliquis nulla exempla inveniuntur. *trepidatio* atque huius modi nomina Iuvenalis vitavit omnino, quamvis frequentaret *trepidi* et *trepidantis* vocabula.

" FACIT VERSUM, QUALES EGO VEL CLOVIENUS Plin. ep. i 16 § 5 *facit versus, quales Catullus aut Calvus*.

" 82 SORTES Sil. i 416. Apul. met. ix 8. Macroh. Sat. i 7 § 29 from Varro. Hor. a. p. 403. cf. 216. Marquardt röm. Alterth. iv 103.

" 84 like scolds vii 212. x 855. xiii 88—92. xvi 8.

" 85 Aug. civ. Dei xxi 8 (n^o 400 39 D). Hor. ep. i 6 12 Obbar and Reid in Wilkins. the verse is cited by Dracont. satia. 15 quicquid agunt homines, bona tristitia prospera prava (Bücheler).

" 86 DECCASTA Sen. brev. vit. 7 § 6 7.

" 87 ET QUANDO VI 342 et quis tunc hominum contemptor numinis? Aen. i 48. vi 606 (Kiesser). Ham i 401—2.

x 87 88 both end with quads of. III 106—7 n. VI 146—7. VII 143—4.
 XII 83 84 (Kiser). VIII 123 & 15 curves sinu expans.

89 90 'Nor do our gamesters lay their purses down, But set their
trunks at play.' COMITANTIBUS VII 107 n. Mart. 1 2 2 comites (libellos).
xiv 188 l.

188 1.
22 Mart. xiv 17 'tabula lusoria.'

" 90 TABULAE Mart. XIV 17 "tabula lusoria." n. q. III 18 § 8 fin.

" 92 FUROR Sen. ep. 90 § 6. ben. iv iv § 1. H. 4. 11
93 94 same LITTERA Sen. II 483 in limine primo.

" 97 TREPIDAT, KE XIV 64 trepidas, ne. For the rhythm Kiac com-
PAROS v 20 sollicitus ne. VI 86. 270 280 ant equitis, dic, dic. XIII 150.
" 98 PRIMO-LIMINE Aen. II 483 in limine primo.

παρεν v 20 sollicitus ne. vi 36. 270 280 aut equitē, atq. dicit. Ant. 280.
 "99 a TRAECON VOCARE SEM. cp. 19 § 11 aliquin habebis convivas,
 quos ex turba salutantium nomenclator digresserit. errat autem, qui amicum
 in atrio quaerit, in convivio prodit. Hier. cp. 22 § 82 (ii 1174) cum ad
 agapen vocaverint, praeco conduxit. Luc. Nigrin. 24 'imagine my
 feelings, when I see a profane philosopher, especially when advanced in
 years, mixing with a crowd of flatterers, acting as a body-guard to some
 man in office, and τοις ἐν τῇ τὰ δεῖπνον παραγῶν ὁσίων καυλοφύλακον'.
 Aristid. or. 45 (ii 400 D = iii 518 C = iii 808 Jebb) καὶ τοῖς προδόντες καλο-
 δεῖπνον, ἡλὼν τὴν θυμολογίαν συνέχοντες § τοῖς δεκόντας αὐτῶν. Patrons
 demanded of their freedmen the doles they received (Wallon ii 418).
 1000. Glabrio (Hdn. ii 8 § 4). Preller-Jordan röm.

demanded of their freedmen the dotes they received (Wallon II 418).
 100 TROVOKNAS e.g. Glabrio (Hdn. II 3 § 4). Preller-Jordan röm.
 Myth. I 100.

Myth. 100.
 „ 102 LIBERTINUS Friedländer 1 348—0. Sen. n. q. iv pr. § 7.
 ADEM elision in same place also in 110. x 87. xiii 151. xiv 276.
 ADEM elision in same place also in 122 in *lenione tribuni*.

adsum elision in same place also III 110. x 87. xiii 102. xiv 50.
 „ 104 MOLLES IN AUR E FENESTRAE III 182 in legione tribuni. VI 228
 virides in limine ramos. VII 107. 145. VII 61. x 180. xi 60. xv 60
 (Klaer). Syrian slaves Petron. 23 n. (t 102 b Durt.). FENESTRAE ind.
 carriage. N. and Q. 5 S. VII 361—4.
 M. 14 n. Rom 81 SATIRO on Sidon. cp. 19

earrings. N. and Q. 8. viii 301—4. Savaro on Sidon. ep. 19
p. 70. lampoon in Suet. Caes. 80 *Gallos Caesar in triumphum ducti, idem
in chlam.* | *Galli bracas deposuerunt, latum clavum sumperunt.* Pe-
trone. 76 pr. *accepi patrimonium latilavium.*

108 convicts Borghesi oeuvres v 531.

" 109 generic plural Plin. ep. III 21 § 5 n. Hier. ep. 58 5. 60 5
" the gardens of Pallas see Friedländer 1st 86 1.

" 109 generic plural Plin. ep. III 21 § 3 ff. *Antennae* on the gardens of Pallas see Friedländer 1st 86 1.

" " on the gardens of Pallas see Friedländer p 80 l.
 " " LICINIS Friedländer p 76. Desjardins Gaulen III 183. 277 s.
 Sidon. ep. v 7 (= v 11 Barret) seems to have this passage in view: hi sunt,
 quorum comparationi [read -c] digitum tollent [cf. cedat here] Narcissus
 Adiciunt Massa Marcellus Carus Licinus et Pallas. Mart. III 81 c.

Asiatens Massa Marcellus Carus Licinius et Pallas. Mart. in b.
 „ 110 SACRO Plut. qu. Rom. 81 sn. The tribune Hortensius Agrippa
 prevented by his intercession the scourging of actors (Tac. an. i 77); a
 like interposition of the tribune Antistius rebuked by the senate (xiii
 26 p.); A.D. 16 intercession of a tribune on behalf of citizens guilty of
 sorcery (D Cass. LVI 15 § 9). Thraseas forbade the tribune Arrius
 Rationes to interfere on his behalf (Tac. xvi 26). Mommsen S.B. n.
 290, 316—7.

293, 316-7. " " REC ORDAT MONUM. AEN. III 484 nec editi honor. MONUM
Henry Aeneides III 136.

111. Margnards Privatleben 100.

" 111 Marquardt Privatleben 100.
112 ~~anonym.~~ Prop. IV 7 (= IV 8 = III 8) 1.

Prop. III (iv) 13 esp. 48—50 *curum omnes victa iam pietate colunt.* | *curv*

pulsa fides, auro venalia iura, | aurum lex sequitur, mox sine lege pudor.
Ov. f. 1195—8. Petron. 14. 44. 88.

I 115 abstract divinities Conybeare and Howson St Paul 1st 382 n. 4.
Eur. Bacch. 870 Sandyn.

116 Claud. in Rufin. : 52—3 Concordia Virtus | cumque
Fide Pictas.

116 SALUTATO Vltz. iv 5 § 2 *si circum rias publicas erant aedificia deorum, ita constituantur uti praetercentes possint respicere et in conspectu salutationis facere.* Friedländer (Bursian Jahrbuch. xiv 1880 180) conjectures that there may have been a stork's nest in the temple of Concord in the Forum as well known as the raven's nest in the temple of Castor (Plin. h. n. x § 120). So schol., Holyday, Dryden. I never thought (as Fr. supposes) of any other Concordia. C. L. Roth (Jahrb. f. Philol. LXXXI, 1900, 437-0): the relative clause describes the attribute of a temple of Concord, and the attribute, by a common figure of speech—*templum desertae Cereris*—is transferred to the deity of the temple. *quae crepitat Concordia* = *C. cuius templum crepitat* = *templum in quo crepitatur*. On the temple of Concord see Burn Rome and the Campagna 90-92. With the position of *Concordia* in the relative clause Kier compares II 41. VII 45 46. 170. VIII 364-5. xiv 85.

117 *summa noxos* Luc. v 883 *4 summo dictator honori | contigit et lactos fecit se consule fastos*. Stat. a. iv 1 26 27 *lucemque a consule ducit | omnis honos*. Ov. Pont. iv 4 25. Consuls crowding the

„ 119 HING TOGA, CALCEUS HINC chiasmus as in Hor. s. 1 1 17 18 hinc
esp. | ros hinc. On $\kappa\lambda\lambda\iota\sigma\tau$ see Cobet collectan. 518—4.

120 FUMUS ind. DEXTRISSIMA LECTICA XIII 215 densissima rufa.
 500. Dissen on Tibull. i 8 27. 9 68. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 17 50.

- 126 VEXARE (cam) VI 347 none accam. prohibe. 220 andi.

127 *distichovitta* Plin. ep. iii 1 § 1 n.

„ 128 Hor. ep. i 7 63 mane domum. a. i 1 101 Heind. ind. salu-
tatio.

".. IURISQUE PERITUS APOLLO Kirchner (on Hor. s. i 9 78) rightly, with Ruperti (and Grangaeus), sees here (Plin. h. n. vii § 183 cited) the Apollo in the forum of Augustus, and not (as Burn Rome and the Campagna 175 n. 9) the Palatine Apollo.

„ 129 TRIUMPHALES Plut. Rom. 10 § 10 all the triumphal statues of Romulus in Rome were on foot; those of others on *quadrigae*.

„ 180 NECTIO quis statue to an Iberian DCass. LXIX 15 § 8. TITULON
Ov. her. 2 67—74. ARABARCHES ind. Schürer neuest. Zeitgesch. (1874)
637—8.

„ 181 NON TANTUM ind. non. Ov. am. i 4 63 *ocula iam sumet: iam non tantum oculos sumet.* II 5 59. Another formula for *cetera quis necit?* Plin. ep. iii 14 § 1 n. *μετεωρε* Wilmanns inscr. 2730. anthol. 1812 Meyer (Burm. anth. II p. 145).

„ 182 vestibulus Sen. cons. ad Polyb. 4 § 2 alium [torquet] semper vestibulum obsidens turba.

„ 124 schol. III 250 pulmentaria portant secum comparata ex sportula.

„ 187 *omnis* Plin. xvi 88 66. 68. Petron. 119 27—31 Bachelon

I 138 COMEDUNT Ath. 166^a. Pint. II 190^a n. 21. Cic. fam. II 20 L. bona tua. Sen. ep. 123 § 14.

" PATRIMONIA VII 113. x 13. XII 50 51 n. XIV 116. 229. Sen. ben. VII 9 § 4 non satis mulieribus inuanta viros subegerat, nisi bina ac terna patrimonium auribus singulis pendissent. Won in trade Sen. n. q. II 38 § 2.

" 139. PARASITUS C. Beaufils de parasitis apud veteres 1861. 8vo. QUIS VERAT VII 147. cf. v 164. II 24 quis tulit? VI 166 quis feret? Ov. am. I 13 20. Vopisc. cited on III 61.

" 140 LUXURIAE SORDES XIV 124. OXYMORON XIV 120—1 beati pauperis. Plin. ep. III 9 § 2 n. Sen. vit. beat. 20 § 4 non sordide nec maligne. brev. vit. 16 § 3. Kiner compares with luxuria sordes = luxuriam sordidam I 10. II 4. 143. III 118. 304. IV 6. 39. 72. v 9. 11 sordes furris canini. 153. VI 40.

" GULA II 34 vitia ultima.

" 140 141 TOTUS ARNOS Ath. 129^a at the wedding-feast of the Macedonian Karmos there was served to each guest (to be taken away) a silver-gilt dish containing a boar, stuffed with all manner of delicacies.

" 141 ROSIT IND. ARNOS, AXIAL IND. (pp. 412, 415) under apposition. Liv. v 47 § 3 ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus. Apul. de deo Socr. 8 f. aves terrestre animal. Eus. mart. Pal. 12 pr. καμύλων ἀλόγων καὶ τῶ τοῦ σώματος φέρεσιν ἐκλεισμάτων φύσιν. Hier. ep. 82 I nocerit nos homines esse, rationale animal. On boars as a dish see Petron. 40 with the comm. Sen. brev. vit. 12 § 1. Macrob. Sat. III 13 § 13 porcum Trolanum... alia inclusis animalibus gradum, ut ille Trolanus equus gratus armatis fuit. Lips. poliore. IV 1 (opp. III 332). Plato rep. 87^b.

" 142 PERONIA AMICTUS in the ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδρῶν ὀνείων or spoliarium (dressing-room) Marquardt Privatleben 272; where the clothes were guarded by caparii (ibid. 148) from the numerous furcs balnearii (ibid. 273).

" 143 Lucr. VI 700—801.

" CRUDUM PAVONEM many admirable protests against dietetic excess in Seneca (Haase's ind. crudus, epulae, luxuria) e.g. ep. 95 §§ 16—28. 119 §§ 13 14. On the dietetic use of emetics see Darenberg's note (Oribasii II 829—832). The peacock indigestible (vol. v 169 16, I 224 4). So the κέρρα (culra, cumen I 223 9). Orib. declares that emetics are needless to those who live by rule (τοῖς εὐδαιμονοῦσι) and take exercise (III 182 3). Sen. ad Helv. 10 § 3 romunt ut edant, edunt ut vomant, et epulas, quas toto orbe conquirunt, nec concoquere dignantur. Ind. to Plin. h. n. cruditas. Aretaeus I 16 names omission of customary vomiting as one cause of cachexia. Dr Adams in his excellent commentary on Paulus Aegineta I 73 (vol. I pp. 107—110) enumerates the ancient authors on dietetics, commending Galen as not yet superseded. Aug. c. D. XXI 4 sent away from table at Carthago a slice from the breast of a peacock, and found after the lapse of a month, and then of a year, that it was shrunk and dry, but not putrid. Heliogabalus had dishes of peacocks' tongues Lamp. 20 § 5 (imitated in a wedding breakfast at a Rothschild's some years ago) and heads (ib. § 6).

" 144 NITRO SUMPTUS MORTIS verb omitted with inde (I 106. III 296. XIV 173), unde (I 156. II 127. IX 8. XIV 56).

" 144—5 see Journal of philol. XII (1865) 231—2.

" 145 I PER COMITAS CENAS Ov. I. I 15 per laudes ire tuorum. Th. A. 32. Quintil. per totas—omnes—singulas (Bonnell lex. p. 235 fin.). FABULA Plin. ep. I 13 § 3 plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendi

fabulis conferunt. Suet. Aug. 70 pr. cena quoque eius secretior in fabulis fuit.

I 147 ULTERIUS IND. IX 88 quod tamen ulterius monstrum, quam mollis ararus? Ov. her. 17 28. Our author's pessimism (XII 26 n.) is overdrawn. Hear a contemporary, assuredly no flatterer: Tac. Agr. 8 nunc demum redit animus: sed quamquam primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu Nerua Caesar res olim dissociabiles miscerit, principatum ac libertatem, augentque quotidie felicitatem temporum Nerua Traianus. cf. an. III 55 f. h. I 8 pr. (Doissiens).

" 149 IN PRÆCIPITI IND. IN. VELIS IND.

" 150 SUX IND. DICAS Pⁱ dicas which Deer receives, cl. VI 473. VII 163. XII 125. But none of these is 2 pers. sing. I retain dicas.

" the signum occupatio as VII 163—5.

" 151 INGENIUM PAR MATERIAE Ov. tr. II 335—6 dictitia ingenii est humania Caesaris acta | condere, materia ne superetur opus. GUANO.

" PRIORUM Plin. ep. III 4 § 5 n. Mart. x 72 Veritas returns to earth after the fall of Domitian.

" 152 DÜRR die Majestätsprozesse unter dem Kaiser Tiberius. Heilbronn 1830. 4to.

" 153 SIMPLICITAS Plin. ep. III 4 § 9 n. Sen. rh. contr. 30 § 8 patienae of Metellus, Cato, Pompeius, Brutus, under lampoons and accusations.

" CUIS COT. L. Müller (Lucil. dub. 12 p. 160) reads — — — cuius (monosyllable) non audebo dicere nomen?

" 154 NEPERT Tac. a. IV 83 antiquis scriptoribus rarus oblectator, neque refert cuiusquam, Punicas Romanasque acies lactius extuleris: at multorum, qui Tiberio regnante poenam vel infamias subire, proteri manent.

" MUCIUS Roby introd. to the study of Justinian's digest xviii—c.

Lucil. VI 80 31 M qui te bonis Iuppiter, inquit, Crasso Mucius cum cenabat.

" 155 ROSA Hor. c. IV 1 20. 8 8. TIOELLINUS even Mart. III 20 16 can trample on the dead favorite impudici balneo Tigellini.

" TAEDA Hertzberg Griech. Griechent. II 280 15. Eus. h. c. VI 41 §§ 5—8. 15. 17. 21. Commodus (Vulcat. Avid. Casa. 13 § 6) ordered the descendants of Avilius Cassius omnes viros incendi.

" 157 relative supplied in another case Munro on Iuer. VI 52.

" Enseb. cited on x 361 ad fin. I now with Grangaeus, Gesner, Heinrich, interpret this verse of the μένος (x 66 n.). Stanley ms. 'int. eos qui cremandi traherantur per harenam.' Borgehi ocnres v 533 cites Philo in Flacc. 9 (II 527 M): the Alexandrian mob fell upon the Jews with fire and sword; without mercy they burnt men, women and children. When fire-wood ran short, they used brushwood, rather stifling their victims with smoke, than burning them; many bodies lay about half-burnt. Then follows: πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ζῶντας τοὺς ποδοὶν τῶν ἑταίρων ἐκθίσαντες κατὰ τὸ σφύρον, εἶλεον αὐτὰ καὶ κατὰ λόφον ἐναλλόμενοι, θάνατον ὑπὸ τῶν ἐταίρων ἐπινοήσαντες, καὶ τελευτήσαντων, οὐδὲν ἔτι ἀνελεύγητα κρημνίζοντες, βαρύνοντες αὐτὰς τοῖς σώμασιν ἐπιφέρον, διὰ πάντων, ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ αὐτὰς τοὺς πόδας στενωπῶν κατασφύροντες, ἐπὶ ὧν νεκροὶ σώματα ἔσαν ὑπὸ τῶν ποδῶν ἀσφαλῆς καὶ τραχύτητος περιδροφῆς, καὶ τῶν ἡρώων μερῶν τῇ σφύρῃ θασσάντων καὶ θασσάντων ἀλλήλους ἄλλων, θασσάντων. The same story in fewer words leg. ad Galum 19 fin. (II 504 M). Grang. cites Lykophr. 263 (of Achilles drawing Hector through the plain) λαυρὸς θάσσει γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐν αἰλάροις. To the conjectures in Jahn add that of Ptolemaeus Flavius, who (reading deducit) carries the line below 159 (rebat et deducit). As a makeshift we might read (if the rhythm may be pardoned): et latum media sulcum harenae.

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cf. VII 48 49 tenuique in pulvere sulcos duolimus. In Plin. pan. 33 § 8 (cited) the *unus* goes with *ignis*, as in Sen. de ira III 3 § 6 circumdant defunctis corporibus ignes et cadavera quoque trahens unum. Friedländer in his review of my book (Bursian Jahresber. xiv 178) reads with Jahn² deductis: 'Iuv. here can have reproduced Verg. g. I 114 deductis harena only by changing the 3rd person into the 2nd, for what draws a furrow in the sand, cannot surely be the torch (the body burning upright at the stake) but only die geschleifte Leiche.' I agree entirely with the last remark; but when Fr. explains the change of fut. to pres. (*lucetis... deductis*) from the influence of the presents *ardent*, *fumant*, I appeal to Madvig's invincible confutation of the sequence *lucetis et deductis* (Meinertz also Zeitschr. f. Gymn. 1874 233 thinks the change of tense possible). Dean Mrivale (trans. of Cambr. philolog. soc. I 1881 12) prefers the conjecture (Dobree adv. II 897) *dant lucis*. Rigault would have every one with him if *iam ecce* were expressed in Iuv. He says: 'ardebis in tunica molesta, et iam ecce raptaris per mediam harenam, ut pice oblitus et impetatus unco flammae.' schol. 'addictus enim cum per harenam traheretur, sulcum corpore suo fecit.'

I 168 PEDIT Hor. ep. II 1 115. ACOSITA Varro sat. 496 Du. (in Non. pp. 406, 422) *anne quis patrem decem annorum natum non modo auferat sed tollit—nisi veneno?* Luc. somn. 96 pr. VENIATUM verbum huius rei usitatum GRANO, citing Burt. Cl. 28. Mart. IV 51 2. So rector.

" 169 FLUXIS Friedländer III 21. Prop. IV 7 (= IV 8 = III 8) 50.

" 161 ACCUSATOR ERIT QUI DIXERIT the interpretation given in my first edition (a. e. [ei] q. d. = *si quis dixerit*) is still held, e. g. by Nägelsbach-Müller lat. Stilistik², § 90 5 a p. 259, who cites Garatoni (in Halm p. 89) on Cic. in Vatini. § 12 and adds Cic. dom. § 31 *poena est (ei) qui receperit*. lex. II § 21 *quisque non paruerit*, (ei) *capital esto*. Heinrich cites Bos-Schäfer ellips. 364, 399. Add Phaedr. v 3 12. Stavren and Breml on Nep. x 8 § 4. But I adhere to the natural view (the subject of *erit* antecedent to *qui*). So the contrast is far more forcible: 'the innocent exclamation "here he is!" to this conscience-stricken sinner, sounds like an accusation, arousing his deadly hatred.' The names of Holyday, Adrien de Valois and Dryden might save this rendering from contempt. For a commentary see Tac. an. I 74 *quia vera erant, etiam dicta credebantur*. DCass. LVII 23. esp. Sen. contr. 30.

" VERBUM R. Beer spicill. Iuv. 60 '*verbum* mera coniectura est; Penim praebet *verum* cum quo fere concidit quod fragmenta Vindobonensis habent *verum*,' which Goebel approves, 'who had said in his verses only, without naming him,' an interpretation justly rejected by Beer, who continues, 'quam explicationem ut probarem a me impetrare non quivi; arripit vero Hartelii quam mecum communicavit coniectura *verum* (ab-gerendit)—*secum*.' This seems to me impossible; *verbum*, if a conjecture, has all the marks of certainty.

" HIC EST ind. hic. Ov. amor. III 1 10 20 *nepe aliquis digito ratem designat cunctem* | *atque ait* 'his hic est quem ferus urit amor'. Plant. asp. 783 Br.

" 163—4 epics less dangerous than satire Hor. a. II 1 10—46. cf. I 4 23—38. So Pliny (ep. II 3 § 5) contrasts the harmless goodnature of the scholasticus *innocens*, with the cunning of plunders in the courts: § 6 *scholae et auditorium ad acta causa res inermis innoxia est*. Tac. d. 3 *Christianus Maturus was said offendere potentium animos* by his tragedy Cato, and there was per urbem frequens sermo about it; § nihilas te, Maturus, fabulae malignorum torrent, quo minus offensus Catone tui ames? Can you

not strike out what has given offence, and publish *Catonem non quidem meliorem, sed tamen securiorem*? 10 *cum praesertim ne ad illud quidem confugere possis, quod plerisque patrocinatur, tamquam minus obnoxium sit offensae poetarum quam oratorum studium. efferescit enim vis pulcherrimae naturae tuae, nec pro amico aliquo, sed, quod periculosius est, pro Catone offensis*. I know that Cato's words will be applauded by the audience and repeated everywhere, *tolle igitur quietis et securitatis excusationem, cum tibi sumas adversarium superiorem*. Let us content ourselves with the private controversies of the day, in quibus si quando necesse sit pro periclitante amico potentiorum aures offendere, et probata sit fides et libertas accusata.

I 164 MULTUM QUAEQUITUS NYLAS see ind. cf. Serv. Aen. I 619. Müller Dorians II 12 § 7. Hermes XVIII (1890) 80 81. Strabo 564 after telling the legend: *καὶ οὖν δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει τῆς ἀγρίας κατὰ τοὺς ἡλασμένους καὶ ἀπὸ βασιλῆως, θασεῖοντος καὶ καλοῦντος "Νύλας, ὡς ἐν ἀντὶ τῆς πόλεως τῆς ἐκείνης πεποιμένους τῆς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἑκάς ἐξόδοι*. The hackneyed theme attracted Dracontius c. 2 'Hylas' (Bährens p. I. m. v 129). With the whole passage cf. Mart. x 4 cited on ver. 52. On the risk of writing history see Plin. ep. III 5 § 5 n. p. 85. Two leading Greeks were driven to commit suicide, because their ancestor Theophranes (as a friend of Pompeius and deified by the Greeks) aroused the jealousy of Tiberius (Tac. an. VI 18).

" SECUTUS ind. sequor.

" 166 RUDER ind. FRIGIDA MENA Lucr. IV 1060 *frigida cura*. Sil. II 338—9 *licet formidare turpi | frigida corda tremant*.

" 167 TACITA STUDET PRÆCORSIVA CULPA belongs to the relative clause cf. III 215—6 (Kiaer).

" 169 Madvig also (advers. I 70) reads *animo*; but Adrien de Valois and Friedländer (in his review of my book) *animo*. Rigault cites Laevius erotopægon IV (fr. in Welchert poet. Lat. rell. p. 44, Priscian XI 19) *meminens Varro corde volutat*, and Gratian (in Aus. grat. act. § 48) *cum de consiliis in annum creandis solus mecum volutarem*.

" 171 REORITUR sepulchrale verbum de humatis GRANO, citing Aen. x 904. Or. tr. III 3 46. Sen. Oed. 66, and *contego* from Plaut. and Cic.

" Varro cited on v 85. cod. Theod. IX 17 6. Voet. ad dig. de sepulcro viol. [XVII 12] 2 (II 1005—6). Bingham antiq. XXIII 1. Exception in favour of St Meletius A.D. 381 (Sozom. h. e. VII 10). Greg. Naz. or. in Melet. II p. 25 ver. 1581. Le Blant les actes des martyrs 213—4. lex col. Iul. Genetivae c. 73 (ephem. epigr. III 94) *ne quis intra fides oppidi coloniacae, qua aratro circumductum erit, hominem mortuum inferto neve ibi humato neve urito neve hominis mortui monumentum aedificato* under a penalty of 5000 aesteres (Mommesen ib. 110). Herald. advers. I 6. Cic. Tusc. v § 65. Intramural interment at Sparta Plut. Lycurg. 27 § 1.

III Samuel Johnson, in notes to his 'London', gives the verses of our satire which he imitates.

" I CORRUPTUS troubled Plin. ep. III 10 § 2 n. Or. am. III 9 15 *see minus est confusa Venus moriente Tibullo*. Pont. I 3 3.

" 2 VACUUS desolation of Samnium Strabo 253. cf. Hartzberg Geoch. Grisebach. II 193—4. Liv. XXXIX 3 § 4—6. XII 8 § 2. SENEX FLORENS priap. 63 *1 parum est mihi, quod hic fixi sedem?* GRANO. CUMUS ind.

" 3 DEXTRENT Plin. ep. III 5 § 20 n.

" 4 VITUS CUMEN DORIANE SIBILLAS Pindarch's reason (vit. Demosth. § 2) for dwelling at Chaeronea, 'that it might not become smaller than it was.' Grut. syneg. 35 *Acolla de valle Sibyllae*. [Aristot.] mirab. ausc. 95.

III 4 BALAEUM XII 80 n. ind. Cia. xi 199 Baiter. Hor. ep. i 16 8 4. Obbar. ib. 11—18. Tibell. xi 5 2. Ov. a. a. i 256—8. Ellis on Catullus p. 344. Panly i 2290—40. Dissoluto life there Prop. i 11 2 Burm. (pp. 118—0). Ibid. 27—30 (cf. on the sea-side generally Hor. ep. i 16 18—21). III (=iv) 18 2. The *atriensis Balae relegatus* (Petron. 53) was not banished far (from Cumae), nor to a solitude. Stat. s. i 6 60. in 2 17. iv 8 26. Sil. vii 539. XII 118—5. anth. Lat. ind. p. 866 Riese. Min. h. n. ii § 237. XXXI §§ 4 5. Among the luxuries which ruined Hannibal's troops at Capua Livy (XXXII 18 § 12) names *balinae*. Flor. ii 6 goes farther (§ 21) Capua was Hannibal's Cannae. § 23 *infectum Alpibus, indomitum armis, Campaniae (quis crederet?) solce et tepentes fontibus Balae subpergunt*. So Prod. c. Symm. ii 740. Frequented by Augustus (Suet. 16. 64). Tiberius (id. 6). Caligula (id. 19). Ios. ant. xviii 7—9 § 2. cf. Philo leg. ad Gal. 399. Nero (Suet. 57. 81. 84). Hadrian, who died there (Spartian. 25 §§ 5 6. Capitol. Ant. Plus 5 § 1. Id. Ant. phil. 6 § 1. AV. Caes. 14 § 13). Alexander Severus (Lamprid. 36 §§ 9 10). Tacitus (Vopisc. 7 § 6. cf. 19 § 8). Fronto p. 17 Naber. Athalaric's description in Cassiod. var. viii 6. On the bathing see Celsus ii 17 pr. (iii 21 p. 107 2 Dar. the name is now erased). Vitruv. ii 6 § 2. Not mentioned in Galen. Many of the ancient authorities are given at length by Cluver. Italia pp. 1119—21. Zell's 'Baiae, a Roman watering-place' (Ferienschriften i 139—151) is very slight. The Sarcensis, the malaria, and Louis XII of France, depopulated *Baja*; the so-called temples of Diana, Mercury, and Venus, are remains of *thermae* and *frigidaria*.

of thermæ and frigidaria.
 " " AMOENI Tac. xv 55 liberales semper epulas struunt amocnam
 vitam et duris iudiciis parum probatam.

" 5 successus Sen. ben. iv 12 § 3. Plin. ep. iii 5 § 14 n.

o recitations Schiller's Nero 506 seq. Rolando d. griech. Roman (1876) 804 seq. As hero the poets are more terrible than falling houses and confagurations, so anth. Pal. xi 131 αὐτὸ ἐπὶ Δευκαλίωνος, ὅσους ὄντι πάντ' ἔχοντες, | οὐδ' ὁ κατασφύγγας τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Φαίδου, | ἀδρόπῳσι ἔκτεινεν ὅσους Ἰππομόνῳ | πᾶσι γὰρ, καὶ χειρὸς ὀφθαλμοῖς ἔδωκεν Ἐρμῳϊν. | ἐντὶ δὲ αἰῶνας κατέσχευε | Δευκαλίων τοὺς ἔχοντες, | Δευκαλίων, Φαίδου, Ἐρμῳϊν, Ἰππομόνῳ. Add to reciters (pp. 174—5) Terence (Suet. v. Ter. p. 23 8 D) *acripuit comedias aet. ex quibus primam Andriam cum acerbibus daret, iuueno ante Caecilio recitare ad cenantem cum tenisset, dicitur initium quidem fabulae, quod erat contemptore rectum, in subulcio iuxta lectulum residens legisse, post pauco vero terens incitatus ut accumberet cenasse una, dein cetera percuriosissime non sine magna Caecilii admiratione.* Ammianus (Liban. p. 983, written to Ammianus at Rome, 'where it would have been a great thing to live even in silence, and listen to the words spoken by others. For Rome maintains many orators who follow in the track of the ancients. But as we learn from those who come from you, aὐτὸς ἦν ἐνδεδίετος τοῖς μέγιστοις, τοῖς δὲ ἐσσι, τῇ συγγραφῇ ἐς αὐτὸς τεκμηρίων καὶ τοῖς φασίντοισι ἐκταυθίζοντο μέγας ἔργον ἀνακλινόμενος. ἀκούει δὲ τῶν ῥημάτων αὐτῶν σπασσάντοισι οὐκ τὸν πόνον, καὶ κείνου ψῆφον αὐτῇ, τὰν μὲν οὐ καταγράφει, τὰν δὲ οὐκ ἀγγέλλει. ταῦτα δὲ οὐ τῇ συγγραφᾷ κομᾶν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ φῆς, ὅς ὁτιοῦν ὁ συγγραφεύς. καὶ δὲ ταύτῃ ταῦτα συντελεῖται καὶ κομᾶται ἀκούει ἐς ἀλλήλους, καὶ ἅμας ἐκταυθίζουσιν, ἀλλ' αὐτῶν τε γήγνον λαμπρότατος καὶ τῶν τοῦτο δίδω. For a citizen so distinguished in an ornament to his country'. P. 176 (l. 30 up) criticism invited Mart. v 60. P. 176 (l. 14 up) Sen. ep. 62 q 2 cited on vii 42. P. 177 the audience at recitations, see esp. Epikt. iii 22. P. 178 appianus Quintil. x i § 17 l. 85 n. Synes. Dion p. 62^a 'once in a company I had

a classic in my hands and was entranced to read it for all to hear. I did so, adding here and there, and throwing in explanations, not, *μὲν τὸ λόγιον*, after deliberate study, but as they came to my thoughts and tongue: *καὶ ὅθρα ὁμοῖον ἦν τῷ ῥητορὶ καὶ κατὰ ἰδέαν*, as they praised the author, and not least for my additions.' Eus. h. e. vii 30 § 9 Firmilian's vanity in church, 'ὅθμα μὲν καὶ ὁρθόν ὑψήλοδ' ἐκαστοῦ κατασκευάμενοι, smiting his thigh, stamping on his tribune, rebuking and reviling those who do not applaud nor wave their handkerchiefs as in theatres, nor shout aloud, starting to their feet, like the men and women of his party, but as in God's house listen with decency and order.' P. 178 recitations burdensome to the hearers Cte. ad Att. ii 2 § 2 *construere malle, quam recitare conaturo, et illum mihi audientium putasse.* Ov. a. a. ii 507—*sed neque declamant medio sermone dierti.* | *ne sua non senus scripta poeta legat.* Phaedr. iv ad An. 'poeta ad Partenionem' 7—0 commend, if not my wit, my brevity, which deserves the more credit, *quanto poetae sunt molesti calidius.* Mart. iii 45. 50. ii 83. ii 52 10, anth. Pal. xi 140. 148 Pluto shuts the door against the rhetor Marcus; one Cerberus is enough in hell. If he must needs declaim, let him take Ixion and Tityus and the lyric poet Melito as his audience. No worse company can pester me, until the grammarian Rufus descends with his solecisms. P. 179 recitations at feasts Plut. ep. conv. i 4 § 2 p. 621. § 9 p. 622*. P. 180 i. e. 5 biographies recited Plut. ep. ii 10.

III 10 tota domus neda composita rxi. Sen. ep. 87 § 2 cum paucissimis servis, quos unum capere vehiculum potuit, *ausc ullius rebus, nisi quae corpore nostro continerantur, egi et Maximus meus biduum iam beattissimum agimus.* The carriage took the family up at the gate because of the police restrictions on street traffic (x 36 n. ad fin.). Bassus started from the same gate in a *reda* full of vegetables of all kinds, thrushes, a hare, a sucking pig, which he was exporting to the country. *urbem petebat Bassus in immo rus ibat* (Mart. iii 47). A rich man drove from his house in the suburbs to the place (Galen xi 250 K) *reda rōs* *oxyrhinae aretōsaurō clois cithōdra.* Sen. ben. vii 5 § 3 let for hire. Among Maximin's feats of strength (Capitol. Max. c 9 §) *iam illa prope in vulgi ore sunt posita, quod... redam onustam solus moreret.* Friedländer i 60–63. On the *reda* Marquardt Privatreben 711–2.

„ II MADIDAM CAPENAM R. Burn in Journ. of philol. x 2. Jordan
Topogr. d. St. Rom i (1878) 227—231. II (1871) 880. 615.

... 12 NIO TUI NOSTRUM NUMA CONSTITUTUM AMICIS VI 531 *en animam et mentem, cum qua di nocte loquantur!* arg. Ov. met. vi fab. 4 of Pyramus and Thisbe constitutoeunt itaque ut matulino ad monumentum Nisi regis sub arborem morum convenirent ad amorem. cf. Ov. am. vi 17 18 (creditur) Eperlam iusto concubulis Numac. Aug. e. d. vii 25 Numa, having no authentic revelation of prophet or angel, was fain hydromantian facere, ... ut in aqua rideret imagines deorum vel potius iudificationes daemonum, a quibus audiret, quid in sacris constitire atque observare deberet. see Varro *ibid.*

„ 13 sacri fontis Clofan. ad Ov. met. II 464. Ov. f. III 261. Крест-
и́дес Reise durch Italien I 117 seq.

14 Schäfer die Gemeindeverfassung der Juden in Rom in der Kaiserzeit 1879. Friedländer in³ 576 n. 3 a Jewish cemetery has been found, where Iuv. stood, by the Appian road, outside the *porta Capena*. On PARNUM see Sen. (iv 116 n.); on CORNIFUM Wetstein on Matt. 14 20. Theophr. char. 4 fin. Plut. Cat. min. 33 § 1.

16 ARDOR VI 544 cited on 14.

III 17 ZOENIAN ind. Schweigler i 548. 558.

„ 18 19 QUANTO PRAESENTIUS ESSET NUXEM AQUAE R. Beer spicileg. Iuvonal. 64 'P non praesentius sed tantum praes III III III praebet litteris ultimis erasis. recte tamen praesentius restitui cum loci ratio tum cod. Vindob. ostendit, qui hoc loco unus omnium librorum correctura non infectus est. atqui verbis vulgo traditis alia subest interpolatio: exhibet enim P *aquis* a prima manu conscriptum aptum illud fonti qui antro includitur; orta est mutatio ex voce praesentius qua intrusa datus non habuit quo referretur.'

„ 19 NUXEM AQUAE Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. i¹ 57—59. 86. Verses 18—20 remind one of the protests of Wordsworth and Ruskin against the desecration of the lake country (cf. the fate of Loch Katrine and Thirlmere). The Reatini in a like spirit resisted the proposed works on the *lacus Velinus* and the *Nar Tac.* an. i 79 *optime rebus mortalium consuluisse naturam, quae sua ora fluminibus, suos cursus, utque originem, ita fines dederit; spectandas etiam religiones sociorum, qui sacra et lucos et aras patriis amnis dicaverint: quin ipsum Tiberim nolle prorsus accolis fluvio orbatum minore gloria fluere.* Every one will remember Pliny's letter (VII 8) on the *Clitumnus*.

„ 20 VIOLARENT Gataker on Antonin. vi 30 pr. Verg. g. ii 466 *nec casia liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi.* Pers. ii 64 *Jahn.* MARMORA RORUM Mitford cites Sidon. e. xiii 226 *nec excozum supplebunt marmora totum.*

„ 21 HIC TUNC UMBRICUS Cie. Verr. i § 66. ii § 94 *hic tum repente Pacilius.* Cluent. § 56 *hic tum Fabricius.* ib. § 73. 76. cf. § 51. Sest. § 25 *hic tum senatus sollicitus.* Phaedr. v 10 6 *hic tunc venator.* i 14 5 *Burman.* Bremi on Nep. 18 4 § 3. Serv. Aen. x 345 *hic curibus hoc est 'tunc'.*

„ 21 22 QUANDO ARTIBUS HONESTIS NULLUS IN URBE LOCUS Plin. ep. ii 20 § 12 *ἀλλὰ τί διατίθεται in ea civitate, in qua iam pridem non minora praemia, immo maiora, nequitia et improbitas quam pudor et virtus habent?* Mart. iv 5 *vir bonus et pauper linguaue et pectore verus* [ver. 41]. | *quid tibi vis, urbem qui, Fabiano, petis?* | *qui nec leno* [ver. 156] *potes nec commissator haberi* | *nec pavidos tristi voce citare reos;* | *nec potes uxorem* [ver. 110] *cari corrumpere amici,* | ... *vendere nec canos circum Palatia fumos,* | *plaudere* [ver. 42. 86—108] *nec Cano, plaudero nec Glaphyro.* | *unde miser vives?* 'homo certus, fidus amicus' [ver. 137—146]— | *hoc nihil est: numquam sic Philomelus eris.* On *artibus* see Tac. an. vi 7 *sanctissimis Arruntii artibus.*

On the whole context Grangaeus: 'mera est imitatio Plant. mere. 836—841 *ego mihi alios deos penatis persequar, alium Larem, | aliam urbem, aliam civitatem: ab Atticis abhorreo.* | *nam ubi mores deteriores increbrescent in dies,* | *ubi qui amici, qui infideles sint nequeas pernocere,* | *ubique id eripiat, animo tuo quod placeat maxime,* | *ibi quidem si regnum detur, non cupitast civitas.'*

„ 23 Bucheler (in Rhein. Mus. xxix 636—7) 'Lepida Umbrii sententia res hodie minor est here quam fuit, atque eadem cras deteret exiguis aliquid non potest non deformata esse mendo. Nam eadem res deterere sibi aliquid absurde dicitur, urbs autem sicui posse videntur intellegi commemorata in versu superiore nec pronomini illi vis sua maneat et sententiae retardatur acumen. Ignorant opinor librarii *cras* pro nomine positum ut *τῇ ἀφρον* tam audacter aut paulo etiam audacius quam a Persio ecce aliud *cras* egerit hos annos (Priscianus xviii § 276) et

eam nomen aliud requirent, atq. eadem fecerunt ex atq. adeo. quae particula et apte argumento praepositur graviore et saepe adhibita est ab Iavensale.' When Prof. Bücheler raised this objection years ago at Bonn, I thought he was seeking *nodum in scirpo*, and I think so more and more, the more I consider the verse. Why may not an estate, less today than yesterday, rub off, wear away, waste, something tomorrow from its little remnant? *Eadem is gleichfalls, zugleich*, as in Cic. Brut. § 273 cited by Klotz *oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta.* The emphatic atque adeo is quite out of place. Friedländer (Bursian's Jahresber. iii 214) rejects it. Markland, I must confess, is also puzzled: 'quis potest construere? mihi videtur excidisse versus post *cras*. Priscianus p. 1011 citat quemadmodum hic legitur.' Mart. iv 7 1 5 6 has here and hodie twice.

III 24 25 PROPOSITUM ILLUC IHS Hor. s. ii 6 99 *ambo propositum peragunt iter.* GRANG.

„ 25 Badham 'Iuv. is fond of describing places by a periphrasis, in which he makes some allusion to their mythological reputation 117—8. i 10. xii 70—74.' FATIGATAS UNI DAEDALUS EXUIT ALAS to dedicate them to Apollo Ov. m. viii 260—1 *iamque fatigatum tellus Actaenae tenebat* | *Daedalon.* id. her. 17 (18) 49 *nunc daret audaces utinam mihi Daedalus alas.* Aen. i 689 690 *alas exiit* of Cupid. The wings (*remigium alarum*) of D. became to rationalists (*velorum alae*) sails, the invention of D., who by their means escaped the oarsmen of Minos (Paus. ix 11 § 4 cited by Büttiger). cf. Phanodius in Serv. Aen. vi 14. Plin. h. n. vii § 209 *vela* [invenit] *Icarus, malum et antennam Daedalus.* Sil. xii 89—103 ending *audaces exiit alas.* Sall. h. ii 4 D (in Serv. Aen. vi 14) *Daedalus vero primum Sardiniam, ut dicit Sallustius, post delatus est Cumas.*

„ 26 DUM NOVA CANITIES Hor. s. i 9 17 *donec virenti canities abest.*

„ PRIMA SENECTUS from 45 to 60 (age of seniores) Censoria. 14 § 2 (after 60, *senes*). cf. Tubero in Gell. x 28 § 1.

„ 27 DUM SUPEREST LACHESI QUOD TORQUEAT technical terms *σπέρφειν* (*σπέρφειν*) τὸ νῆμα, τὴν ἀκρόν, *filia* (*stamina*) *pollice* (*manu, digitis*) *revolvere* or *torquere* (Hilsmann Technologio... der Gewerbe... Leipzig 1875, i 114 who cites *cxv.* from Ov. Tibull. Sen. Petron. Sil. Apul. Hier.).

„ 28 NULLO DEXTRAM SUBEUNTE BACILLO Apul. met. v 1 *summa laquearia citro et chore curiose cavata subeunt aureae columnae.*

„ 29 CEDAMUS PATRIA II 131—2 *cedere patriae iubetur.* ib. ii 34 *inter quae L. Piso ambitum fori, corrupta iudicia, sacvillam accusatorum accusationes militantium increpans, abire se et cedere urbe, victurum in aliquo abdito et longinquo rure testabatur.* Tiberius, personally and by his friends, brought him from his purpose. iv 21 *Piso's rashness was not forgotten or forgiven.*

„ 30—57 Iuv. mixes together breaches of moral law and of conventional decorum as Tac. an. iv 62. xiv 13—16.

„ 30 QUI NIGRUM IN CANDIDA VERTUNT Ter. Ph. 771 *eis nunc praemium est, qui recta prava faciunt.* Pers. i 110 *per me equidem sint omnia protinus alba.* Many proverbs (see Wander Sprichwörter-Lex. schwarz) e.g. 'schwarz bleibt schwarz.' 'Black stones will never grow white.' 'Aethiops non albescit.' 'Einem schwarz für weiss vormachen.' 'Schwarz weiss nennen.' 'Schwarz für weiss.'

„ 31—33 QUIS FACILE EST...CONDUCTERE eet. ἐργολάβοι. Hor. ep. i 1 77 *pars hominum gestit conducere publica, others hope to rise by fortune.*

hunting or usury. *FLUMINA PORTUS* Friedländer ¹ 277 understands this of the farmers of tolls.

III 32 *SECUNDAM ELUVIEM* Hier. in Eph. a. v 12 (vii 674. Ven. 1769) in urbibus eos qui aliquid committere flagitii videmus vel bestias alere vel secare marmora vel mundare spurcitas cloacarum vel praecae gladiatoribus et fundendo eorum sanguini destinari. Plin. xxxvi § 6 redemptor cloacarum. Epaminondas, when made telearch (scille) from envy, raised to great honour (Plut. praec. ger. reip. 15 § 2 p. 811) τὴν τελευχίαν, οὐδὲν ὁδὸν πρότερον, ἀλλ' ὃ καὶ τοῖς στενωποῖς ἐνδολεῖα κορυφαίαν καὶ πενιχρὴν ἀποτροπὴν ἐκτελεῖται τὴν. With like patriotism Agrippa a.c. 33 (DCasa. xlix 43 § 1) voluntarily undertook the aedileship, and at his own cost restored the public buildings and streets, and cleared out the sewers, passing through them in a boat to the Tiber. A.D. 30 Caligula (ib. lxx 12 § 3) seeing mire in the streets, ordered it to be cast on the clothes of Vespasian, then aedile; afterwards interpreted as an omen of his future elevation; he was destined to reform the state, which he found in confusion. Lips. de magnit. Rom. ii 6 refers to the elrysargyrum, a tax (among other things) on excrements, imposed on every man, woman and child, abolished by Anastasius (Cedren. i 626—7 Bonn. Constantin. Manasses 8067—90).

.. 33 *PRAEBERE CAPUT* v 172. Hegesipp. bell. Iud. i 23 § 1 *Pompeio interfecto, qui dum arma Caesaris fugit apud Aegyptio caput suum amputandum praebuit, conversae res, praebuit tamen ea patientia caput.* dig. i 5 § 1 *seri autem in dominium nostrum rediguntur aut iura civili aut gentium: iure civili, si quis se maior viginti annis ad pretium participandum venire passus est.* Plaut. Cure. 483 in *Tusco rice ibi sunt homines qui ipsi sese venditant.*

.. DOMINA VEXALX SED HASTA Sen. cons. ad Marc. 20 § 5 if Cicero had died a.c. 63 or after his daughter's death, non ridisset strictos in cirilli capita mucrones nec dirisa percussoribus ocellorum bona, ut etiam de suo perirent, non hastam consularia spolia vendentem.

.. DOMINA HASTA Mart. and Ov. Pont. iv 5 5 and am. ii 14 16 domina urbs. am. ii 5 80 domina manus. Stat. s. iv 2 6 domina membra. Mart. iii 81 3 domina arca.

.. 34 35 CORNICINES ET MUNICIPALIS HARENAE PERPETUI COMITES II 118. a college of cornicines inact. Wlien 781. Friedländer (ii 843) compares CIG 2678

οὐκ ἔστι χαλκελάδων φωνὴν ἐδιδραγγον ἀκούων
οὐδ' ἀνίστων αὐδῶν, κλέαν λαὸν ἀνέγαιρον.
cf. Stat. s. v 3 138—9 of his father inde frequens pugnae nulloque ingloria sacro | vox tua.

.. MUNICIPALIS HARENAE at Fidenae an amphitheatre hastily reared by one Atilius (Tac. an. iv 62) *libertini generis, . . . non abundantia pecuniae nec municipali ambitione, sed in sordidam mercedem, toll. A.D. 27, crushing 20,000 (Suet. Tib. 40) or 50,000 (Tac. 63) spectators in its ruin.*

.. 35 BUCCAE XI 34 n. cf. xiv 10 n.

.. 36 *NUCERA NUNC EDUNT* II 148. Tac. an. iv 63 *cantumque in posterum senatus consulto, ne quis gladiatorum munus ederet cui minor quadringenorum nullum res.* The best commentary on the text ib. xv 84 (cited on v 46).

.. 37 *EDUNT* so of Cerdo (who exhibited gladiators Mart. iii 10. 59) ib. 99 § 4 *cur ludere nobis | non liceat, licet ut iugulare tibi* cruelty of the spectators Sen. de ira i 2 § 5. Aug. conf. vi 12. Prud. hamart. 368—578. Luc. Dama. 57 (the Athenians ought not to institute gladiatorial

shows, so long as the altar of Pity stands). Plut. Flamin. 18 §§ 4—7. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechent. ii 253 78. 253 80. INDE REVERSI ruined by the cost, or rather still continuing their filthy trade.

III 38 *CONDUCTUNT FORICAS* ind. s. v. *forica*. dig. xxii 1 17 § 5 *foricarii*. Marquardt StV. ii 270 9 and 10 (following another interpretation of the schol. *alii tabernae dicunt foro vicinas*) understands a rent paid to the *foeci* by the boothkeepers, and farmed to publicani. Fumaletto (in Fore.) understands a warehouse at Ostia, and the payment a *dogana di transito*. cf. lex. *forica*, *foricula*, *foricularium*. Rodbertus (cited by Friedländer ¹ 277 2) rightly understands Iuv. 'vom Pachten von Abtrittssteuern.' The other renderings give no climax. See Friedländer iii 151—2 'Das Latrinwesen in Rom.' Arcad. p. 98 24 *φωρεὰ δὲ βιββωρος*.

.. 39 *EX HUMILL. CACS. Ov. ex humili loco*. Ball. Quintil. A.L. subst. Cic. Tusc. ii § 5 *oratorum quidem laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum*. Spartian. Sever. 18 § 11 *huius dictum est, cum eum ex humili per litterarum et militiae officia ad imperium plurimis gradibus Fortuna duxisset: 'omnia' inquit 'fui et nihil expedit'.* MACON AD PASTORIA REDEM Aen. i 342 *summa nequar fastigia forum*. Vell. i 11 § 6. ii 128 § 2. Sen. ben. vi 30 § 3 *monstrabo tibi, cuius vel inopia laborent magna fastigia*. brev. vit. 4 § 1. tranq. 10 § 6. cons. Marc. 4 § 4. Tac. an. iii 66. xiv 54 l. h. i 15. Manil. i 40 *proxima tangentes rerum fastigia caelo*.

.. 39 40 *xiv 202—4 n.* Schmidt Denk. u. Glaubensfreiheit 257 has many references (from Hor. Prop. Petron. Mart. etc.) to show the prevalent belief in the power of Fortune under the empire e.g. Iuv. vii 190—3. 197. x 62. xiii 86 seq. xiv 814 seq. A favorite of Fortune Sen. rh. contr. 34 § 22 *Timagenes ex captivo cocco, ex coco lecticarius, ex lecticario uaque in intimam amicitiam Caesaris felix.* Valent. Avid. Cass. 14 § 8 *audiat praefectum praetorii nostri philosophi ante triduum quam fieret mendicium et pauperem, sed subito divitem factum.*

.. 40 *VOLUIT FORICAM IOCARI* VII 197—8 n. xiv 263 n. Sen. tranq. 11 § 5 *Fortuna illa, quae ludos sibi facit*. Stanley cites anth. Pal. x 80 (where see Boissonade) *καὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἑσπέραις μέγιστος βίος, εὐκλείης, ἀλφειῶν, | πλοῦτος καὶ περὶ τὴν μεσσηνίαν πενιχρὸς.* | καὶ τοῖς μὲν καρδύονα, ἑλῶν σφαγῆς δαίρει, | τοῖς δ' ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν εἰς αἰὶν κατὰγει. Ovid complains of upstartia am. iii 8 9 10 *ecce recens dives parto per vulnere cenat | praefertur nobis sanguine pantus eques!* tr. iv 10 8 *non sum Fortunae munera factus eques.* Hor. c. iii 29 49—52. Claud. in Eutr. i 23—25 *sic omnia colitis | hoc regni, Fortuna, tenes! quae nam ista iocandi | sacritia!* Boet. cons. ii 1.

.. 41 *QUID ROMAE FACIAM* Mart. iii 80 1 *quid Romae, Gargillane, facis? x 10 8 hic ego quid faciam?* Pers. i 12. Gifford cites Cowley's version of Mart. iv 5 (cited on 21 22) and imitations of this satire from Wyatt's epistle to Poynes.

.. 41 42 *LIBRUM LAUDARE* 9 n. pp. 177—8. cf. xiii 32 n. Hor. a. p. 428—433. ep. i 19 33—40. Mart. i 49 37—40. viii 76. Lucian adv. indoct. 20 you are persuaded by flatterers not only that you are handsome and loveable, but a sage and orator and historian without a peer; and you buy books to confirm the truth of their commendations. They say that you also recite speeches to them at dinner, *καὶ τοῖς μεσσηνίαις πενιχρὸν δαίτυν ἔσται διψώνας καρπύονα, καὶ μὴ τίς, ἢ μὴ διαπραγμάτῃ βελόντι.* Epikt. iii 23 § 13 *τὸ δὲ καὶ εἰς τὴν αἰὶν κατὰγει τὸ εὖ φασκεῖται;*

.. LIBRUM LAUDARE ET POSCERE Arntzen (before his Arator, 1790 sign. . . .) prints a note from the man. Arator read a specimen of his work April 6 A.D. 844 to pope Vigilius; who, at the request of 'all

scholars' ordered that it should be read publicly in St Peter's *ad vincula*. A great crowd of 'religious' and lay folk came together: *atque eodem Aratore recitante distinctis diebus ambo libri quattuor vicibus sunt auditi, cum unus medietas libri tantummodo legeretur, propter repetitiones assiduas, quas cum favore multiplici postulabant*. The 4 days (in April and May) are specified. Plin. ep. v 10 (11) § 3 (to Suetonius) *patere me videre titulum tuum, patere audire describi legi venire volumina Tranquilli mei*. vii 4 § 9 (of a volume of his own hendecasyllables) *legitur describitur etiam et a Graecis quoque, quos latine huius libelli amor docuit, nunc cithara nunc lyra personatur*. ix 1 § 2 *quamvis enim legeris multis legendosque dederis*. 25 § 2 *lucus et ineptias nostras legis amas flagitias*.

III 43 Tac. xi 13 of Claudius: *lege lata sacertium creditorum coercuit, ne in mortem parentum filia familiarum faenori darent*. cf. Suet. Vesp. 11. dig. xiv 61 pr. inst. iv 7 § 7 *saepe onerati acre alieno creditorum pecuniarum, quas in luxuriam consumebant, vitae parentum insidiabantur*. Sen. n. q. iii 18 § 6 *nemo videre mortem patris sui sustinet, quam optavit*.

.. 45 INSPEXI Lamprid. Heliog. 8 § 2 *cum inspiceret extra puerilla*. Julian (Amm. xxi 1 § 1) consulted entrails and birds with doubtful response. § 2 *eique tandem haruspinae peritus Aprunculus Gallus orator . . nuntiavit eventus inspectu iecuris, ut ipse aiebat, praedictus*. Mühlmann *inspicio* col. 1131 n. 2 pr.

.. 46 NONUIT Stanley and Markland ms. *norint*, with the inferior mss. cf. Cic. Tusc. ii § 42 *sine igitur malum dolere necne, Stoici viderint*.

.. 48 MARCUS of the hand dig. in lexx. EXSTINCTAE DEXTRAE on the gen. see Plin. ep. iii 5 § 8 n. Plaut. Men. 100 *Brix ipse escac maxumae*. Plin. h. n. viii § 71 *rhinoceros unius in nare cornus*.

.. 49 *cui a pyrrich as in the sapphic line* Sen. Tro. 855 *mittat et donet euicumque terrae*. Markland 'cui notatur ut dissyllabon. et quare non, cū et cū, ut mihi et mihi vetus et verus nominativus erat cū, ut opinor. quas noto, ut inde quaceratur de loco desperato Hor. c. i 32 14 ad lyran: o laborum | dulce lenimen, mihi cumque salve | rite vocanti:— ut, inquam, quaceratur an legi possit, euicumque salve | rite vocanti.'

.. 50 II 61 *tu nūde atque tace, donant arcana cylindros*. Aen. xii 660—7 *aestuat ingens | uno in corde pudor mixtoque insanis luctu*. Pers. iii 43.

.. 51 *NIL TIBI SE DEDERE PUTAT* cct. i 75 76 n. Mart. vi 50 1—4 *cum coleret puros nuper Telesinus amicos, | errabat gelida sordidus in togula | obscenos ex quo coepit curare cinaedos, | argentum mensas praedia solus emit*. ix 83 3 4 *multum oculi, sed plus aures debere fatentur | se tibi, quod spectant qui recitare solent*. GRANO.

.. 54 Bücheler (Rhein. Mus. xxix 1874 637) 'miror imprudentiam poetae si summas divitias ante oculos positurus ab aureis fluminibus Tagi avertit nos in umbras ad silvas, nec opaci omnis harena Tagi ipsam scripsisse arbitror sed opimi, quemadmodum aurea a Martiale vocatur dritia unda Tagi (x 16 4). saepe autem librarii in versuum clausulis vocabula similiter incipientia ad diverse desinentia permutarunt (cf. iv 67. vii 80 al.).' Friedländer would accept this conjecture (Bursian Jahrbuch. iii 214), if opacus cannot mean 'opaque', thick with the gold. Many years ago I convinced myself that it must mean 'shady'. But harena needs no further definition than the aurum following. What Fr. desiderates is expressed by Sil. xvi 560 *qua Tagus auriferis pallet turbatus harenis*. It is an old controversy: 'an credam Lubino, qui opacum turbulentum dicit, propter auriferas harenas? apago Germani haud germanam interpretationem. opaci enim est umbris arborum obscuro.' GRANO.

III 56 NONENDAQUE PRAENIA SUMAS Sen. cp. 90 § 80 (of the sage) *ponenda non numeret*. Hor. s. ii 2 129—135.

.. 57 TIMEARIS 113.

.. 58 QUAE GENS Mart. spect. 3 1 2 *quae tam seposita est, quae gens tam barbara, Caesar, | ex qua spectator non sit in urbe tua!* ACCEPTISSIMA most welcome: superl. also Plaut. Liv. Iust. Curt. vii 2 § 11 *longe acceptissimus Parmenioni erat, proximus lateri in acie stare solitus*. Tert. spect. 22 *quanta confessio est malorum rerum, quarum auctores, cum acceptissimi sint, sine nota non sunt!*

.. 58—125 Hertzberg Gesch. Griechent. ii 492.

.. 59 FUGIAM II I ultra Sanromatas fugero hinc libet.

.. PROPERANO FATERI = Stat. Th. ii 342.

.. 61 GRAECAM URDEM VI 187. 191. 193 *omnia Graece*. xv 110 n. Plaut. Cure. 248—295. Friedländer i^o 74 n. 5. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechent. i 334. Liv. xxxix 3 § 6 (n.c. 187) *iam tum multitudine alienigenarum urbem onerante*. Tac. xiv 15. 20.

.. QUOTA PORTIO Sen. cons. Mare. 26 § 6. Friedländer i^o 75 and Wallon hist. de l'esclavage ii 418 on Syrians and Egyptians in Rome. Iuv. i 104 n. vii 11 seq. n. Movers Phönizier ii (3) 76. PAECIS Varro Serranus fr. 453 Bū. (in Non. 334) *hunc vocasset et liquida vita in curiae retrae faecem*. Lucr. and esp. Cic. in lexx. Vopisc. Aurel. 42 § 6 *ut enim omittamus Vitellios, Caligulas et Neronas, quis ferat Maximinos et Philippos atque illam inconditam multitudinis faecem?*

.. ACHAEI esp. Corinth viii 113 n.

.. 62 IAM PRIDEM SYRIS IN TIDERIM DEFLEXIT ONOSTES Capitol. Ver. 8 § 7 *histriones adduxit e Syria, quorum praecipuus fuit Maximinus, quem Paridis nomine nuncupavit*. § 10 *habuit et Agrippam histrionem, cui cognomen erat Menji, quem et ipsam e Syria veluti tropaeum Parthicum adduxerat, quem Apolloniam nominavit*. § 11 *adduxerat secum et fidicinas et tibicines et histriones scurrasque mimarios et praestigiatores et omnia mancipiorum genera, quorum Syria et Alexandria pascitur voluptate*. See C. O. Müller de antiquitatibus Antiochenis in the comm. soc. reg. scient. Göttingen viii 205—278 and his kleine deutsche Schriften i 90—129. A lively picture in Renan les apôtres c. 12.

.. 61 Plaut. Stich. 380—1 *fidicinas, tibicinas, | sambucas, in a Phoenician cargo*. Pers. v 95 *sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto*. Spart. Hadr. 26 § 4 *in convivio tragoedias comoedias Attellanas sambucas lectores poetas pro re semper exhibuit*. Rich companion *sambuca, sambucina*. Böttiger refers to Burney's history of music and Turkel Gesch. d. Musik i 200, Tafel ii p. 23. Cassanbon on Suet. Nero 27.

.. 66 PICTA MITRA Ov. met. xiv 651 *ille etiam picta redimitus tempora mitra*. Artemid. ii 3 f. (with Rigault and Heib) *παιδα καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἐσθῆς* proper to the courtesan δῶν τῶν ἐργασίας. Becker-Hermann Charikles ii 68. MITRA ind. Aristoph. thesm. 257 Blayden. Of Bacchus Sen. Hiipp. 756. Oed. 413. VFL ii 272; of women Catull. 61 63 and 68. Hermann-Blümner Gr. Privat-Alterth. § 22 p. 194. See in Cic. Rab. Post. § 26 seq. an apology for Greek costume. Rich companion.

.. 67 MISTICUS Ov. a. n. iii 128. Phaedr. iv 5 5. Greek words Munro on Lucr. ii 412. Bücheler (Rhein. Mus. xxix 1874 637) cites from the hermeneumata Montepessulana fol. 207^r (ed. Boucherie in notices et extraits des manuscrits t. xxiii p. 377 seq. Par. 1873 p. 191) *πρεξιδωρος cupidicenus*. Readers of Iuv. will learn 'usitatus fuisse quam antea visum est graecum illud verbum et iure suo veterem interpretem appellasse parasitica licet iuxta nobiscum ignorantem, quam

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partem habitus eo nomine Romani tum denotarint. sumi quidem vestimenta et calciamenta recte utraque dicuntur, ipsum tamen nomen me invitavit colligere in proximo versu ornamenta ut malim interpretari pedulia. edicti Diocletiani de rerum pretiis titulus extat sic inscriptus *de oleis et galleis, de pithou et rizant*. Prof. Bitcher seems to have overlooked the gloss cited by Pithou and Riganit and later edd. *Trechidipnos*, a famished parasite, is the writer of Alkiph. iii 4. cf. Ath. 4^a. 312^a fin. Ath. 349^a Stratonikos in Abdera went on tiptoe, looking intently on the ground. Asked what was the matter with his feet, he replied: τοῖς πόσιν μὲν ἔρρωμαι, εἶναι, | καὶ τῶν ποδῶν πολλὸν θάρρος ἐν δειπνῶν ὑπέρχω. cf. below 218 *phaccasiatorum*. ii 41—124 Romans aping women's dress.

III 67 TRECHEDIPNA is not found, used as here, in Greek, but Vitruvius vi 10 (7) § 5 observes that in his art also borrowed technical terms were used in Latin otherwise than in Greek (Düntzer). For *trechedipna* lex. cite Soph. Eur. Plato: add DCass. LXIII 1 § 1. Eua. h. c. iv 10 § 2.

" OTIRINE II 133.

" 68 Hier. ep. 57 12 (817^a) a proverb *oleum perdi: et impenna, qui bosom mittit ad ceroma*. Sil. xiv 136—8 *pigra luctandi studio certamen in umbra | molle pati docta et gaudens splendescere olivo | stat, medicare decus vincentum, ignara iuventus*. Sen. ep. 88 § 18 *luctatores et totum oleo ac luto constantem sententiam expello ex his studiis liberalibus*. Plat. Cat. mai. 20 §§ 9 10. Tac. an. xiv 20. d. 10 *si in Graccia natus eses, ubi ludicras quoque artes exercere honestum est, non paterer inuane illos et ad pugnam natos lacertos levitate facili aut tactu disci rancescere*. Caesar (Suet. 39), on occasion of his triumphs, exhibited circensian games and athletic contests. Furius Leptinus, of a pretorian family, and Q. Calpurnius, formerly a senator and plender in the courts, contended for the mastery in the forum. Labeius, a Roman knight, acted his own farce; *circensibus... quadrigas bigaque et equos desultores agitare nobiles iuvenes*; athletes contended, in a temporary stadium, for three days. Augustus (Suet. 43) exhibited athletes, charioteers, runners, *confectoresque scrarum, et nonnumquam ex nobilissima iuventute*; forbade women to view the athletes (44 f.); encouraged boxing and increased the privileges of athletes (45). Nero (Suet. 12 f.) invited the Vestals to view athletes, as the priestesses of Ceres were spectators at Olympia. The revolt in Gaul could not divert his attention from his gymnasium (40). Romans of the old school, like Liv., regretted the practical exercises of the campus Martius and the chase, the national training for the wiry soldier's body, often contrasted with the athlete's abnormal, unhealthy *tor* (Quintil. x 1 § 83 l. 10 n. Plut. de educ. 11 p. 84. apophth. Epam. 3 p. 192^a. vita Philopocm. 34. Hor. s. ii 2 10 11 *Heind. si Romana fatigat | militia assuetum graecari*. ep. ii 1 33 *luctamur Achivis doctius unctis*). Galen (v 874—898) supports his own condemnation of the athletes of his day (whom he calls swine, wallowing in their mire) by the authority of Plato and Hippocrates. Büttiger ms. 'exstat signum marmoreum athletae collum innungentis in museo Dresdeni praestantissimum.' Mart. iv 4 10 cited on 63. 19 5 *lentum ceroma teris*. v 65 3 (of Antaeus). vii 83 9. xi 47 6. xiv 50 1.

" CEROMATICO *ἐρεῖς λεγόμενον* both in Gr. and Lat. *ceroma* only found in later Greek authors. Haupt opus. ii 318 4 *γυναικῶν δὲν δὲ τοῦ ἀνδρῶν, ἐρεῖς τοῦ ἐν ἐρωτῇ*. Plut. ii 636^a (cited on 70). 700^a where it is used figuratively, in contempt: the true statesman, trained in real business, *οὐκ ἐν γυμνασίοις καὶ ἀγῶνισιν ἀνδρόντων ἐκτρέφεται*.

σοφιστῶν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἀληθῶς ἐν Ὀλυμπιακοῖς καὶ Πυθικοῖς ἀγῶσιν. schol. Aristoph. eq. 492 *κρυμματαί* are joined with *δαίτται* (ver. 76) as = *παίδεσθαι*.

III 68 COLLO Aristoph. eq. 490—2 chorus *ἐχε νυν, δαίψων τὸν τράχηλον τούτῳ, | ἐν ἑξελισθῶντι δὲν τὰς διαβάδας*. sausageseller ἀλλ' εὖ λέγεις καὶ παιδοπαιδῶν ταυτάγῃ.

" 69 SICTON Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenl. ii 293. Sikyon ('gourd-land'), so named from its kitchen gardens; famous for its artists in marble and bronze, its painters, its shoes, its oil, wine, flowers, horses and fish Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenl. ii 23—30. Westermann in Pauly. Curtius Peloponn. ii 483—496. In the arts of design it ranked next to Corinth Strabo 382. The description of Pausanias (ii 5—12) is worth reading. The epithet *alta* is well chosen, for 'one cannot conceive a more beautiful site for a city' (Curtius). A broad and fertile table land, enclosed by the valleys of two mountain streams; behind, wooded hills, below, a fruitful plain; Parnasos, Kithaeron, Akrokorinthos in the distance. A plan and coins in dict. geogr. All these foreign names, like the Greek words above, have the effect of Milton's 'is it harder, air, than Gordon, | Colkitto or Macdonald or Galasp?'

" 70 TRALLIBUS well deserves its place here, if only for the miracle in honour of Caesar (Caes. b. c. iii 105 § 5 *Trallibus in templo Victoriae, ubi Caesaris statuum consecraverant, palma per eos dicitur... inter coagmenta lapidum ex pavimento extitisse ostendebatur*. VM. i 6 § 12 improves the story: *palma viridem... sub Caesaris statua... insitae magnitudinis enata*. quibus apparet caeleste numen et Caesaris gloriae favisse et Pompeii errorem inhibere voluisse. Plut. Caes. 47 § 1), and for their disputing with ten other cities of Asia, the honour of possessing the temple of Tiberius (Tac. an. iv 55). Roman residents occur CIG 2927; with a special curator 2930.

" ALABANDIS placed by Leake and Fellows at Arab Hissa, being two hills, on the Tshina, a branch of the Maeander. Among the natives were two brothers, rhetoricians, Menekles and Hierokles, and two who emigrated to Rhodes, Apollonios δ μαλακός and Apollonios Molo (Strabo 656, 661). The latter taught both in Rhodes and at Rome, and numbered among his pupils Cicero and Caesar.

" 71 DICTUM A VIMINE COLLEN Plin. h. n. xvi § 87 *colle in quem vimina petebantur*. Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. i 113 n. 8.

" 72 VISCERA 'bosom friends', 'Schosskinder'. Curt. iv 14 § 22 *eripite viscera mea ex vinculis: restituite mihi pignora, pro quibus ipsi mori non recusat, parentem, liberos*. vi 9 § 19. Hippodromos (Philost. soph. ii 37 § 3) called Philostratos his 'bowels' (τοῖς ἐμυνοῦ σπλάγγχοις). Artemid. v 57 τὰ δὲ σπλάγγχνα (ἐσθλαίνα) τὸν παῖδα. οὐ γὰρ καὶ τὸν παῖδα καλεῖν ἐθὺς ἐστίν. Wotstein (ii 381), Wolf (curac), Lightfoot, esp. Prico on ep. Philem. 12. Ov. met. v 18. tr. i 7 17—20, where he burns his books, *viscera nostra*, as Thestias burnt her son. Luc. vii 579 580 *in plebem retat ire manns monetratque senatum*. [sic cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum (vitals of the state). Quintil. vi praef. § 8 Sp. Apul. met. viii 11 Prico (p. 453 56) and Hildebrand. Laet. vi 20 § 21 Bünnemann. So in Ital. viscere miei! Cornelia, Médée iii 4 madame, *ἐργαζες-les, ἐργαζες vos entrailles*. Shakespeare being the bosom lover of my lord. *but, I am in their bosoma. my flesh, my blood, my daughter. thine own bowels, which do call thee sire*.

" 73 MACRABUM DOMUM 212. cf. i 83 *magni ameli*.

" 73 INGENIUM VILLOX Ov. met. viii 354 *cigor ingonii quondam*

velocis. Mart. vi 23 on Glaucias, a freedman, twelve years of age, wept by all Rome cari deliciae breves patroni | ...velox ingenio.

III 73 AUDACIA PERDITA in a word ἀνδρεία Casaubon, Dupont and Jebb on Theophr. char. 6 (16 Jebb), where the reckless (δ ἀνδρὸς ἀνδρῶν) is ready to turn his hand to anything (παρρησιάζομαι).

" 74 PROMPTUS Sil. xiv 31 promptae gens linguae.

" " BERNIO ISAVO TORRENTION Vorst on Just. i 7 § 14. Holden on Cic. off. i § 76 (Heusinger ib. i.e. c. 22 § 7). Meyer on Matt. 5 20. cf. Io. 5 36. Fritzsche on Mark 4 36. Fabri on Liv. xxi 11 § 2. Winer-Moulton 778. Mart. xi 52 18. Sillig on Plin. xxxii § 149. Hor. s. ii 4 2 3. TORRENTION Plin. xxvi § 12 of the Greek (ex rhetore medicus) Asclepiades: torrenti ac meditata cotidie oratione blandiens. Cic. fin. ii § 3 cum enim fertur quasi torrens oratio. Tac. d. 24 pr. quo torrente, quo impetu saeculum nostrum defendit.

" " EDR Hor. s. ii 4 10 edo hominis nomen, simul et, Romanus an hospes. 5 61. Ov. m. iii 635.

" 75 QUENTIS HOMINEM SECTUM ATTULIT AD NOS Plut. compares the flatterer to a shadow ii 53^b; a mirror 53^c; a chameleon 53^d; a polyas 96^f, with Wytt. on each place, on the crowd of poets, orators, philosophers, scholars, athletes, musicians, singers, who sought a living at Rome see Friedländer i 18=17. 43—4.

" 76 GRAMMATICUS RHETOR GEOMETRES PICTOR ALIPTES dig. l. 13 1 pr. liberalia autem studia accipimus, quae Graeci ἐλευθέρα μαθήματα appellant; rhetores continebuntur grammatici geometrae. Sen. ep. 88 §§ 3—8, 87—41 the grammarian. §§ 10—13 the geometrician. § 18 non enim adducor, ut in numerum liberalium artium pictores recipiam, non magis quam statuarios et marmorarios aut ceteros luxuriae ministros, aequae luctatores et totum oleo ac luto constantem scientiam expello ex his studiis liberalibus, ib. § 10 (athletics). Quintil. i 4—9 grammar. 10 §§ 34—49 geometry. §§ 15—19 the wrestling-school (e.g. § 15 ne illos quidem reprehendendos puto, qui paulum etiam palaestrae vacaverunt, non de his loquor, quibus pars vitae in oleo, pars in vino consumitur, qui corporum cura mentem obtruncant). One Thessalus (Galen x 4 5 K) professed to teach the art of medicine in six months. Cobblers, dyers, carpenters, smiths, leave their trades and turn doctors, enticed by emancipation from geometry, astronomy, logic, music, and other liberal arts. Thessalus (pp. 11 12) challenged all the Greeks, ῥήτορας γεωμέτρους γραμματικούς ἀστρονόμους φιλοσόφους. Vergil (Aen. vi 847—850) leaves to Greece art, oratory, science. Hadrian welcomed all and sundry of these adventurers Spartian. 16 § 8 quamvis esset in reprehendis musicis tragicis comiciis grammaticis rhetoribus oratoribus facillia, tamen omnes professores et honoravit et divites fecit, licet eos quaestionibus semper agitarit. § 9 et cum ipse auctor esset, ut multi ab eo tristes recederent, dicebat se graviter ferre, si quem tristem videret. § 10 in summa familiaritate Epictetum et Heliodorum philosophos et, ne nominatim de omnibus dicam, grammaticos rhetores musicos geometras pictores astrologos habuit. Paulus Aemilius (Plut. 6 § 7) taught his sons not only in the Roman fashion, but also in the Greek: οὐ γὰρ μόνον γραμματικοὶ καὶ σοφισταὶ καὶ ῥήτορες, ἀλλὰ καὶ πλάσται καὶ ζωγράφοι καὶ πόλων καὶ σκυλάκων ἐπιστάται καὶ διδάσκαλοι Ἕλληνες ἦσαν περὶ τοὺς νεανίσκους. GRAMMATICUS vii 215—243 n. Even infancy was corrupted by Greek governors Tac. d. 29 at nunc natus infans delegatur Gracculae alicui ancillae. RHETOR vii 150—214 n.

GEOMETRES by synizesis a trisyllable, as perh. in Auson. ep. 18 17

(p. 179 S) vel quot iuncturas geometrica forma favorum. Sidon. twice in hendecasyllables shortens the o ep. iv 11 (= 21 Baret) tractator, geometra musicusque. c. 23 (= 20 Baret) 119 non hunc, cum geometricas ad artes. Plut. Pomp. 55 § 1. CIG 6215. Plutarch, in the charming episode on Archimedes (Marcell. 14—19) and his contempt (shared by a great mathematician of our day) for the practical applications of his science, seems to have Roman readers and their debellare superbo in view. Cicero's reverence for Archimedes is much to his honour: he names him twelve times, Pliny once (and again in his list of authorities): when your faith in the *novus Arpinas* is shaken by the unrelenting scorn of Mommsen and his satellites, read Tusc. v c. 23 (his pious care for the tomb of A.), introduced by the ironical disparagement *humilem homunculum a pulvere et radio excitabo*.

On the ancient geometry see M. Cantor Vorlesungen über Gesch. der Mathematik. i (to 1200 A.D.) Leipzig 1880. James Gow hist. of gr. mathematics. Camb. 1884. Archimedes, Euclid, Pappus, have lately been well edited. In education Krause d. Erziehung (1851) 87 88, 103. Grasberger ii 321—342. Ast, Bonitz, Wytt. indd. to Plat. Aristot. Plat. and the indd. to the three in Didot. Kuhn ind. Galen. Plato's feeling is truly represented by the apocryphal sayings δ θεὸς γεωμετρῶν (Plut. ii 718) and μὴδὲς ἀγεωμέτρων εἰσὶν (Zeller ii 1 357 3).

PICTOR the profession of a gentleman Plin. xxxv § 77 (of pictura) semper quidem honos ei fuit, ut ingenui eam exercebant, mox ut honesti, perpetuo interdicto ne scribitur docerentur. ideo neque in hac neque in torcentis ullus qui scribitur opera celebrantur. Blümner promises to treat of painting in vol. iv of his Technologie u. Terminologie der Gewerbe u. Künste (Teubner). For the literature of ancient art see C. B. Stark Systematik u. Gesch. der Archäologie der Kunst. Leipzig Engelmann 1880. Painting a branch of liberal education Aristot. pol. v (viii) 3 pr. p. 1837 b 25 (γυμνασια μὴδὲ γεωμετρικῇ) universally recognised; γυμνασική by 'some'. Plin. l. c. huius (i.e. of Pamphilus, master of Apelles) auctoritate epictetum est Sicyone primum, deinde et in tota Graecia, ut pueri ingenui omnia ante graphice, hoc est picturam in buris, docerentur recipereque ars ea in primum gradum liberalium. Scenes in a drawing-school and a studio in O. Jahn Darstellungen des Handwerks und Handelsverkehrs (Abh. d. K. S. Gesellsch. xii, 1868) 296—305. Freedmen as painters, architects, sculptors Wallon hist. de l'esclavage ii 411—5, 491—2.

ALIPTES when the athlete stripped for his exercise, he rubbed himself first with oil, whereby the γυμναστική became an ἀλειπτική, ἀλείφειν = γυμνάζειν. Hence αἱ λυπαὶ παλαίστραι, nitida, uncta palaestra; large sums were bequeathed to supply oil for the gymnasium. Wrestlers also rubbed themselves with dust (κορίσθαι, κορίστρον) or a mixture of wax and oil (χρῆμα). The skin was afterwards cleaned by the strigilis, an operation represented in the ἀπογυμνῶν of Polykleitos and Lysippos (Hermann-Blümner gr. Privatalterth. 350). Plut. ii 638^c (quaest. conv. ii 4 an important chapter on wrestling) wrestling μόνον τῶν τῆς ἀγωνίας εἰδῶν πᾶσι καὶ κορίστρον καὶ κηρώματος τυγχάνει δέον. The αλειπτή also kept an eye on the diet and morals of his charge Plut. ii 59^f Wytt. ἄφρωνος ἐν τοῖς καὶ ἀνδρῶν, ὥστε ἀλλήλων αλειπτή εἰς μέθην καὶ ἀκολασταίνειν. Wytt. ib. 133^b. Hence Plato often classes the γυμναστή (-αὶς) or παιδογρίβης with the physician, a union first introduced by Herodikos (rep. 406^a, Phaedr. 227^a, Grasberger Erziehung im klass. Alterth. i 266—8. 341—5. 375—6). cf. Galen vi 77 K. Krause Gymnastik i 230—240. Aristot. eth. Nikom. ii 6 7 p. 1106 a 36 οὐ γὰρ εἰ τῇ δέκα μᾶλ' φαγέ'ν πολὺ δὲ ἀλγόν,

δ' αὐτῶν ἐξ αὐτῶν προεβίβη. Philo de somn. i 43 (i 658 pr. M) τὴν ἀλφειὰν λαμβάνει τὴν αὐτὴν ἀλφειαν. Epikt. iii 10 § 8 δ' οὐκ οὐ λέγει, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀνέβη, εἰ τοῖς αὐτῶν, εἰ τῶν αὐτῶν, εἰ τῶν αὐτῶν, εἰ τῶν αὐτῶν. 20 § 10. 20 § 22. All the words of this family are largely used of moral discipline, see HSt., αὐτῶν, αὐτῶν (esp. Thdt.) and generally col. 1416—28. *laurelarius* has not been found in any Greek author. Pliny ep. x 6 (23) § 1 thanks Trajan for conferring *civitas Romanam* on his *intralipetes* the freedman Harpocrates; and again for conferring on the same (ib. 10 (5) § 1) *civitas Alexandrinam*. M. Aurelius in Fronto ep. ad M. Caca. ii 12 pr. (p. 85 Naber) *meus me alipta saucibus urgebat*. The letter ascribed to Hadrian (Vopisc. Saturnin. 8 § 3 *nemo Christianorum presbyter non mathematicus, non harnaxer, non aliptes*) is acknowledged to be a forgery. See Cic. Sen. in lex. *alipetes*, esp. the wise words with which Celsus (i 1) begins his first chapter *sanus homo, qui et bene valet et suae spontis est, nullis obligare ac legibus debet; ne neque medico neque alipta oporret*. It is the very doctrine of Galen de sanit. tuenda vi 14 f. (vi 440 450 K).

III 77 *arora* see Becker-Marguardt ii (3) 68—88, iv 815—861. Rein in Pauly i² 2135—8 'augures'. Mezer ib. ii 1118—85, esp. from 1169 'divinatio'. Preller-Jordan röm. Mythol. and Marguardt röm. StV. ind. 'augures', 'augurium'. Mommsen röm. StV. ind. 'augur', 'auguria', 'auspicia'. esp. A. Boneló Le-Clercq histoire de la divination dans l'antiquité iv (Paris 1882) 175—372. Read Cic. de divin.

" " *schöenobates* Muson. in Stob. A. xxix 75 (ii 10 29 Meineke) δ' ἐν αὐτῶν μέντοι βαίνοντες. Epikt. iii 12 § 2 δ' αὐτῶν γὰρ ἐν αὐτῶν καὶ τὸ ἐν αὐτῶν περιπατεῖν καὶ οὐ μόνον δέσποινος ἀλλὰ καὶ τυραννίδος. τοῖτον ἵνα δὲ καὶ καὶ αὐτῶν ἐν αὐτῶν περιπατεῖν; Becker anecd. 633 *μαγιστορία* δὲ ἡ σχολαστική, ἥτις ἐν αὐτῶν περιπατεῖν. The word *σχολαστική* only occurs in a gloss (ex. *sunambulus*, cf. *sunambull* καθόλου). In Cacl. ap. Cic. fam. viii 1 f. cild. no longer read *schöenobates* succre. A synonym *catadromarius* in CIL vi 10157. See Friedländer ii² 274—5. Georges *sunambulus*.

" " *medicus* Friedländer i² 114, 293 seq. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenl. ii 174, 295. iii 313, 558. De-ile the histories of medicine (esp. Sprengel i² by Rosenbaum) consult the translations of Hippocrates, Aretaeos, Paulus Aegineta, with the learned commentary by Adams, Littre's Hippocrates, Darcinberg's Oribasios, Daremberg-Lucile's Rufus of Ephesus.

" " *magus* see Fabricius-Schaffhausen bibliogr. ant. (1760) 618—620; an excellent article by the lamented Scudamore in Cicetham's dict. of christ. antiq. 'magie' refers to the older Latin literature and to Maury la magie et l'astrologie dans l'antiquité. Paris 1869. Add Winer RW. 'Salomo', 'Wahrager', 'Zauberei'. Georgii's exhaustive article in Pauly 'magia' iv 1377—1418 and on the relation of magic to the Roman state Rein ib. 1418—20, who cites Odeffroy on cod. Theod. ix 16 (iii 123—146). Add Becker-Marguardt iv 92—187. Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. ind. 'Zauber'. Döllinger Heidentum u. Judentum 646—663. Müller-Zöckler in Herzog's RE. f. prot. Theol. 'Magier, Magie'. Christian hist. de la magie. Paris 1870. Bousier la religion Rom. ii 187—9. For an insight into the subject consult (with the commentaries) Theokr. 2, Verg. ed. 8, Hor. eod. 5, Luc. vi 427—824, Apul. met. and apol. Clem. recogn. Our time, with its table-turning, spirit-rapping, mesmerism, and many more pretensions sorceries, has no right to cast a stone (as Schindler and his English compeers do) at antiquity. Perhaps works on the black art were never more prized than now.

III 77 78 Markland ma. 'distinguo, medicus, magus: omnia nocte Graculus curiens; in caelum, iusseris, ibit.'

" 78 *GRACULUS* Holden on Cic. Best. §§ 110, 126. Plin. ep. x 40 (49) § 2 cited on 68. Burman on Petron. 46 p. 307. Keyfört-Müller on Cic. Lael. § 10 pp. 63—4. See the vaunts of such a Jack of all trades, Hippias (Plato Hipp. min. 360—8. Hipp. mal. 282^a. Cic. do or. iii § 127. Cope in Journ. of class. and sacr. philol. iii 62—8) a master in arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, music, poetry, literature, natural, moral and political philosophy, mnemonics, money-making, and also in the manual arts, having made his own clothes, shoes, ring, strigil. Technical terms were borrowed from Greece by Rome (Baalfeld index graccorum vocabulorum in linguam lat. translatorum. Berl. 1874. Tuchhändler de vocabulis graecis in lat. translatis, ib. 1876). See generally on Greek degeneracy Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenl. i 343; on the private tutors, grammarians, secretaries, domestic philosophers, in the houses of leading Romans, Teuffel² 261—6. Suet. Tib. 11. 56 57. For there was a better side of the Greek influence, represented by Plutarch, Epiktetos, Dio Chrysostom, which had captive the best men of Rome, and made Greek authors e.g. of Musonius and Antoninus (see Capitulin. M. Ant. phil. 2—4 for his studies, music, geometry, grammar, rhetoric, philosophy, painting, athletics, etc.) and of the doctors of the early Roman church. Hadrian, under whom Iuv. wrote, was devoted to Greek and lived much at Athens, on the decoration of which he spent vast sums (Spart. Hadr. i § 5), *inbatus impensius Graecis studiis, ingenio eius sic ad ea declinante ut a nonnullis Graculus diceretur*. IN CAELUM iv 122 n. DChrys. or. 21 (i 804 R) no one contradicted Nero on any point, or said that any command of his was impossible of execution: *Ecce et ei periret as natus erat, et toire videtur auro et ex quo xpoion tpepore tdon rap' auro in tois basileis, in tpepore. Lucian asinus i I was eager to find a witch and see some miracle, ἡ περὶ μὲν ἀνθρώπων ἡ λαοφάνων. Tillemont hist. eccl. (8. Pierre art. 34, Paris 1693, i 185—7) on the attempt of Simon Magus to fly. HENKICH. IUSCENS Ov. am. i 4 29 quod tibi miscerit, sapias, bibat spes, iubeto. On the constr. Heindorf Hor. s. i 1 45. H. Boer (epicil. Iuv. 63) 'litteras primas manus post caelum in Pithocano crasso sunt, conspiciunt tantum /// /// scriis; veram bonae recensitionis scripturam solae schedae Arovincas servarunt in caelum miseris, ibit exhibentes.' IUSCENS, IUST vi 526—7 si candida iusseris Io, ibit ad Aegypti sinem.*

" 79 IN SYCMA Plin. ep. iii 4 § 8 n. NATURS vi 837. xi 125. xiv 198. SARMATA ii 1. xv 125. travellers' tales (xv 14—20, see Lucian v. h. Rohde Gesch. d. gr. Romans 194—242) peopled the orbis incognitus, South and North, with Gorgons and Hydras and Chimerae dire.

" 80 MEDIS XATUS ATHENIS Aen. vii 871—2 si prima domus repetatur origo, | Inachus Aetoliaeque patres medinaeque Mycenae. In the very centre of civilisation, the 'eye of Greece.'

" 81 HOMUM ZOO NON FUGIAM COXCHYLIA AS Seneca did ep. 62 § 3 De metrum virorum optimum mecum circumfero et relietis coxchylis cum illo seminando loquor, illum admittor.

" 81 82 NE PRISON ILLI SORABIT Friedländer i² 363 n. 6 cites from an inscription A.D. 118 (CIG 178^a) τὴν πρὸν τοῦ ἀφ' αὐτοῦ... τὸν πρὸν... τὸν πρὸν...

" 83 PULCHRE TOMO Prop. iii (iv) 7 50 et fultum plama versicolore caput. Apul. met. x 20 pulchris... maxillas et cervicis delicatas mulleris suffulcire. GRAVE.

" " TOMO MELLORIS Sen. de ira iii 37 § 4 minus honorate loco

positus irascel coepit contritorum, vocatorum, ipsi qui tibi praeferebatur; demens, quid interest, quam lecti premas pariem? honestiorem te aut turporem potest facere pultrius? GRAXO. Luko 14 9 10 where Price cites James 2 8. oculus. 20 34. Plant. Stich. 492—3 ergo oratores populi summates viri | summi accubent, ego infumatis infumus. Haupt opusc. II 519 6 δὲ δὲ ἀρετῆς, ἀντιστοιχῶν, ἢ τούτοις δισκωβάνου. πρὸς ἀδελφούς; ubi iubet ἐν πρώτῳ τῷ πρὸς ἀδελφούς, in primo loco discumbere. Plut. Aemil. Paul. 28 §§ 5 6. quare. conv. 1 2 and 3.

III 83 RECENTER Ilor. c. III 8 11. ep. 1 5 1. Mart. XI 23 11. GRAXO. Plin. ep. II 6 § 3.

.. 83—85 'The joining these fellows with a cargo of grocery is excellent. Iuv. well knew the art of inflicting degradation. He makes it his boast to have been nourished on the Sabine olive, as well as to have breathed the air of Aventino: attachment to national food is one of the common objects of patriotic prejudice. The olive still flourishes as the proper fruit of Italy.' BARNHAM, who might have cited Selden (talis talk 'preaching' § 10) 'that rhetoric is best which is most reasonable and most catching. An instance we have in that old blunt commander at Cadix, who shewed himself a good orator; being to say something to his soldiers (which he was not used to do), he made them a speech to this purpose: What a shame will it be, you Englishmen, that feed upon good beef and brewers, to let those rascally Spaniards beat you, that eat nothing but oranges and lemons. And so put more courage into I. ; men than he could have done with a more learned oration.'

.. 83 PARXA Stat. s. 1 6 14 (among Domitian's gifts scrambled for at the Saturnalia) quod ramis pia germinat Damascos. Dioscor. 1 174 Syrian plums, especially those grown at Damascus, are digestible and astringent. The best grow at Damascus (Oribas. 1 58 with Daresburg p. 580 and ind. prunes. so Ath. 49^a—50^a. Galen VI 613 K. Plin. xv § 51 already grown in Italy, cf. geopon. x 89; where they were dried in the sun Pallad. Nov. 7 §§ 15 16). *Damascopis* became the general term for the earlier *αμυγδαλῶν* (geopon. x 73. Ath. I. c.), whence our *damson*. Eight large dried damsons are rated at 4 denarii in ed. Diocl. VI 80 Waddington. The physicians have much to say of their uses in diet Paul. Aegin. 1 81 (with Adams 1 186). Simeon Seth p. 22 seq. Galen VI 853 also joins them with figs as laxatives for the aged, both fresh in summer, and dry in winter, either boiled or steeped in *μυμπαρῶν* (p. 854 as laxatives Spanish prunes preferable, cf. XII 82). XI 367 (joined with figs). Hehn Kulturpflanzen u. Haustihere 229—332. A. F. Magerstedt die Obstbaumzucht der Römer (Sonderhausen 1861) 221—4. Damascus now exports dried apricots in large quantities.

.. CORROXA Hehn I. c. 83—86 'The native home of the figtree is the semitic W. Asia, Syria and Palestine: there it grows most luxuriantly and yields the sweetest fruit in abundance. The O. T. often names the tree, esp. with the vine, and is full of pictures and similes drawn from it; to dwell under, or eat of, one's vine and figtree, is to enjoy a quiet, peaceful existence.' Figs served as bread and meat Plin. xv § 82 *panisque simul et epouit ticeum siccatae implent, utpote cum Cato cibaria rursus operantibus iusta cum lege sancimus minui tibeat per sci maturitatem. cum recenti Aco salla vice caseo reat nuper excoctatum* [cf. Heraklid. pol. c. 24 in Müller fragm. hist. gr. II 319]. § 83 *ea hoc genere sunt, ut dicitur, cottana et caricas quaeque concedenti navem adcremus Parthos omni fecere M. Crasso venales praedicantis voce, canuere. omnia haec in Athenis rus e Syria intulit L. Vitellius, qui postea censor fuit, cum legatus in ea*

provincia esset, novissimis Tiberii principis temporibus. 'Then, as now, figs, fresh and dried, were the staple and wholesome food of the people in Italy, esp. in S. Italy' (Hehn). The best figs still come from Smyrna, pressed as of old, in boxes; they are grown in the N. of Caria. ed. Diocl. 6 84 rates Carian figs at 25 for 4 denarii. This kind was also grown in Syria (Plin. XIII § 51). Magerstedt I. c. 174—190. Athen. III c. 6—19. Hermann-Dümmer gr. Privatalt. p. 25. indd. to Plin. and the writers on medicine and agriculture. Winer HW. 'Feigenbaum.'

III 84 USQUE ADEO NIHIL EST Pers. 1 26 27 usque adeone | *scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter!* Aen. XII 616 Forb. Stat. s. III 2 67 usque adeone parum lentas transire paludes! Sen. n. q. VII 1 § 1. Verg. c. IV 84.

.. 85 DACA SABINA v 86 n. Plin. xv § 3 and xxxvii § 202 (Italian oil). Galen XII 513 K (Sabine oil the best of all within my knowledge). It is hard for us to understand the place which the olive (oil-tree), its wood and fruit and esp. its oil filled and to a great extent still fill to the people of southern climes. Colum. v 8 § 1 (from the farmer's point of view) *olea... prima omnium arborum est. § 5 sed neque depressa loca neque ardua magisque modicos elicos amat, quales in Italia Sabinorum rei tota provincia Laetia videmus. cf. Pallad. Mar. V § 8 oleo Sabino. In the O. T. from Noah's dove onwards, joined with corn and wine, or (as in Jotham's parable) with the figtree and the vine, it is the symbol of settled order and plenty; and now at this day, introduced into America and Australia, it has an influence on the tide of emigration. Iuv. going into the market, might have bought prunes and figs of Italian growth; and if he asked for the best eating olives, he would have been served with foreign samples Plin. xv § 16 *Italica transmarinae praeferebantur in cibis cum oleo vincuntur*. Oil was exported from Palestine into Egypt (Hos. 12 1) and Tyre (Ez. 27 17). The Jews used the fruit and its oil as food and for cooking, as a cosmetic, in burials, as a medicine, for illumination (see the articles 'anoint,' 'oil,' 'ointment,' 'olive,' 'unction' in concordances and the bible-dictionaries of Calmet, Smith, Kitto, Schenkel, Winer and Herzog's Real-Encycl. 'oel,' 'oelbaum,' 'salbe,' Celsii hierobotan. II 331 seq.; for the later church use W. E. Scudamore in Cheetham dict. chr. ant. 'oil,' 'unction'). Hehn Kulturpflanzen 87—103, 140—1 handles the congenial theme excellently. The olive tree in Homer (Buchholz die homerischen Realien 1 2 255—9). The Athenians shewed on the akropolis the tree created by Athens, and miraculously restored when burnt by the Persians (Meurs. Cecrop. 19 20 and fort. Att. 3 f. Valck. and Bähr on Hdt. VIII 53. Welcker gr. Götterlehre 1 818—9. II 808. Soph. OC. 694—706. Paus. I 24 § 3. 27 § 2. Stark in Sitzungsber. d. K. S. Ges. 1856 82—101. Bötticher Baumcult der Hellenen 423—436. Hermann-Dümmer gr. Privatalt. 21. Verg. g. 1 18 *oleaeque Minerva | iuvenatrix*). When the unchaste Vestal was buried alive, bread, water, milk, oil, as the primo necessities of life, were interred with her (Plut. Num. 10 § 8). Cato r. r. 10 stock for an oliveyard of 140 ingera. Mart. XIII 36 2 of a box of olives from Ploenun: *inchoat atque eadem sunt oliva dapes*. Hor. a. II 15 6—8 complains that oliveyards were converted into flowerbeds. epod. 2 49—56 he prefers the olive to costly fish and fowl. Large collections respecting the olive and its oil in literature, agriculture, trade and daily life, in Magerstedt die Obstbaumzucht der Römer (Sonderhausen 1861) 232—270. Hofmann lex. and ind. to Pliny and the medical and agricultural writers under *olea*, -i, -um, -fua. Daresburg in his Oribas. 1 609—611. Hehn dividing N. Europe as beer-and-butter land from S. Europe as wine-and-*

oil land, shews (pp. 123—140) that the latter is gaining ground on the former. 'Still to this day' he says (90) 'a German boor consumes with enjoyment great lumps of bacon, but is loath to pour oil on his vegetables or fry his meat with oil, just as the Gauls, according to Posidonius (Ath. 161'), from want of habit and because of its scarcity eschewed the use of oil.' But Winer ('oel') and Kitto ('oil') attest that Westerns also soon come to prefer vegetable to animal fats, and indeed cotton-seed-, maize- and other oils are now largely superseding butter and dripping (see *Encycl. Brit. new ed.* 'oils').

III 86 see consummate specimens of flattery in Luc. *imag.* and *pro imag.* ADULANDI GENS FRUDENTISSIMA Gnatibo (Ter. eun. 260—4) was entreated by a poor starving who envied his success, *ut sibi liceret discere id de me: sectari iussit, | si potius est, tamquam philosophorum habent discipuli ex ipsi | vocabula, parastiti ita ut Gnaethonici vocentur.* See O. Ribbeck's monograph 'Kolax.' The chief texts are Theophr. char. 2 (1 Jebb), who wrote a separate book on the subject. Plut. ii 48—74. Max. Tyr. 6 (36) § 7. 20 (4). Ath. 248—260. Stob. fl. xiv. Suet. Nero 22 (testimonial to Greek supremacy in adulation by a judge beyond exception) cited on viii 220. cf. 237 n. DCass. LXI 20 Ilicimar (5000 Augustiani enrolled as professional claqueurs, to lead the applause when Nero acted: crying e.g. δ καλὸς Καίσαρ, δ Ἀπόλλων, δ Ἀθυσαντος, εἰς δὲ Πιθίον. μὲν σὲ, Καίσαρ, οὐδὲν σὲ νῆα). LXIII 8 § 8. Suet. 20. 25. Tac. xiv 16 f.

87 SERMONEM INDOCTI, FACIEM DEFORMIS Philostr. soph. i 25 § 20 (cited p. 179) Varns was persuaded by his flatterers μὴ δὲ τὰς Μοῖνας ἀναβάλλεσθαι αὐτῷ φίλον, ὅτε πρὸς τὸ εἶδεν τράποιτο. παραλήξια δὲ τοῖς αὐτοῖς καὶ περὶ τῶν σοφιστῶν φησι: παραπείθεσθαι γὰρ καὶ τὰς ἐκείνων γλῶσσας, ὅτε μελετῶν. Luc. somn. 18 f. gold makes its owners fair, wise, strong. lb. 14.

88 SERMONEM INDOCTI Spaniards, a hero of Iuv. and a friend, were not behind in the art of adulation. Sen. cons. Polyb. 2 § 6 assures this 'master of requests' that his paraphrases of Homer and Virgil will be as immortal as the originals: *quandis fuerit ullus litteris honor, quandis steterit aut Latinae linguae potentia aut Graecae gratia, vigebit cum maximis viris, quorum se ingentis vel contulit vel, si hoc recrudencia eius recusat, adplicuit.* cf. 8 § 2. 11 § 8. Martial (xi 16. xii 11) makes the court chamberlain Parthenius a great poet. Lucian paints the Greeks Timon 51 f. 'for Timon is the best of orators, and what he will.' adv. indoct. 20 your flatterers lead you by the nose and make you believe that you are not only handsome and lovable, but wise and an orator and historian without a peer. It is said that you recite to them at dinner, and they, like land frogs, croak with thirst, and will not drink, till they have burst with screaming. They even persuade you that you resemble some king, like those pretenders, the Pseudalexandros, Pseudophilippos, Pseudoneron.

89 FACIEM DEFORMIS AMICI Luc. Timon 23 surrendering to his flatterers, who swear that he is fairer than Nireus, more highly born than Krokrops or Krodros, richer than Odysseus, richer than sixteen Kroesi together.

90 CERVICIBUS Philostr. Apoll. vi 80 § 1 Ap. taking Titus by the neck (καὶ γὰρ δὲ ἔσπευον αὐτῷ τὰ τοῖς δακτύλοις τὸ εὖμα), asked: 'Who will break to the yoke a bull with so sturdy a neck?' § 2 'He' replied Titus 'who named me as a calf,' i.e. his father. cf. Jacobs on anthol. gr. viii 46.

91 HERCULES A.D. 68, Nero (DCass. LXIII 20 § 8) on his return from

his gymnastic triumphs in Greece, was greeted with illuminations and shouts, especially from the senators, of οὐδ' Ὀλυμπιονίκας, οὐδ' Ἰνδοβίκας, οὐδ' Ἀθυσαντες Ἀθυσαντες. Νέρονι τῷ Ἰσραηλῇ, Νέρονι τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι. So Commodus was called the Roman Hercules (Lamprid. Comm. 8 §§ 5, 9. 9 § 2. 10 § 9. 17 § 8. kl. Anton. Diadum. 7 §§ 28) and named September after himself Hercules (Lamprid. Comm. 11 §§ 8, 13 14). So Maximinus (Capitol. Max. 4 § 9. 6 § 9 some called him Milo, some Hercules, some Antachus).

ANTARUM Ov. met. ix 184 Bach. A favorite subject, in poetry from Pindar and Pisander, and in art, Hercules appearing as the ideal wrestler Papc-Benseler Eigennamen, Darenberg diet. des ant. and Pauly s. v. Preller griech. Myth. ii 217—9. Creuzer Symbolik ii 77. Luc. iv 689—695. Stat. Th. vi 880—9. Philostr. imag. ii 21 with Jacobs. Apollod. ii 5 § 11 Heyne.

III 90 MINATRE VOCEM ANGSTAM Luc. adv. indoct. 8 9 Evangelus persecuted by flatterers (ἐκταραίνοντες καὶ βλάπτοντες, ὅτε καὶ τὸ ἐμπερίστεον εἶδος ἀναπρόσθετο) to compete for the Pythian prize for lyre and song, broke the chords and was flogged out of the theatre by order of the judges, in spite of his gold and jewels.

91 Buffon hist. naturelle par C. Sonnini (Paris an ix) xli 181 on sait que le coq s'approche de la poule par une espèce de pas oblique, ... accompagnant son action d'un certain murmure expressif; ... on voit que le mâle saisi avec son bec la crête on les plumes du sommet de la tête de la femelle, soit par manière de carresse, soit pour garder l'équilibre. Etienne de Clavière Iuv. periphrases (Bourges 1607) says that any one who has kept fowls knows that it is the hen's note that is thin, or querulous, or hoarse; the cock's is shrill and clear. ANGSTAM = tuncum is rare; ang. spiritus Cic. in lex. on the training of the voice see Grastberger Erziehung im klass. Alterth. ii 273—6.

92 ILLE, QUO MARITO Lucr. i 15 Munro. Nipperdey on Tac. an. iv 68. Staveren on Nep. Ages. 4 § 4. Friedländer (in Bursian's Jahresher. in 1877. 214) rightly rejects Bitcheler's revelation (Rhein. Mus. xxix 687) 'in explicandis saturis quos quidem novi interpretes multa praetermissa, velut ne hoc quidem adnotatum inveni ad iii 91, circuitu illo poetam ideo usum esse ut gallus gallinaceus quantum Gallo praestaret semiviro, verborum ludibrio comprehenderet.' With the flattery cf. Sil. iii 618—9 to Domitian *quis et Romuleos superabit voco nepotes, | quis erit eloquio partum decus.* MARITO so (of the lower animal-) Verg. Hor. Colum. Plin. (x § 76 of partridge, § 155 gallinac). Mart. ix 71 1. xiv 140 1. Stat. Th. v 830 stabuli. So vir, drōp, wōon, uxor, γυνή.

93 THEAIDA Bayle s.v. 94 95 DORIDA NULLO CULTAM PALLIOLO VI 68—77. Friedländer (Bursian Jahresher. xiv 174) prefers Priscian's reading *pullo el.* Mart. ix 83 1 *hanc rolo quae facillius quae palliolata vagatur*, as Doris is here evidently (?) the meretrix in comedy. W. E. Weber, reading *nullo*, takes D. to be the slave-girl in simple tunica. So Madvig and Düntzer, as it seems rightly. [Cypr.] de spect. 5 f. (p. 9 9 H) a just reproof of the mimes (*istud publicum monstrum omnibus videntibus geritur et prostutatarum transire obscenitas: quae situm est quomodo adulterium ex oculis admittitur.* *hinc dedecori condignum dedecus superducitur.* homo fractus omnibus membris et vir ultra muliebrum molitionem dissolutus, cui ars sit verba manibus expedire: et propter unum necio quem nec virum nec feminam commoveatur civitas tota ut desallentur fabulosae antiquitatum libidines. On the theatre Friedländer n° 891—433 and in Marquardt StV. xii 808—832 (838 except in the mimes all parts were taken

by men); on music Sittenges. iii 291—323. Claud. in Entr. ii 402—5 *st planus et ingens | concilli clamor, qualis resonantibus olim | exoritur carci, quotiens crinitus ephēbus | aut rigidam Nioben aut sentem Troada Angit.*

III 95 Tert. spect. 17, 23. Hier. ep. 43 2 fin. in theatralibus scaenis unus atque idem histrio nunc Herculem robustus ostendit, nunc mollis in Venerem frangitur, nunc tremulus in Cybele. 79 9 pr. histrio fractus in feminam. Cypr. ad Donat. 8. ep. 2. Chrysa. hom. in Matt. 37 (38) 6 (vii 4754 Gaurme). Demokrates, a Messenian envoy, dancing in woman's attire Polyb. xiv 5 § 11. Plut. Flamin. 17 § 8. Quintil. i 10 § 81 *aperit tamen profectum puto, non hanc [musicen] a me praecepti, quae nunc in scaenis effeminata et impudicis modis fracta non ex parte minima, si quid in nobis virilis roboris manebat, excidit.*

96 *paroxa* Suet. Ner. 21 *tragoedias quoque cantant personatus, heroum decorumque item heroidum ac dearum personis effectis ad similitudinem oris sui et feminae, prout quamque diligeret.*

97 *PLAXA* anth. Pal. xi 223 *ΧΕΙΛΩΝ καὶ ΑΙΧΩΝ* *τὰ γράμματα.* *de vi τοῦ;* | *ΑΙΧΩΝ* γὰρ *ΧΕΙΛΩΝ*, καὶ *τὰ αὐτὰ.* *ΗΙΘΥΛΤ.* Or. am. i 5 21 *quam castigato planus sub pectore renter.*

98 see Croft on Elyot's Governor (1883) i 205. *MOLLE* ii 47, 165. viii 15 n. cf. *tener* i 22 n.

100 101 *MAIORE CACHINNO CONCVTTITUR* xi 2 3 *quid enim maiore cachinno | concutitur.* Aus. epigr. 54 3 *solito maiore cachinno concussus.*

102 *MAIORE*, *CONCVTTITUR* viii 24. xvi 17—22 n. Holden on Cic. p. Plane. § 16. p. Sest. § 93 a categorical for a conditional sentence. Public school Inst. Gr. p. 473. Ter. haut. 70. 486—7. Verg. g. ii 519 Forb. Or. a. a. ii 545. *heroid.* 4 130. Rutil. Lup. i 15. Mart. iii 46 5 and 9. Munro on Lucr. iii 9 45.

100 „ Sen. n. q. i pr. § 6 in *alienam voluntatem sermo compositus.* Obbar on Hor. ep. i 16 10 11. Mart. xii 40.

102 *NEO* Plin. ep. iii 1 § 9 n.

103 *EXDROMIDEM* Poll. vii 23. Callim. Del. 238. *AESTVO* *STVDI* Sen. n. q. i pr. § 4 ut *sudem, ut aestuom.*

104 *NON SUMUS KROO PARES* Mart. ii 18 2 (cited i 100) *iam sumus ergo pares.*

104 103 *OMNI NOCTE DIEQUE* Mart. ix 62 i 2 *omni | et nocte... et die.* ii 43 2 *nocte dieque.* so Ov. met. ii 843. xii 46. Pont. iii 1 46. Sil. xii 483. xiii 230. xiv 61. Vfl. ii 281. viii 416. Stat. s. iv 6 94. v 1 72. Prud. cath. 8 66. Auson. v (eglog.) 16 12 (p. 15 B) (Stat. Th. v 83 *sub nocte dieque*).

105 106 *ALIXA NUMERE VULTUM A FACIE* commended in a *famulus* by Stat. s. ii 6 52 53 *tecum tristitque hilarique nec umquam | ille cum vultumque tuo sumebat ab ore.* Ov. tr. v 8 17.

106 *LACTARE MANUS* Quintil. x 8 § 21 *illa, quae altiore animi motum sequuntur quaeque ipsa animum quodum modo concitant, quorum est lactare manus.* xi 8 § 179. Ov. f. iii 536. DCass. lxi 20 § 8 when Nero acted, Burrhus and Seneca prompted him, *et ait rās te χεῖρας καὶ τὸ ἰδίον, ὁρὸν φέγγειν καὶ δεικνύν.* LAUDARE PARATUS vi 16. 307. 245. ix 7. 49. xiii 103. xv 102. Pers. i 182. vi 86.

107 *NUCTAVIT* Suet. Vit. 7 arts of V. to win favour; he kissed all, even the private soldiers on his road, *perque stabula ac decorentia militibus ac viatoribus praeter modum comis, ut mane singulos, 'haurio lentascent' elicitaretur seque facias ructu quoque ostenderet.* Mart. iii 83 6. x 48 10 *ructatix mentha* in the pharmacopoeia. i 67 4 *betray the tippler.*

As a medical symptom ind. to Plin. h. n. and Galen. MINXIT Luc. conv. 35. Alciph. iii 55 § 9. Petron. 27 n. (pp. 131—133 Burn.). Hier. ep. 52 (= 2) § 6 *audio praeterea in senes et annos abaque liberis quorundam turpe secretum. ipsi apponunt matulam, obolent lectum, parulentiam stomachi et phlegmata pulmonis manu propria suscipiunt.* The ancients carried out the maxim *naturalia non sunt turpia* with rigid consistency; it is needless to remember this, or we shall charge this passage with exaggeration and take offence where none is meant often in the classics, as in the fathers, Dante, Chaucer, Luther, Shakespeare. Aeschylus in Ath. 17^c *ἀρσενίων τὸν παρὰ γὰρ μεθυστὰς τοῖς Ἑλλήσις, ὡς καὶ τὰς αἰδῆς* [his word, and that of Soph. ib. 4 is *οἰσῶν*] *ἀλλήλοισι τελευταγγύου.* O. Jahn über Darstellungen griech. Dichter auf Vasenbildern (Abh. d. K. S. Ges. d. Wiss. viii 746) after speaking of *va-cas* representing drunkards vomiting: 'Nicht minder unbefangenen werden die Verse des Eupolis (Ath. 17^c)

εἰς τὴν εἰς τὴν „αἰδῆ καὶ“ πρὸς μεταξὺ πῶς;
ἡλαυδῶν γὰρ τοῖς τοῖς αἰδῆ καὶ τοῖς αἰδῆ
durch ein Vasenbild illustriert (mus. Greg. ii 83 2), welches bestätigt, wie sehr die Begriffe von Anstand wechseln (Welcker Nachtr. zur Tril. p. 162 ff.).' Welcker cites Xen. Kyrop. viii 8 § 10 (with Gataker advers. miac. 5 = opera i 293). Suid. *Ῥοδίων χρησμός.* Diogenian. viii 4 (i 305 Leutsch). Demosth. ag. Konon p. 1257 § 4. Pierson on Moeris p. 218 [cf. sat. x 64 n.]. Döttiger Sabina 31—39 cites Petron. 27 comm. Ramirez de Prado on Mart. iii 82. Upton on Epiktet. i 2 § 8. 19 § 17. Wytttenb. on Plut. ii 234^d. Add Rader on Mart. vi 89. Ath. 262^d. 292^d. Clem. Al. paed. ii § 25 f. p. 67 10 Hylb. Pollux x 122. Other exx. offensive to our standard of decorum cited by comm. Suet. Claud. 32. Mart. iii 82. x 14 10. Cynic shamelessness Zeller Philos. d. Gr. ii (1) 274. 280. Cope in Journ. of cl. and aecr. phil. ii 154, and on Aristot. rhet. iii 2 § 13 p. 1405¹⁰ (confutation of the sophism *οὐδὲν ἀλεχόμενον, εἴπερ τὸ αὐτὸ σφαιρεῖ τὸδε ἀπὸ τοῦ τοδε εἰναι*). HSt. *εὐθρονησέναι* and kindred words. Plut. ii 1669^r. Alciph. iii 7 § 6. John of Salisbury polier. iii 4 expresses our modern feeling in his paraphrase *si bene ructavit, aut si quid fecit amicis, | quod proferre palam non possit lingua modeste.* Döttiger ms. imputes to the English three-bottle men of his day a cynic freedom 'hodie apud Anglo-britannos de manu in manum ambulat matula.'

III 109 seq. 35 Caecilius Epirota Suet. gr. 16. amours of fashionable physicians Friccländer i 115. Story of Syllaens (Ios. ant. xvi 7 § 6). Mart. iv 5 5 6 (cited on 21 22). Tac. an. iv 8 and 12 (Scianus and Livia).

111 *EROSUS LEVIS AMITC* early marriage Friccländer i 505—6 (Nero married A.D. 58 act. 16 Tac. xii 56; husbands of eleven years of age in inscriptions).

112 113 *RESUMIAT... VOLUNT* change of number cf. 230—0 *stat... tubet... exclamat... serunt... faciunt.* vi 116—135 where the account of Messalina eloses with *faciunt... peccant.* 302—5 *non sentit... femina;... reputant.* 460 seq. *femina dices... veniunt.* So individual examples are summed up in the *debet* of i 75. xiii 209—223 explains the usage: *cogitat... habet... videt... hi sunt qui trepidant.* *KLAV.*

113 *SECRETATA* Tac. an. iv 71 *et secreta quoque eius [of Drusus] corrupta uxore prodabantur.* *TINERE* 57. Clu. p. Cacl. § 67 *at quibus servit... etiam, quos intellegebat non communi condicione accititit uti, sed licentius liberius familiarius cum domina vivere! quia enim hoc non videt... in eius modi domo, in qua mater familias meretricio more ritat, in qua nihil geratur quod foras proferendum sit... hic servos non eos*

arceus!... quibus occulta credantur. DH. iv 34 (ii 85 2 Kicsaling) of slaves of δι' ευτεροπης και ευεργητος τοις δεσποταις γερουσιαστας φαρμακων και δεσποταις και τω εις θεους η το κοινον αδικησαντες, receive their freedom as a reward of complicity. Luc. macro. cond. 41. Ion. b. Ind. i 26 throughout (career of Eurykles). Farnaby cites the proverb seruo d' altrui et fa, chi dice il suo segreto a chi no' l'ea.

III 114 ET QUONIAM COEPI Cio. orat. § 54 et quoniam coepi... augere. Lucr. v 1416 sic odium coepit glandis.

115 DCass. LXVIII 1 § 5 the philosopher Seneca condemned to death under Nerva as a false accuser. DCass. LX 26 § 4 A.D. 40 Caligula discharged Pomponius, who was said to have plotted against him, εὐεργητος εὐδελος εὐπορεῖσθαι, and rewarded his mistress, because when tortured she divulged nothing.

" MAIORIS ABOLLAE Marquardt Privatleben 538. F. Saglio in Daremberg dict. des ant. i 9 'les satiriques raillent (A. Mai Virgil. pict. ant. ex cod. Vatle. 1835. Hor. cp. i 17 25) la gravité et la pauvreté affectée de certains philosophes toujours enveloppés dans le vaste manteau qui leur servait d'unique vêtement pendant le jour, et de couverture pendant la nuit. comme on les reconnaissait d'abord à cet extérieur, on leur donnait le nom de grande manteaux (maior abolla).' He gives a figure from a silver vase (n. 2812) of the cabinet des médailles at Paris.

116 on Barea's son-in-law Amnius Pollio see Borghesi iv 488. STOICUS DELATOR : i 10 Socraticos cinasdos. vi 118 meretrix Angusta. The Stoics were the core of the opposition under the empire v 86 87 n. Boissier l'opposition sous les Césars. Paris 1875. Schiller's Nero 666—705.

" OCCIDIT PER ALIUM as 87. AMICTUM DCass. LXII 9 § 3 A.D. 65 any charges were believed, § 4 and this was the principal cause of the success of wicked friends and slaves of some of the victims; strangers and enemies they might suspect and be on their guard against, πρὸς δι' δι' τοις ευεργηταις και δεσποταις τυραννοῖσιν.

117 118 RIPA NUTRITUS IN ILLA AD QUAM GORGONEI DELAPSA EST PINXA CABALLI Schömann (opusc. iii 271—3) no evidence connects Egnatius with Tarsus; the schol. says Tarsus was named from Perseus, quia ibi nunc ex talaribus pinnis ei decidit. S. finds in our text Berytus (Beirut) the native place of Egnatius (116 n.). That Iuv. is thinking of Perseus and Andromeda, will appear, if we consider: 'primum, pinnam caballi dictam esse pro ipso caballo, Pegasus, quippe pinnato, per notissimam synecdochen figuram, veluti etiam pro avibus locis innumeris pinnas dicuntur (cf. Burm. ad Propert. iii 8 11) et Nonnus aliquoties πτερόν ὕμνον dixit pro somno, quem alatum poetæ atque artifices sinnerunt (cf. Ruhnken ep. crit. ii p. 169); deinde delabi non cum solum dici, qui decidit, sed etiam qui devolet aut qui aquabili motu descendat; denique ripam non solum fluminem esse, sed etiam maris, h. e. ripas etiam pro litoribus dici non minus quam litora pro ripis.' Now Perseus descended at Iope (Jaffa), further south on the coast line on which Beirut stands (Strabo 43 p. 759. Plin. ix § 11. Solin. 84 § 2 3. Mela i 64 Parthey [add Tzschucke on Mela ibid. i 11 § 8 vol. ii 894. Konon 40. Priscian perieg. 852—3 joins Jaffa to Beirut hi muros Iopos, gazam quoque Elaida complent] antiquamque Tyram Beryti et moenia gratæ; so Avien. deor. orb. 1009—711. The chains of Andromeda were shown in the time of Iosephus (b. Ind. iii 8 § 3). The blood-red tint of a spring was traced to the blood of the monster (Paus. iv 85 § 9). Perseus having washed his hands there after his day's work. The creature's bones, 40 ft. long, were exhibited by

M. Scaurus in his aedileship (Plin. Solin.). Pliny v § 69 calls Jaffa Iope Phoenicum. It had of old belonged to the Jews, was seized by Antiochus (Jos. ant. xiii 9 § 2), attached by Pompeius to the province of Syria (ib. xiv 4 § 4 f.), restored by Caesar to Hyrcanus (ib. 10 § 6); and after the deposition of Archelaus (6 A.D.) permanently united to Syria (ib. xvii 11 § 4. 13 § 6. b. Ind. ii 6 § 2. 8 § 1). This whole coast line from Egypt to Cilicia and Mt Amanus is comprehended under one name, Syria or Phoenicia, by Greek and Roman geographers (Strabo, Mela, Il. cc. Plin. v §§ 66 67. Ireland Palaestina i c. 24). Stark Gaza u. d. philistäische Küste (Jena 1852) 593—4.

Add: Plin. v § 69 also mentions the chains of Andromeda: Iope Phoenicum, antiquior terrarum inundatione, ut ferunt, insidet collem praecente saxo in quo vinculorum Andromedae restigia ostendunt. colitur illis fabulosa Ceto. In Jerome's time (in Ionam i 3 vi 34^a Ven. 1768) the rocks were still shown on which Andromeda was bound. See for Beirut Robinson's Palestine (1841) iii 435—447, who notices that the story of St George and the dragon (? whether a reminiscence of Perseus and his ceto) has its home there; for Jaffa (Jafa) see Tobler Zwei Bücher Topographie von Jerusalem und seinen Umgebungen (Berl. 1853—4) ii 676 seq.

III 118 25 n.

" GORGONEI CABALLI 'hack,' satirical. Ov. Pont. iv 8 80 Gorgonei equi. PINXA CABALLI cf. xiii 233 cristam galli.

119 NON EST ROMANO CUIQUAM LOCUS HIC 21 23 'quando artibus' inquit 'honestis' nullus in urbe locus.

120 the freedman of Caligula may well have supplied Iuv. with the name and type Protopogenes (DCass. LX 26 § 1 2); he carried about with him always the 'sword' and 'dagger' (known also to Suet. Cal. 49 f. gladius and pugio: ambo nomina et notas continebant morti destinatum). Once, entering the senate, looking sternly at Scribonius Proculus, he cried 'you too greet me, though you hate the emperor so'; on which those present tore Proculus to pieces. Claudius A.D. 41 put Pr. to death and burnt the books (DCass. LX 4 §§ 4 5). An auriga of the name, a court favorite at a later date (Lamprid. Heliog. 6 § 3).

121 GENTIS VITIO = culpa (beneficio Plant. Nep. Ages. 5 § 2 quod tam multi a se recti vitio adversariorum concidissent. Petron. 111 vitio gentis humanae concupit scire, quis aut quid faceret. Curt. viii 5 § 8 ex Sicilia Cleo, hic quidem non ingenui solum, sed etiam nationis vitio adulator. Tac. d. 18 vitio autem malignitatis humanae votum semper in laude, praesentia in fastidio esse.

" PARTITUR Luc. cited 122. 'Greece with none will halve a friend, but keeps him all her own' (Badham).

123 SOLUS HABET Luc. i 290 291 partiri non potes orbem, | solus habere potes. FACILEM AUREM v 107 n. IN AUREM Ov. her. 3 23 Haina. Burm. Ruhnken. Mart. i 89 1 n. Plin. h. n. vii § 183.

123 VEXEO Cic. Catull. Lav. Stat. in lexx. Barth. on Stat. Th. i 171. Mamertin. grat. act. Iul. (paneg. xi) 21 quippe ei a fucatis adulantium (Dährens reads adulatum, a word nowhere found) venonia quod periculum est, qui aures etiam veris laudibus gravatus impertiat! Manil. iv 878—6 garrulitas odiosa datur linguaeque venenum | verba maligna novae munerantis semper ad aures. so Linguae v. Prima. laud. Annatas. 125—6 (Bährs p. l. m. v 260). Psalms. Petros. vit. Mart. iii 158 Barth. Hier. ep. 86 (i 257^a) diaboli venena silure. 97 2 l. (583^a) venena pectoris. 123 1 (1038^a) omnium haereticorum venena. cf. Phoebe. c. Arina. 9 Barth pp. 94—7. Clem. recog. iii 68. v 18. Ambr. de Noe et

area § 49. cf. Hor. ep. i 14 38 Obbar non odio obscuro moraque vene-
nat. So 'poison,' 'venom,' and their kindred are more used in a moral
than physical sense.

III 124 LIXIX Sen. brev. vit. 14 § 3 cited on i 86. PERIERUNT TEM-
pora Ov. rem. am. 107 auxilli perierunt tempora primi.

124 125 LXXI SERVITI Hor. s. ii 5 90—101 (rules of the art of
getting on, oracularly laid down by Tiresias) importunus amat laudari:
donec 'ohé iam!' | ad caelum manibus sublati dixerit, urge et | crescentem
tumidis iusta sermonibus utrem. | cum te servitio longo curaque levari,
et certum vigilans 'quarta esto parvis Ulises' | audieris 'heres.'

125 SERVITI v 161 n.

126 PORRO Gron. on Sen. contr. 1 § 1. Hand iv 482. NE NOBIS
BLANDIAR Plin. ep. v 1 § 11 factum meum, nisi forte blandior mihi,
antiquum. viii 3 § 2. Mart. xi 32 7. Tert. ad mart. 4 pr. Hier. ep. 64
§ 5 rocabulum Christi, in quo mihi blandior. Hier. ep. 22 § 8 (ii 04).
Several ex. in Dirksen manuale. cf. assentari sibi (Reid on Cic. ac. ii
§ 46).

127 128 CURET CURRERE Grang. 'Romanorum cura integra currere
ad domos beatorum.' 127 kocrk while the man of wealth (Hor. ep. i
18 84 Obbar) dormiet in lucem. Friedländer s 318—9—s 350 360. Loc.
navig. 22 (a day-dream) sweet sleep, visits and entreaties of friends, all
crouching and adoring; some walking up and down at early morning
before my door, and among them Kleonetos and Demokritos of *ἑδωί*;
and when they claim admittance before the rest, let seven stalwart porters,
barbarians, clap the door in their face, as they do to others. Then, when
I think good, I will rise as the sun, and not even look at some of them;
but if there be a poor man, such as I was before my treasure trove, I will
be friendly to him and invite him after his bath to supper. TOGATVS
Marquardt Privatleben 251—3. 536.

129—130 CUM PRATOR LICITUM IRE PRACIPITEM IUREAT, SE PRIOR
ALBINAM COLLEGA SALUTET Hor. s. ii 6 24 ne prior officio quisquam
responderat, urge.

128 Friedländer s 358 3. Sen. ep. 84 § 12 (cited i 100 n. ad fin.).

129 IMPELLAT Pers. ii 12 13 pupillum utinam, quem proximus heres
impello, expungam. Loc. i 149 150 impellens quicquid sibi summe
petenti | obstat. DCass. LVII 11 § 1 Tiberius was affable and easy of
access to an extreme; for example he bade the senators salute him in a
body, that there might be no hustling (*ὅσα μὲν ὀρίσμεται*). Mart. x 10
1—14 cum tu, laurigeris annum qui fascebus intras, | mane sa-
luta tor limina mille teras, | hic ego quid faciam? quid nobis, Paule,
relinquis, | qui de plebe Numae denique turba sumus? | qui me respiciet,
dominum regemque vocabis? | hoc tu, sed quanto blandius? ipse facis. |
lecticam sellamque sequar? nec forte recusas, | per medium pugnas
sed prior isse lutum. | saepius assurgam recitanti carmina? tu stas | et
pariter geminas tendis in ora manus, | quid faciet pauper, cui non licet
esse clienti? | dimisit nostras purpura vestra togas.

129 OMNIS COMM. on Tac. G. 20. Gataker on Antonin. vi 59. Ov.
s. ii 271—2. Sen. rh. contr. 9 § 38 non ego ero pater orbo divite.
Sen. ben. vi 38 § 4 an tu Arruntium et Ilaterium et ceteros, qui captan-
dorum testamentorum artem professi sunt, non putas eadem habere
quae designatores et libitarios vocat? Lucian d. mort. 4 § 2. 5—9. rhet.
prae. 24. Philostr. soph. i 21 § 4. Tac. xiii 42 accusation (A.D. 58) of
P. Sestius against Seneca himself, Romae testamenta et orbos reus
indagatus eius capti. xv 19 A.D. 62 orbi adopted sons merely to obtain

pretorships and provinces, and then cast them off; complaints satis pretii
esse orbis, quod multa securitate, nullis oneribus gratiam honores cuncta
prompta et obvia haberent.

III 130 cf. 184. PRIOR i 102. Sen. ben. vi 34 § 1 est proprium
superbiam magno aestimare introitum ac tactum cui liminis et pro honore
dare, ut ostio suo propius adsideas, ut gradum prior intra domum ponas,
in qua deinceps multa sunt ostia, quas receptos quoque excludant.

131 ALBINAM ET MODIAM COLLEGA SALUTET i 89. Mart. ix 100 denaris
tribus invitas et mane togatum | obcurrere tubes atria, Basse, tua: | deinde
haerere tuo lateri, praecedere sellam, | ad vetulas tecum plus minus
ire decem. | trita quidem nobis togula est villaeque vetusque: | denaris
tamen haec non emo, Basse, tribus. Sen. brev. vit. 7 § 7 ille reus quot dies
obtulit?...quot illa anus offerendis heredibus lassa? quot ille ad
irritandam avaritiam captantium simulatus aeger? quot ille potentior
amicus, qui vos non in amicitiam, sed in apparatus habet?

132 SALUTET the meaning is best seen from Capitol. Ant. Pius § 3
nam cum sacerdos femina Trallibus ex more proconules semper hoc nomine
salutaret, non dixit 'ave, pro consule,' sed 'ave, imperator.' To the
orbs the praetor would say 'ave, Albina,' 'ave, Modia' Mart. v 21.

131 DIVITIS NIS SERV P. Vindob. serro, 'the son of the freeborn
gives the wall (the right hand place) to the rich man's slave,' a far more
forcible contrast, genitive opposed to genitive, and serro to filius without
any epithet. tegere latas Cic. Phil. 13 § 4. VM. iv 7 E 2. Ambr. onar. in
pa. 1 46, hexam. iii § 30 utrumque latus tectus. Sidon. ep. i 11 tuncis
mibi lateribus incedere. Spartian. Hadr. 21 § 3 cum quodam tempore
servum suum inter duos consulares e conspectu ambulare vidisset,
misi qui et colaphum daret diceretque: 'noli inter eos ambulare, quorum
esse adhuc potes servus.' See Holyday and Lips. elcet. ii 2. Ov. f. ii 67 68
in the good old days the greybeard medius iuvenum, non indignantibus
ipso |ibat, et interior (on the right), si comes unus erat. schol. rightly
'aut in medium servum mittit, aut in sinistra ambulat.' Eutr. vii 13 of
Claudius tam cirillis autem circa quondam amicos exstitit, ut etiam Plantium
... qui in expeditione Britannica multa egregie fecerat, triumphantem ipse
prosequeretur et condescendit Capitolium laevis incederet. Plut.
Flamin. 21 § 3.

132 133 QUANTUM IN LEGIONE TRIBUNI XIV 197 n. ACCIPIENT 25,000
aereres in the third century A.D. Marquardt StV. ii 37. Spartian.
Hadr. 10 § 7 (Salmas. p. 95) nec pateretur quicquam tribunum a mille
accipere.

133 CALVINAE see ind.

134 SEMEL AUT ITERUM Cic. Brut. § 306 (s. atque i. Cic. Caes. Colum. in
Hand iii 527. lex. also cite Liv. Suet. Aug. 22. 27 f. Claud. 46 f. not
so common as semel iterumque). Vulg. and Greg. (in Krebs) in same sense
semel et bis.

135 ALBA BELLA VI 351 quae longorum velhnt cervicis Syrorum.
350 conducti comites sellam. Grang. gives a choice of three meanings
for MDCCLXXX; the abl. shows that the simplest, 'to hand her down,' is to
be preferred.

137 DA TESTEM—XVI 39 n. 8 ex. from Cic. ort. in Merguet do
(ii 147b). Plin. ep. iii 20 § 5. In the text-books humilitas discredit a
victims Quintil. v 7 § 23 et humiles producit, vilitatem... oportebit inces-
sere. § 30. In conflicting evidences § 34 the question might arise utri
motiores viri? Paulus sent. v 15 § 1 suspectos gratiae testes, et eos vel
maxime, quos... vilitas humilitas infamaverit, interrogari non placuit.

cf. Cic. p. S. Ros. § 43 fin. *Armissimis et sanctissimis testimoniis virorum optimorum causa... communis.* § 44 witnesses worthy of trust, ordine... senatores, actate grandes natu, natura sanctos et religiosos, *capitis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosos.*

III 137 188 *MORPES NUMINIS IDAEI* Plin. h. n. vii § 120 *vir optimus semel a condito auro indicatus est Scipio Nasica a iurato senatu.* Pauly ii 666 n. 11.

.. 188 *NUMINIS IDAEI* Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. ii 54—60. *PROCEBAT* Cic. p. Cacl. § 66 fin. *testes... expecto.* § 67 *qui se numquam profecto, et in latum locum processerint, explicabunt.* p. Flacco § 11 *Gracius et testis cum ea voluntate processit ut laedat, non turis iurandi, sed laedendi verba meditatur.* anth. lat. 787 3 R. *NUMA* who introduced the worship of Fides i 115 n. Liv. i 21 § 4. DH. ii 75. Plut. Num. 16 § 1. Clem. Al. str. v § 8. esp. Amm. xvi 7 § 4.

.. 139 *SENAVIT TREPIDAM FLAGRANTIS EX ARDE MIXERVAM* on the Palladium see Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. iii 290. ii 169. Marquardt StV. iii 242. Ov. tr. iii 129. Luc. i 592—3. ix 991—2. Argos also (Paus. ii 23 § 5 rebukes the Argive claim: *ὅς μιν δὲ Παλλὰδιον, καλεῖται γὰρ οὖρον, ὅπως δὲ τὸν ἐκ Τροίας κομῶντες ἐπὶ Αἰγύπτῳ*). Lavinium, Luceria, Ilion, Siris, all derive it from *Ἰσχυρὸς κομῶντες ἐπὶ Αἰγύπτῳ* (Schwegler i 332—4). Prolane showed the genuine Palladium of Troy (Schwegler i 332—4). Prolane eyes first beheld it after the fire of A.D. 191 (Hdn. i 14 §§ 4 5. cf. v 6 § 3). Constantine, *et credimus*, imbedded it in the basis of the still existing porphyry monolith, set up in the forum of Constantinople. The Byzantine Christians, regarding it as the fatal pledge of the city's safety, kindled tapers and incense there (Lasaulx *Untergang des Hellenismus* 49 50). On the fire of n.c. 241 see Oros. iv 11 § 9 (*ignis*) *cum omnia in circuitu fori populetaretur, ardem Vestae corripuit, et se sibi quidem dis subvenientibus ignem illum, qui aeternus putabatur, temporarius ignis oppressit: unde etiam Metellus, dum ardens deum eripit, rix brachio semivivatus aufugit.* Sidon. c. 9 (=1 Baret) 195—7. cf. Firm. Matern. 15 § 3 Troy was burnt by the Greeks, Rome by the Gauls, *et ex utroque incendio Palladium reservatum est, sed reservatum non propriis virtutibus, sed humano praesidio: ab utroque enim loco homines liberarunt et translatum est ne humano flagrarot incendio cet.* cf. 10 § 2 seq. where the emperors are adjured to burn it. Aug. c. D. i 2. A very high character of Metellus, by his son Q. Metellus Macedonicus, with Pliny's criticism h. n. vii §§ 139—141. Pauly ii 23 n. 2. Sen. exc. contr. iv 2. Heyne exc. ix on Aen. ii. Klausen Aeneas 276 n. 1.

.. 140 cf. 183 184. vii 138. Hall. Catil. 10 § 4. Iug. 8 § 1 (=20 § 1) *Romae omnia venalia.* cf. 28 § 1. 35 § 5 *Iugurtha, leaving Rome, fertur saepe coactus respiciens postremo dixisse: o urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit.* Freinsheim on Flor. iii 1 § 18. 5 § 18. 9 § 8. Ov. f. i 200—218. App. Mithr. 56f. Petron. 14 *quid faciunt leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat, aut ubi paupertas vincere nulla potest?* cet. 119 ver. 30—44. See the terrible indictment against the mystic Babylon apocal. 18 with the *rāv rāv rāv* of ver. 12, and the climax 'souls of men' in ver. 13. Countless proverbs and protests in every style of composition attest that Rome has never washed away this hereditary taint. *Wander deutsches Sprichwörter-Lex.* v 1685 n. 114 (in Rome the 10 commandments consist in the 10 letters of *pecunia*). *PROTHUS AD CENSUM, DE MORIBUS ULTIMA FIET QUANTITATE* Phokylides (cf. Plat. rep. 407^a) in Diogenian. iv 29 *ἡ πόλις ἡμετέρα, ἡ πόλις ἡμετέρα* § 310. Contrary to the rule of ethics Cic. off. ii § 60 *cum in hominibus invadendo mores spectari aut fortuna solet, dictum quidem est proclius itaque vulgo loquuntur, ut in beneficiis collocandis mores homi-*

num, non fortunam aequi. § 71 *sitque omne iudicium non, quam locuples, sed qualis quisque sit.*

III 141 *QUOT PASCIT SERVOS* Sen. tranq. 8 §§ 6 8. Apuleius (apol. 17—28) had gone, so his enemies affirmed, to Oea c. 17 *uno servo comite; and had manumitted three slaves: 'supposing I had, non potius tres servos inopiae signum putares, quam tres libertos opulentiae?'* Know that not philosophers only, *etiam imperatores populi Romani paucitate servorum gloriantur; that M. Antonius, a consular, solos octo servos domi habuisse; Carbo had only seven; that Manius Curius had only two calones in camp, counting more triumphs than slaves.* M. Cato, when he went as consul to Spain, *tres servos solos ex urbe duxisse; when he found that more were required, he bought two more from the market; eos quinque in Hispaniam duxisse.* e. 21 *will you accuse me, not of any vice, sed quod viro gracili lare, quod pauciores ego habeo, parcius pascio, letius restio!* He ends with a *tu quoque* e. 28 'never again taunt any one with poverty, for you yourself alone, with a single ass, ploughed the one little field, your sole inheritance.' Scipio Africanus took five slaves on his campaign, Iulius Caesar three to Britain (Ath. 278^{ab}). Sil. xi 274—7. xiii 357—360. Petron. 37 f. 47 *Burr.* (400 cooks). 58 *seventy slave children born in a day on the Cumanum praedium of Trimalchio. 117 familiam quidem tam magnam per agros Numidiae case sparavi, ut possit vel Carthaginem capere.* The freedman C. Caecilius Claudius Isidorus had 4116 slaves (Plin. xxxiii § 185). Luc. navig. 22 f. *ναῖδες ἀπὸ τῶν δουλοῦν.* Wallon ii 71—159. Becker-Marquardt iii 2 100. Marquardt Privatleben 189. See Catull. (eited 231 n.) L. and S. *δουλος* (with Ruhnken and Madvig there cited), *δουλος*. Add for *δουλος* DH. vii 41. Georg. Pis. hexam. 1842: also the verb *δουλεύω* Strabo 713 fin. .. 141 142 *ΑΟΝΙ ΤΟΓΕΡΑ* Mart. x 38 9 *dura suburbani dum iugera parcius agri.*

.. 142 *QUAM MULTA MACRAQUE* sing. as i 120 n. Pacat. 47 f. *quam multo circumdabor auditors!* Merguet lex. Cic. iv 24 b 25 b 27 b shows that *quam multi* is as usual as *quot*. In such a passage as Cic. Lael. § 86 *honores vero...quam multi ita contemnant!* the bare *quot* (without *homines*) would scarcely be allowed.

.. *PARORIDE* Suet. Galba 12. Becker Gallus iii 279. Mart. xi 81 18. Prod. hamart. 532 *Dracon.* epilog. 18 (p. 467 Dr.). Wetstein on Matt. 23 25. Hdt. Sidon. ep. ii 9 (with Bavaro p. 106). Isid. xx 4 § 10. Charis. i 62. Migne patrol. cvi 1160^a. 1474^a.

.. 143 144 *HOR. s. ii 8 94—99. ep. ii 8 31—40 esp. 36 fidem.* Apul. apol. 23 *tu vero, Acmillane, et id genus homines, uti tu es, incultis et oprestis, tanti rectoris castis, quantum habetis.* Aug. enarr. in ps. 51 9 § 14 *quantum habebis, tantus eris. procerbum ararorum rapacium, innocentes opprimendum, res alienas invadendum, commendata negantium. quare hoc proverbium quantum habebis, tantus eris? id est, quantum habueris pecuniae, quantum acquiesceris, tanto plus poteris.* The proverb is cited also Aug. de discipl. Christiana §§ 9 pr. 12 (vi 983^a, 989^a Gammie). In the former passage there is a riming proverb unnoticed by Erasmus: *quid illi in auro inausurabile, homo acare, nisi 'Pill, aut fruler aut peler, bonum est nobis ut cum his stitimus bona sit nobis quantum habebis, tantus eris. frange iunam, et fac fortunam.'*

.. 143 ARCA XI 26 n.

.. 144 *TANTUM HABET ET VIDET* Sall. Iug. 34 § 4 *iam ante expertus sum parum fidei miseris esse.* Menand. monoch. 512 *τὸν γὰρ πείρω*

είδος αὐτῶν ἀνελ. id. fr. inc. 377 Meib. πέντε λέγων ἑκάστης οὐ πιστεύεται. id. in Stob. 2. 96 5 ἀνακαταφύγειν δὲν, ἑρπύλη, πέντε, | αὐτὸν πέντε λέγων ἑκάστης.

III 144 SAMOTHRACUM Hertzberg Gesch. Gricehenl. II 485 65. Plut. Pomp. 24 § 3. Roman devotees CIL I 578—581. Plut. Lucull. 18 § 2. Tac. an. II 54 of Germanicus *illum in regressu sacra Samothracum viscera nitentem obelli aquilones depulserat*. The island a sanctuary in which Perseus took refuge (Liv. XLV 45 § 15. 46 § 10. esp. XLV 5 § 1—6 § 10. Vell. I 9 § 4. Flor. II 12 §§ 9 10); Atticus (Nep. Att. II 2) sent thither fugitives from Philippi. The Samothracian mysteries (of the Cabiri, Attius tr. 526 B) are in later times often coupled with the Eleusinian (Ov. a. a. II 601—2. Tert. apol. 7. Aristid. panathen. I 306 Dind. = 189 Jebb, 329 fin. Canter. Galen III 576. IV 861 K). Welcker griech. Götterlehre I 776 'In DB. the Samothracians regard their flood (that of Dardanus), subsequent in Momms (III 215) to those of Ogyges and Deukalion, as the earliest, and account for it by the Euxine bursting its banks, which accords with the view of the natural philosopher Straton (Strabo 49). Altars on the heights, whereon they still sacrificed, were pointed to as evidence that their fathers were before the flood, having found refuge there (DB. V 47 § 5). These altars, as the most sacred and peculiar to them, must be meant by Iuv. They remind us of the commemoration of the flood at Athens and Hierapolis. The thank-offering presented to the Most High by Noah in the best known story of the deluge, gave occasion to the altars of the Samothracians.' Cassius Hemina (fr. 6 in Peter hist. Rom. fragm. Leipz. 1883 p. 60 from Serv. Aen. I 378 and Macr. Sat. III 4 § 9) *Samothracas deos concilique Romanorum penates proprie dici θεοὶ πενθάδων* (cf. Aen. III 12. Varro l. l. VI § 89). Atticus fr. I (ib. p. 216 from schol. Veron. on Aen. II 717) the penates were brought from Samothrace to Rome. Varro (in Macr. Sat. III 4 § 7. Serv. Aen. I 378. III 148) the penates were conveyed by Dardanus from Samothrace to Troy, by Aeneas from Troy to Italy. Elsewhere (Aug. c. D. VII 28. cf. DH. II 66 fin. Plut. Cam. 26 § 7. Tert. spect. 8. Arn. III 40. Serv. Aen. II 296. Macrob. Sat. III 4 § 8) Varro identifies the penates with the Capitoline triad (Iuv. XII 3—6 n.). See Klausen Aeneas u. d. Penaten 189. 326—340. Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. II 175. Preller griech. Myth. I 660—671.

III 144 145 IUVES ARAS VIII 155—6 *iturat Eponam*. On the acc. see Drakenb. on Sil. VIII 106.

III 146 CONTEMNERE FULMINE VULCANI. Avid. Cass. 3 § 4 *saepe religiosus, alias contemptor sacrorum*. So *contemptor dicom, superum, deum* (Aen. VIII 6). FULMINE XIII 78 n. 91 n. 223—6 nn. Aristoph. nub. 393—402 (cf. Demetr. de eloc. 150). Lucr. VI 379—423 Munro. Aen. III 300 *audiat haec genitor, qui fulmine foedera sancit*. Hor. c. I 84 5 seq. n. 1. Pers. II 17—30. Sen. n. g. II 42 (the thunderbolt not an instrument of vengeance). Minus. Fel. 5 § 9. Zeller Philos. d. Gr. III (1) 387.

III 146 DIS SEMOCENTIVUS IPSIS a like immunity for perjured lovers Ov. a. a. I 681—688 esp. 682—6 *pollicito testes quolibet addo deos*. | *Iuppiter ex alio perituria ridet amantum* | *et iubet Acollos irrita ferre Notos*. | *per Styga Iuvoni falsum iurare cohibet* | *Iuppiter: exemplo nunc facit ipse ovis*. Id. amor. II 8 19 20. III 8 (esp. I 2, 11 12, 30). Publil. Syr. 23 *amentis insurandum potnam non habet*. paroma. gr. II 53, 379 Leutsch.

III 147—151 imitated from Hor. ep. I 194—97 (where see Torrenius) of *curatus inaequali tonore capillos* | *occurri, rides; et forte subucula*

peras | *trita subest tunicae vel et toga dissidet impar* | *rides*. MATHE-
RIAM PRAEDET IOCORUM X 47 n. Sen. const. sap. 18 § 1 *ipse materia*
risus benignissima. Id. vit. beat. 27 § 2 (Sokrates is speaking) *praebui*
ego aliquando Aristophani materiam iocorum. Quintil. V 10 § 31.

III 148 LACERNA Suet. Aug. 40 l. *etiam habitum restitutumque pristinum*
reducere studuit, ac vix quondam pro contione pullatorum turba indigna-
bundus et clamitans: 'en Romanos verum dominos gentemque togatam!'
negotium acclibus dedit, ne quem postea paterneretur in foro nisi positia
laceris togatum consistere. See Rich companion. Marquardt Privat-
leben 551.

III 149 TOGA...CALCEUS when a prisoner declared that he was a Roman,
the pirates struck their thighs in feigned alarm, crying him mercy; after-
wards, that he might be recognised another time, they put on him toga
and calceus (Plut. Pomp. 24 § 5 *et per triduum totis calceis auribus, et de*
triduum periballant). When tired of the game, they drowned him.
The Greeks wore the *himation* (pallium) and *chiton* (colloc) DCass. LX 6
§ 2. lb. LX 7 § 7 A.D. 87 *et per triduum totis calceis auribus, some iudices in*
summer sitting barefoot and totis pedibus calceis.

III 149 SORDIDULA only one other ex. cited.

III 149 150 RUPTA CALCEUS ALTER PELLE PATET Mart. XII 26 9 *rupta cum*
per capus exit aluta.

III 152 153 HOR. ep. I 18 24 Obbar. Sen. cons. Helv. 18 § 1 *paupertas*
tolerabilis est, si ignominia absit, quae vel sola opprimere animos solet.

III 153 INQUIT Cic. acad. II § 60, 183. cf. Heid. ib. § 79. Sen. ben. III
11 § 1. ep. VI §§ 22, 34, 37, 48. Gron. on Liv. XXXIV 3 § 9. Dräger hist.
Synt. I 100—1. Aug. civ. D. x 5 (1 409 13 Dombart). XIV 7 (II 40 5).
XV 8 (II 97 15). Viet. Vit. II § 92. So att Iuv. IX 63. Hor. ep. I 10 43.
Pers. I 40 Jalim. Ellendt on Cic. de or. I § 30.

III 154 SI PUDOR EST Prop. I 9 83. Ov. amor. III 2 24. Mart. II 37 10
ullus si pudor est. III 74 5. 87 4. x 90 9. Verg. ecl. 7 44 *si quis*
pudor. VM. II 9 § 1 *si quis est pudor*.

III 155 FULVINO Ov. a. a. I 100. DCass. LX 7 § 8 A.D. 89 the senators
for the first time allowed cushions (*procuratulae*) *ita ut tri γυναικῶν τῶν*
οὐκ ἔχουσιν καθίστανται. Suet. Aug. 40 l. cited on 153.

III 155 LEXI XIV 323 n. Suet. Jul. 33. 39. Plin. ep. I 10 § 2. DCass.
XXXVI 42 (25) § 1. Macrob. Sat. II 8 § 10. VII 8 § 8. Heiland on Cic.
Mur. § 40. Sen. ben. VII 12 §§ 3—5. Arnob. cited on I 113. Sen. contr.
9 § 17 *census equitem Romanum a plebe discernit*. Augustus (Suet. 44)
indignant that a senator could find no seat at crowded games at Puteoli,
procured a decree of the senate *ut, quotiens quid spectaculi usquam publice*
ederetur, primus subcellorum ordo vacaret senatoribus, Romae legatos libera-
rum sociarumque gentium vetuit in orchestra sedere, cum quosdam etiam
libertini generis mitti deprehendisset, where Aug. has the same dislike to
upstart freedmen as Iuv. expresses here. A.D. 58 Frisian ambassadors in
Rome were taken, among other sights, to the theatre of Pompeius (Tac.
XIII 54), *quo magnitudinem populi viderent*. *Ullis per otium (neque enim*
iudicis ignari oblectabantur) dum concessum carcae, discrimina or-
dinum, quis equos, ubi sonatus percentantur, advertire quosdam
genua externis in sedibus senatorum. On learning that the distinction
belonged to envoys of nations eminent in valour and friendship to Rome,
claiming that no nation excelled the Germans in arms and loyalty they
took up their seats among the senators, who bore the intrusion in good
part. So Suet. Nero 25 where observe the expressions *in orchestra*
sedere...in popularia deducti...sedentes in senatu. A.D. 107 Trajan

allowed envoys of kings (DCass. LXVIII 15 § 2) to sit *ἐν τῇ βουλευτῇ*. A.D. 5 (DCass. LV 22 § 4 Reimar) separate places were for the first time assigned to senators and knights also in the circus. Suet. Claud. 21. DCass. LX 7 § 4. Plin. h. n. viii § 21. Quintil. III 6 §§ 18 19 *qui ortem ludicram exercebant* in quattuordecim primis ordinibus ne sedeat cet. Pauly IV 906—7. Becker Handb. II 1 280—4. Friedländer in Marquardt StV. III 518—4. From the first (a. c. 194 Liv. xxxiv 84 §§ 4—8. VM. II 4 § 8) the privilege had been invidious; Hor. Iuv. cet. in-veigh against it as a symbol of the supremacy of wealth. In *municipia* the Augustales had reserved seats (Orelli 4046); at Nîmes the *nautae* (Bois-leu inser. de Lyon p. 396).

III 156 *LENOKUM FORNI QUOCUMQUE* H. FORNICE NATI SEN. PROV. 5 § 2 *non sunt disciplinae bonum: itaque habeat illas et Aellius Ieno, ut homines pecuniam, cum in templis consecraverint, videant et in fornice*. DH. IV 21 speaks as strongly as Iuv. of the arts by which slaves rose in his day: *αὐτὸν ἀπὸ λυγρίας καὶ τοιχωρυγίας καὶ πορρείας καὶ παντὸς ἄλλου πονηροῦ πόρου χρηματίζεσθαι, ταῦτων ἀνοήτως τὸν χρημάτων τὴν διανοσίαν καὶ εὐθείαν ἐλεῖ* 'Ρωμαῖοι'. *αὐτὸς δὲ δι' οὐλοτόρας καὶ συνεργῶν τοῖς δεσπόταις γινόμενος φαρμακείων καὶ ἀνδροφονῶν καὶ τῶν εἰς θεοὺς ἢ τὸ κοῦρον ἀδικημάτων, ταῦτας φέρονται παρ' αὐτῶν τὰς χάριτας*.

.. FORNICE O. Jahn Abh. d. K. S. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. XII (1866) 271, commenting on a draper's shop under an archway. 'True, fornicers seem only to occur as the residences of meretrices (Sen. contr. I 2 § 21. Petron. 7. Iuv. x 239 n.); but no doubt this is purely accidental and vaults were employed also as shops.'

.. 157 *MITIDI FRACONIS FILIUS* Markland ms. no doubt rightly 'mallem nitidus p. f., ut cultos iuvenes pinnitrapl.' So Gifford 'the oriet's spruce son.'

.. 158 *PINNITRAPPI CULTOS IUVENES IUVENESQUE LANISTAE* on the repetition cf. VI 66 *attendit Thymele*; *Thymele tunc rustica discit*. Aen. viii 649 *illum indignanti similem similemque minanti*. Ov. her. I 41. am. II 4 39. 19 5. a. a. I 63. 545. P. II 3 87 *inter confusum dubio dubique negantem*. Fritzsche has Gr. and Lat. ex. on Hor. a. I 7 23 *laudat Iritum laudatque cohortem*.

.. LANISTAE Sen. ep. 87 § 15 cited on XI 8. Tac. an. IV 62. Mart. II 66 I *et delator co...* 8 4 *et lanista*. miror, | *quare non habeas, Vacerra, nummos*. Friedländer II 231—2 = II 234.

.. 160 *QUIS OENES NIO PLACUIT CENSU MINOR*? Plin. ep. I 14 § 9 *necesse an adiciam esse patri eius amplas facultates. nam cum imaginor vos, quibus quaerimus generum, silendum de facultatibus puto: cum publicos mores atque etiam leges civitatis intueor, quae vel in primis census hominum spectandos arbitrantur, ne id quidem praetereundum videtur*. Themistokles in Cic. off. II § 71. Hor. ep. I 6 36 37 *scilicet uxorem cum dote fidemque et amicos | et genus et formam reginae Pecunia donat*.

.. 160—163 Ov. am. III 6 55—60.

.. 161 *MARGENULUM* add to LEX. Petr. 99 (ib. *sarcinula*). *QUIS FACTUS OBSCURITUM HERES?* Cic. Verr. II § 36. Mil. § 48. Hor. a. II 5 48 49 *ut et scribare secundum | heres*. Tac. XIV 21 pr. Mart. VI 68 2 4. x 97 4. Gal. II 149. Ulp. fr. 26 5 and 12. Dirksen manuale 'heres' § 2.

.. 162 *IN CONSILIO NEE ADELPHUS* Cic. oratt. many ext. (Merquet I 646 a). r. p. III § 26 *cum vos mihi essetis in consilio*. Lael. § 37. Nep. Num. I § 6. Sen. elem. I 15 § 7 *memor non de quo censeret, sed cui in consilio esset*. Suet. Tib. 38 An. Torr. Plin. ep. I 20 § 13 (cf. § 23 in

consilio habere as in Spartan Hadr. 18 § 1). cf. III 9 § 11 n. paneg. 94 An. Apul. mag. I pr. Spartian. Pescenn. 7 § 4. Epikt. man. 25 § 1 *προτιμήθη σοὶ τὰ ἐν δαιδαλεί ἢ ἐν προαγορεύσει ἢ ἐν τῇ παραληφοῦναι εἰς συμβουλῶν*; cf. Cic. r. p. II § 16 *qui sibi essent in auspicio*. Sen. rh. contr. 9 § 17 *census iudices in foro legit*. Mommsen StB. I 2 206 3 'die Zuziehung zum Consilium durch den Prätor (Cic. p. Placc. § 77) und durch den Aedilen (Iuv.) sind in ihren bestimmten Beziehungen nicht klar.'

III 162 *AGMINE FACTO* ind. s. v. *agmen*. Liv. V 30 § 4.

.. 163 *DEBUERANT MIORASSE* [Tibull.] III 6 64 *debueram certis implevisse comas*. TENUES XIII 7. MIORASSE Mart. I 86 11. Sen. contr. 30 § 15 *κλισίωμεν ὅλη, ὃ τέρητες, πόλυ*.

.. 164 165 *HAUT FACILE EMERGUNT, QUORUM VIRTUTIBUS OPSTAT RES* ANOSTA DOMI Stanley cites DH. IV [9 f.] *αὐτὸ γὰρ ἐν γένεσι φρόνημα εὐγνώστου ἐν ἀφροσύνῃ ἀπορροῦντος τῶν κατ' ἡμέραν ἀναγκαίων*.

.. 165 *RES ANOSTA DOMI* VI 857—9 *multis res angusta domi oed nulla pudorem | paupertatis habet nec se melittur ad illum | quem dedit haec possitque modum*.

.. 166 167 observe the *anaphora* in magno 1 and 2, the *chiasmus* and *epanadiplosis* (inclusio Halm rhet. lat. 50 19 cf. I 15 n. XIV 139 n.) in magno 1 and 3, and 2 and 3. With both compare Hor. ep. I 1 65 66 *rem facias, rem, | si possis, recte, si non, quocumque modo rem*; with the latter cf. Tibull. II 4 51 *vera quidem moneo, sed prosunt quid mihi vera?* Myra St Paul Christ the beginning, for the end is Christ.

.. 167 *FRUGI CENULA* Sen. ep. 20 § 3 *numquid cenae frugaliter?* Plin. III 1 § 9 *adponitur cena non minus nitida quam frugi*. LEX. (s. v. *frux*) have fr. *atrium, tentacula, victus, vita*. Ramsay on Plaut. most. p. 230. Mart. XIII 31 *si tunc carne voles tentacula sumere frugi*.

.. MAGNO LUC. IX 403 *lactius est, quotiens magno sibi constat honestum*. Gron. on Sen. n. q. II 49 § 1. Dräger hist. Synt. I 567.

.. 168 *FICTILIBUS CENARE PUDET* Plin. XXXIII § 142 *fabulosum iam videtur... Catum Aelium, cum legati Aetolorum in consulatu praudentem in fictilibus adissent, missa ab his vasa argentea non accepisse, neque aliud habuisse argenti ad supremum vitae diem quam duo pocula quae L. Paulus nec ei ob virtutem devicto Perseo rege obtulisset*. Flor. I 18 § 21 *qui porro ipsi duces?... § 22 vel in pace, cum Curius fictilia sua Samnitico praeferret auro*. AV. III. 88 § 7 of Curius Dentatus (cf. Iuv. XI 78 n.) *legatis Samnitum aurum offerentibus, cum ipse in foco rapas torreret, 'malo' inquit 'haec in fictilibus meis esse et aurum habentibus imperare'*. Iuba in Ath. 229^a till the Macedonian times guests were served on crockery: when the Romans adopted a more expensive style, Kleopatra. not being able to change the name, called gold and silver plate crockery (*αἰψανερ*). *κροα- nes* so (or *negabit*) A. de Valois.

.. 169 *MARGOS* Bentley on Hor. a. I 2 39. Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. I 413 1. On the simplicity of country life see Sen. ep. 94 § 69 *magna pars cunitatis est hortatores insanias reliquisse in isto coitu intricum noxio <et> procut abisoe. hoc ut esse verum scias, adspice, quanto aliter unusquisque populo vivat, aliter sibi. non est per se magistra innocentiae solitudo nec frugalitatem docent rura, sed ubi testis es spectator abocenti, vitia subidant, quorum monstrari et conspici fructus est*. § 70 *quis eam, quam nulli ostenderet, induit purpuram? quis possit secretum in auro dapem? quis sub alienius arboris rusticanae protectus umbra luxurias suas pompam cois explent?* cot. Cic. Rām. § 77. Plin. ep. V 6 § 6 *hinc* (owing to the climate near his Tuscan estate) *cenae multi. videas acres proavoque tam tuerum, audias fabulas veterum vermonesque matrum, cumque veneris*



III 183 184 OMNIA ROMAE CUM PRETIO 'all is dear at Rome.' Ball. Ing. 86 § 8 (where c. p. is part of the subject, 'all that brings its price,' not, as here, predicate) homini potentiam quaerenti egentissimus quisque opportunissimus, cui neque sua cara, quippe quae nulla sunt, et omnia cum pretio honorata videntur. cum pretio (also Aus. grammaticomastix, xviii 18 3) is much rarer than its opposite sine p. ('gratis') and than in p. (esteemed, highly prized). See ind. to Plin. h. n. pretium, to feel the truth of the text. Plaut. rud. 710 iniqua haec patior cum pretio tuo ('at your cost,' 'you shall pay for it,' 'I'll pay you out'). Catull. 77 3 cum pretio atque malo.

.. 184 QUID DAS, UT COMEM ALAQUANTO SALUTES? IV 64 n. Petron. 44 et quam benignus resalutare, nomina omnium reddere, tamquam unus de nobis. Sen. ep. 84 § 13 intueris illas potentium domos, illa tumultuosa rixa salutantium limina? multum habent contumellarum, ut intro, plus, cum intraveris. Sen. vi 24 § 1. const. sap. 14 § 1 quidam... contumelliam vocant ostiarii difficultatem, nomenclatoris superbiam, cubicularii supercilium. ib. § 2 quid ergo? sapiens non accedit ad fores, quas durus tanquam obidet? ille vero, si res necessaria vocabit, experietur et illum quicquid erit tamquam canem acrem obiecto cibo leniet nec indignabitur aliquod impendere ut limen transeat. de ira iii 57 § 2 8. Galen de alim. viciis 3 pr. (vi 758 K): injury to health of clients from dancing attendance before dawn at the doors of the great, attending them at the bath, escorting them home, and then hurrying from a hasty bath to dinner. Epikt. i 30 § 7 τοῦτο τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἐξωτερικοὺς; οὐκ ἐκτρέφονται; Orientium (Gallandi x 191) in Friedländer s² 319. Tac. xiii 2 f. on the insolence of Pallas. Friedländer s² 113 of imperial slaves (rendere sumum). Luc. Nigrin. 24. pios. 24. Sen. ep. 47 § 13 rix cum serco clementer, comiter quoque, et in sermonem illum admittit et in consilium et in convictum. hoc loco adclamat mihi tota manus delicatiorum: 'nihil hac re humilium, nihil turpius.' hos ego eodem deprehendam alienorum servorum osculantes manum. Capitola. Maximin. 8 § 10 meminere praeteres ac Romae etiam a seris nobilium contemptum esse, ita ut ne a procuratoribus quidem eorum videretur. Marquardt Privatleben 252—5. Friedländer s² 111, 341, 360.

.. 185 RESPICIAT Mart. iv 88 8 securus nullum resalutas, despicis omnes. Luc. Nigrin. 21 (of the rich) τὸ δὲ καὶ καυράτω, τοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γὰρ ἀλλοτρίαν φωνὴν προσβλέψας; some even demand adoration, more creeping than the Persian.

.. 186 ILLE METIT BARBAE, CRINEN HIC DEPOSIT AMATI the man 'of petty ambition' (μεροφλόρητος) took his son to Delphi to have his hair cut on entering his 17th year (Theophrastus char. 21 = 7 cf. p. 109 Jebb). Varro, 'Cato vel de liberis educandis' (Nonius p. 94 M) itaque Ambracius primum capillum puerilem demptum, item cirros, ad Apollinem ponere solent. Plut. Thea. 6. Petron. 73 sn. tum Trimalchio 'amici' inquit 'hodie servus meus barbatoriam fecit, homo praefectus frugi et micarius. itaque tengmenas factamus et usque in lucem conamus.' 107 sn. comm. cui deo crinem vovisti? Suet. Nero 24 sn. Mart. vii 29 2. Capitola. Ver. 7 § 10. Eur. Bacchae 494 Elmaley and Sandys (498). Hom. φ 141—3 Barnes, Spitzner (in mourning, cf. Plat. rep. 361^a and Philostr. Apoll. vii 26 § 2. heroia. 3 § 21. imagg. ii 7 § 2. Scrobo p. 433 sn.). Paus. i 37 § 2. ii 32 § 1. vii 17 § 2. viii 41 § 2. Ael. v. 2. vii 8 (in mourning). DChrysa. 25 (ii 67 pr. B) εὐλοῖ γὰρ τὸν δὲ θεῶν τὸν καμινὸν ἀσπασσάμενον. Schömann Aesch. PV. p. 160. Pauly vi 664, 664. Hartzberg Geseh. Griech. ii 482 37. 483 47 54. 484 66.

Kägelbach homer. Theol. 90. Pitiscus a. v. coma. Honych. αὐτοτίρη. Greg. Naz. or. 2 49 (i 86^a) ἡ τοῦ ἀποδόσεως ἐξέδωκε τὴν πρῶτην τριχά. DCasa. xviii 84 § 8 Reimar. Bötticher Baumkult 92—97. Schiller's Nero 133. Plut. ii 52^a. On Aquila's vow see Conybeare and Howson St Paul i 453—4. ii 248 seq. In the middle ages the bishop, or other 'spiritual father,' cut the hair of boys. In the ordo Romanus are several prayers 'ad capillaturam incidendam,' 'ad puerum tonsurandum.' Mabillon saec. iii Dened. pt. 2 praef. n. 17 (also in Pagi on Baron. A.D. 684 n. 13) traces this custom (not found before the 6th century) to the heathen dedication of the first crop hair. See Ducange melleones, and the letter of the emperor Michael Balbus to Louis the Pious in acta syn. Paris. A.D. 828 (Mansi xiv 417).

III 187 LIBIS cakes of milk, meal (trplaw) and honey Ath. 125^a. Grangaeus cites Ov. tr. iii 13 17 libaque dem pro me genitale notantia tempus! cf. ib. iv 10 12. Many (Grangaeus, Britannicus, Silvestri, Badham oct.) understand the liba to be presented by the clients, as sacrificial cakes. This would agree well with the tone in which Stat. s. iii 4 flatters Earias, and with Iuv. iii 188—9, 215—220. ix 50—53 birthday gifts; cenalibus i.e. the house looked like a well-stocked shop. But accipe has no force in this interpretation, and liba were often given as a bait Ov. amor. i 6 93 94 cum te deficient poscendi munera causae, | natalem libo testificare tuum. a. a. i 429 quid, quasi natali cum poscit munera libo. Roth supposes that the liba were first offered in sacrifice, and then given to the household, who dispose of them to the clients.

.. ACCIPE Ov. a. a. ii 163 accum habet ingenium, qui, cum libet, 'accipe' dicit.

.. 188 189 PRAESTARE TRIBUTA CLIENTIS COGITUR Tac. xvi 1 principis editum emeratus. Sen. const. sap. 15 § 5 domus haec sapientis anquata, sine cultu, sine strepitu, sine apparatu, nullis adseratur ianitoribus turbam venali fastidio digerentibus, sed per hoc limen vacuum et ab ostiarii liberum fortuna non transit. Petron. 80 f. we interceded on behalf of a slave who had stolen the dispensator's clothes, quae rix fulscent decem sestertiorum. Our request was granted: superbus ille ostult cultum et 'non tam facturus me movet' inquit 'quam negligentia nequissimi servi. vestimenta mea cubitoria perdidit, quae mihi natali meo eliens quidam donaverat, Tyria sine dubio, sed tam semel tota.' Luc. mere. cond. 10. Nigrin. 22. Lovers bribing porters, ladies' maids etc. Ov. a. a. ii 251—260. Suet. Caes. 27 uberrimo congiario prosequatur libertos... sercoque cuiusque, prout domino patronore gratus qui emet. Luc. mere. cond. 37 when after a long time, as the Saturnalia or Quinquatrus have arrived, you receive as a present some sorry coat or rotting tunic (φαισθηδὼν τι δέλιον ἢ χιτῶνα ἢ ὑπόδαρπον), there must be a world of parade. The first, who, while his master is yet deliberating, gets wind of it, runs on before to break the news, and receives no small fee for his pains. In the morning thirteen come bearing the gift itself, each telling how he was the one to remind his master, how much he said for you, what pains he took to choose the finest. Each goes away with a fee, grumbling that it is no greater. In the reformed Saturnalia (Kronosion 15) not more than three or four of the trustiest slaves, and those advanced in age, were to convey the gifts, with an exact inventory of kind and quantity. After drinking a single cup of wine each, they were to hurry back, without demanding more.

.. 189 AUCUPA PECULIA servus Sen. ben. vii 4 § 4 numquid dubium est, quia servus cum puelle domini est? dat tamen domino uno munus.

III 190 QUIS TIMET AUT TIMUIT Markland ms. 'latet proprium nomen sub istis aut timuit, quale esset, quis timet Atinae, vel aliquid tale.' Not so: cf. VIII 70 cited in n.

191 VOLUNTARIIS NOW Orvieto Körte annali d. inst. 1877 175—6. Gamurrini ib. 1881 28—59.

193 KOS URBE COLINTA Markland ms. 'urbem incolimus, ut perierit prima syllaba in praecedente m.' TIBICINE ARD. II 69 f. Atlantem, ut quidam ferunt, gestatorem, balium, tibicinem illum ac destinam caeli. Böttiger (citing Bunsen, Beschreibung d. St. Rom. I 355—416) thinks that the insecurity was wholly due to undermining by harenariae and lapicidinae. But the catacombs are in the environs, and the ancients ascribe the risk to the height of the houses (Strabo 235) and scamped work (III 7 n.).

194 LABENTIRUS XIV 305 n. (Cathl. Sen.) Sen. n. q. vi 32 § 5 insularum cadentium fragor. II 59 § 3 f. vi 1 § 5 consternatio est omnium, ubi tecta creperunt et ruina signum dedit. tunc praecipue quisque se proripit et penates suos deserit ac se publico credit. Strabo 235 houses constantly changing hands come down by a kind of voluntary ruin (al μεταπράσις ἐκόντες τῶν ἐμπροσθεν εἰς). The building trade depended on storms and fires Sen. ben. vi 38 § 3 nulla tempestate, nullo igne laedantur tecta: facit opera fabrilis. Jordan Topogr. I 482—492 fires.

195 VILICUS Sen. ep. 12 § 1 reueram in suburbanum meum et querbar de impensis aedificii dilabentis. ait vilicus mihi: non esse negligentiae suae vitium, omnia se facere, sed villam veterem esse. Friedländer cites Henzen-Orelli ind. p. 190 r. amphitheatrum, coloniae cet. RIMAE Friedländer 170 cites Plin. xxxvi § 171 reticulata structura, qua frequentissime Romae struunt, rimis oportuna est. Vitruv. II 8 § 1 structurarum genera sunt haec, reticulatum quo nunc omnes utuntur, et antiquum quod incertum dicitur. ex his renustius est reticulatum, sed ad rimas faciendum ideo paratum quod in omnes partes dissoluta habet cubilia et coagmenta.

197 INCENDIA XIII 145 n. XIV 305 n. Sen. rh. contr. 9 § 11 f. quid tandem est quod non dicitur corruerint? primum si inde excipere velis aedes ipsas, quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum ac munimentum paratae sint nunc periculo, non praesidio: tanta altitudo aedificiorum est tantaque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus ignem praesidium, neque ex ruinis ullam in partem effugium sit. § 12...ut anxii et interdum et nocte ruinam ignemque metuant, qui sive tectis infectus est <sive> fortuitus, laquearia et tabulae illa urbium exordia sunt. Plin. xxviii § 20 etiam parietes incendiis deprecationibus conscribuntur. § 26 incendia inter epulas nominata aqua sub mensam profusa abominantur. Sen. n. q. II 89 § 3 fin. exitationem impendentis periculi..., ut cum timemus ignem. VI 9 § 3 quotiens incendio laborat pars civitatis. 32 § 7 illic (after death) ...non incendia regiones urbesque vastant. Suet. Nero 11 a very realistic exhibition: inducta Afrani togata, quae 'incendium' inscribitur, concessumque ut scenici ardentis domus suppellectilem diriperent ac sibi haberent.

198 POSCIT AQUAM Cic. Phil. x § 21 concurrunt undique ac commune incendium restringendum. Sen. de ira III 43 § 3 saepe rixam conclamatum in vicino incendium solit. Plut. Rom. 20 § 12 if ever the cornel tree near the temple of Moneta appeared to any one to pine, he immediately made outcry to all he met, and they, like people hearing of a house on fire, with one accord would cry for water (ὁμοῦ ἐκπύοντες βοῶντες ὕδωρ) and run from all parts with buckets full to the place.

199 FRYOLA Sen. tranq. I § 9 circumfudit me ex longo frugalitatis situ venientem multo splendore luxuria, et undique circumsonuit. paulum

titubant acies. facilius adversus illam animum quam oculos adtollo. recedo itaque non peior, sed tristior, nec inter illa frivola mea tam altus incedo tacitusque morsus subit et dubitatio, numquid illa meliora sint.

III 199 UCALEGON X 318 n. cf. II 100 Aetoris Auranci spoliis.

" " TABULATA add to lexx. Sil. xiv 301 and 419 (doors of a siege turris). Tert. adv. Val. 7 (cited on 201). 31 in primis ipsa Achamoth, de regione medietatis, de tabulato secundo in summum transfertur restituta Pleromati. pall. 5 (p. 947 Oehler) folds of the toga. [Sulp. Sev.] ep. 2 § 11 (p. 240 19 Halim) per omnia caelorum tabulata discurrent. Vfl. viii 305 and Hier. vit. Malchi 1 pr. a ship's deck. See Georges and Dirksen manuale. Friedländer 170 cites Philostr. imag. proem. § 4 who says that a picture gallery in Naples was in the fourth or fifth storey (ἐν τῇ τετάρτῃ ὀψῃ καὶ καὶ πέμπτῃ ὀροφῇ). A house of five storeys in Antioch, where however, according to Libanius, the larger houses as a rule had only three (O. Müller ant. Antioch. 112 10). In Phoenician cities houses of six storeys seem to have been common: in Carthago App. viii 128, in Motya in Sicily DS. xiv 51 § 1 πύργους... ἐξ ὀρόφων ὅρας, οὗς κατέκλυσε πρὸς τὸ τῶν οἰκίων ὕψος. Of Tyre Strabo says 757 pr. ἐστὶν δὲ φασὶ πολυτάφους τὰς οἰκίας αὐτῆς καὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ ἑνὶ μύλλῳ.

" 200 NAM NE = 257.

" " TREPIDATUR so in a fire Sil. xiv 423—5 intrat diffusos pestis Vulcania passim | atque implet disperas foras: trepidatur omisso | summis remigio. xvii 504—8 a simile drawn from a fire in the city, ending lateque ut capta passim trepidatur in urbe.

" 201 ARDEBIT his garrul will catch fire Hor. a. i 5 72.

" 202 MOLLES COLUMBAE Mart. xi 104 9 basta me capiunt molles imitata columbas.

" 203 MINOR Theophr. char. 4 (= 14 Jebb) pr. μείζων τοῦ πλεῖστον τὰ ἀνθρώπων φέρει. Hor. ep. i 10 42 43 ut calcus olim, | si pede maior erit, subvertet, si minor, uret. 17 59 40 hic onus horret, | ut parvis animis et parvo corpore maius. 20 21 maiores pennas nido. e. II 11 12 quid aeternis minorem | consilia animus fatigas? Ov. met. vii 276 propositum instruxit mortali barbara manus (μείζων ἢ καὶ ἀνθρώπων). Cic. off. i § 42 maior benignitas quam facultates. § 89 ne maior poena quam culpa sit. Kühner gr. Gr. II 850 851.

" URECOLNS Sen. fragm. 50 in Hier. adv. Iovin. i 47 (II 314) urecolns scilicet. Isid. ep. I § 7. Ducange. Add to lexx. urecolum neut. (Boutill. rel. saec. iv 323.)

" 204 NEC NON ET Aen. vi 595. Suet. Vesp. 8. Dom. 14. (cf. gr. 23 nec non etiam.) Ov. met. vii 432. viii 740. Sil. ix 66. Quintil. ix 4 § 25. Plin. xiii § 118. Dräger hist. Synt. II 69. Bursian Jahresber. x. 336.

" 204 205 ABACUS...CHIRON on these sideboards see Marquardt Privatleben 309 310. abacus is a quadrangular slab resting on a pedestal (trapezophoron) of marble, bronze or silver, which formed a special object of sculpture: many such remain, one (Winckelmann mon. ined. n. 37—museo Borbon. I 48) with a Centaur τραpezόφορος (as here) and Scylla. Pollux x 69 'you may call the table, on which the plato is set out, a four-legged table and one-legged, καὶ εἰς τοὺς βούλους φερόμεθα πρὸς τῶν τραπεζῶν τῶν χήρην, τραpezόφορον.' Sidon. c. 17 9 10 nec per multiplices abaco splendens cavernas | argenti nigri pondera defodiam, where the cavernas are cupboards beneath the abacus. Edm. Hauler in a specimen of a Latin thesaurus (Archiv f. lat. Lexikogr. Leipzig 1884 I 480—8) misled by Samio, which he interprets Pythagorean, classes Aus. epigr. 6 3 (cited in my note) under the heading 'tabula geometrica et arithmetica.' For

this latter see Böckh kl. Schr. iv 493—504. A *pardus* γαυροπόρπος xi 128. A plain sideboard Hor. s. i 6 116—8 *lapis albus* | pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet. adstat echinus | villis, cum paterna guttus, campana suppellex.

III 206 CANTHARUS add to lexx. Sål. vii 197. Arnob. vi 25 f. Prudent. psychom. 367. cath. ix 28. perist. x 290. see Darenberg dict. des aut. Becker's Gallus iii^o 284. Rich companion.

.. 206 LIBELLUS his whole estate dig. xxxii 52 § 4 *nec chartas puras debentur libris legatis nec chartis legatis libri debebuntur, nisi forte et hic nos urserit voluntas: ut puta si quis forte chartas sic reliquerit 'chartas meas universas,' qui nihil aliud quam libros habebat, studiosum studioso.*

.. 207 OPICI Hor. ep. i 20 12 *lineas pascos taciturnus inertes. nodant carmina mures* Cl. divin. ii § 59 f. nam si lata sequimur, quod Platonis politian nuper apud me mures corronerunt, de re publica debui pertimescere, aut, si Epicuri de voluptate liber rosus esset, putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore. Tert. adv. Marc. i 1 p.m. *quis tam comestor mus Ponticus, quam qui evangelia corronit?*

.. 208 209 NIL HADUIT, ET TAMEN ILLUD PERDIDIT TOTUM NIHIL imitation of Ov. s. a. i 151 *et si nullus erit pulvis, tamen exente nullum.* cf. Plin. ep. i 11 *'nihil est' inquit 'quod scribam.'* at hoc ipsum scribe, nihil esse quod scribam. Pers. i 122—3 *hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vando; Illud.* Shakespeare sonnet 136 *'For nothing hold me, so it please thee hold This nothing me, a something sweet to thee.'*

.. 210 AERUMNAS EST CUMULUS sic scriperunt odd. omnes cod. P auctoritatem secuti qui solus servavit est voculam in ceteris libris omisiam. verum si species me fellit iam prima manus in libro pretiosissimo est expunxit; quod ut credam eo facilius adducor, cum causa erroris plana sit. compendio enim *est* (=est) etiam in libris vetustis unito in libro archetypo hic illo locum concessum fuisse supra commemoravi, librarius verbo aerumnas iam conscripto litterulam novissimam male repetit indeque enatus est error. multo vero efficacius dici ultimus autem aerumnas cumulus verbo substantivo neglecto non est quod moneam. Urra.

.. FRUSTA ROGATEM Mart. xi 278 *rei duo frusta rogat cybi.* Phaedr. iii 7 22 *frusta luctant familla (to a dog).*

.. 212 HORRIDA MATER ellipse of verb as i 128.

.. 213 PULLATI PROCERES, DIFFERT VADIMONIA Praetor Bücheler cites Dracont. laud. dei iii 876 pullati proceres, vadimonia nulla fuissent.

.. PULLATI PROCERES Ios. ant. xvi 9 § 3 pr. *μεταφιδουρως pulchras deperit.* Plut. ii 201^o. Polyacn. viii 16 § 2. Philostr. soph. ii 1 § 8. 27 § 5. her. 20 §§ 25. 27. Paus. ii 8 § 6 (7) f. *sokol.* Enr. Med. 1237. Sidor. ep. v 7 *incedunt...pullati ad nuptias.* Hier. ep. 66 § pr. *quis enim hoc crederet, ut consilium pronepos...inter purpuras senatorum furva tumes (infr. 254) pullatus incederet?* 79 7 f. *widow's weeds.* Cypr. de mortalitate 20 it has been revealed to me that I should preach that our brethren called from this world should be regretted, non plangi nec accipere eas hic atque vestes for those who are now robed in white. Hermann-Stark Gr. Privatlehen. § 89 28. Becker Gallus iii^o 206.

.. DIFFERT VADIMONIA 208 n. Cl. p. Quinet. §§ 22, 46. fam. ii 8 § 1. Adv. ii 7 § 2. Plin. h. n. vii § 182. Llv. ep. 66. Sen. ep. 64 § 3. Rein Privat. 603.

.. 215 MARMORA s.g. columbus xiv 60. 207 n.

.. 216 CONFERT IMPENSAS after a fire (A.D. 36) which laid waste the

Aventine and part of mt. Caelius Tiberius contributed 100 million sesterces to make good the loss (Tac. an. vi 45. DCass. lviii 26 § 5); after another (A.D. 27) which laid waste the whole region of mt. Caelius, he contributed in proportion to the injuries done (Vell. ii 180 § 2. Tac. an. iv 64. Suet. Tib. 48).

III 216 NUDA SIGNA xi 106 n. On the Greek works of art in Rome see Marquardt Privatleben 690—4. Add Plut. Lucull. 20 § 1 Lucullus found the province of Asia devastated by usurers, parents driven to sell their handsome sons and daughters, cities their ἀναθήματα, γράφει, λεπτοὶ ἀνδράνες.

.. 217 EUPHRANORIS ET POLYCLITI AV. epit. 14 § 2 of Hadrian *geometra pictor* actorque ex aere vel marmore proxime Polyclitos vel Euphranoras. EUPHRANORIS Sillig catal. artif. 205—8. Overbeck Gesch. d. gr. Plastik ii^o 2—1. Id. Schriftquellen zur Gesch. d. bildenden Künste pp. 338—347 and ind. POLYCLITI Sillig 261—370. Overbeck Gesch. i 240—261. Schriftquellen pp. 160—175. For both see also Brunn, K. O. Müller and any other writer on ancient art.

.. 218 PHAECASIATORUM Lobeck Aglaoph. 245.

.. 220 MODIUS ARGENTI Plut. ii 173^o ἀργυρίου δὲ καὶ χρυσίου οὐκ ἀποδοὶ ἀλλὰ σταθμῶν τοιούτων. Luc. gallus 12 τὸ μὲν χρυσίου καὶ τὸ ἀργυρίου ἱερὰ καὶ ἐκδοταὶ καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν ἀνὰ τὸ καὶ τὰς ἀντιπαραβολὰς. Grangaeus compares 'un boisseau d'écu.' Goll. xv 12 § 4.

.. 222 TANQUAM x 226 n. Madvig advers. ii 536.

.. 223 AVILLA CIRCENIENSIS Suet. Aug. 48 Augustus was absent many hours, sometimes whole days, from the shows, but not without excusing himself and appointing a deputy; when present, he devoted himself entirely to the performances, either remembering that Caesar had given umbrage by reading and answering letters and petitions there, or from a real interest in sport. Many would sit out the whole time Quintil. vi 3 § 68 *aquae Romanus, ad quem in spectacula bibentem cum misisset Augustus, qui si diceret 'epo si grandere volo, domum eo': 'tu enim' inquit 'non times ne locum perdas.'*

.. 224 PARATUR i 106. v 56. xiv 140.

.. 225 Mart. iv 66 1 2 *eglati elitum semper, Line, municipalem,* qua nihil omnino vilius esse potest cot.

.. 226 HORTULUS HIC PUTUSQUE BREVIS Sen. ep. 41 § 3 *Cleanthes aquam trazit et rigando horto locavit manus.* Iustin xi 10 § 9 *operam oblatore ad puteos exhauriendos hortosque irrigandos solitus.* Hier. vit. Hilar. 81 (of Antony) *hanc piscinam ad irrigandum hortulatum multo sudore fabricatus est.* Hoes Aus. idyl iii (=c. 12 2 Schenkl) 25 *font propter puteusque brevis.*

.. 228 VILICUS HORTI cf. xi 60. priap. 24 1 *secundum villicus horti.* 42 1 *lactus Aristagoras natus bene villicus visis.* Mart. iii 68 9 *custodem medio statuit quam villicus horto.*

.. 229 EPTICUM DARE Cl. Mur. § 75 *cum epulum Q. Maximus Africani patris sui nomine populo Romano daret.* Hor. s. ii 8 85 86 *gladiatorum dare centum | dammati populo paria atque epulum.* GRANGAEUS.

.. 230 QUOCUMQUE LOCO Mart. xiv 12 1 *quo vis eamque loco.*

.. 231 UNUS DOMINUS LACERTAE Tert. adv. Mara. iv 24 *utrumne omnium animalium dominus es nec unius lacertae deus? Often kept as a pet in the house. We say 'keeps a cat, a dog, a donkey' est. There is a jest was 'δέρωνας, as in the verse (Aristot. rhet. ii 11 p. 1412 a 30, cited by Boeth) δέρωνας δ' ἔχει τὸν νεώτερον χίμαρα, where you expect τίμαρα. cf. Catull. 28 1 2 *Pari, cui neque servus est neque arca | nec cimer neque**



araneus neque ignis. Burman anthol. iv 19 3 non habuit vivus, calcem quo sistere posset. Theokr. vii 22 ἀντα δὲ καὶ σαύρος ἐν αἰμασίναις καθύδιν.

III 232 FLURINUS vii 58. Mart. v 16 7.

" " AEGER on the insalubrity of Rome Friedländer (i^o 35—37= i^o 32—34) cites e.g. Sen. ep. 104 § 6 ut primum gravitatem urbis excessi et illum odorem culinarum fumantium, quae motae quidquid pestiferi vaporis obtruerant, cum pulvere effundunt, protinus mutatam valetudinem sensi. Mart. x 12 to Domitius, starting for Vercellae: I can endure your absence, if for but one autumn you rest the neck chafed by the yoke of Rome: peregrinus, eris! et venies albis non agnoscendus amicis | o quam formosus, dum pallida turba genis. | sed via quem dederit, rapit cito Roma colorem, | Niliaco redeas tu licet ore niger.

" " VIOLANDO Priscian (viii 71 i 427 Keil) compares the iambic dimeter of 'Alcimius Avitus in ii excellentium': spatiandō paulatim trahit. Terentian. 1296 (cited by Serv. Aen. iv 413, who strangely says in hoc modo 'do' naturaliter brevis est) ends a hexameter renorandō dolores. Struve (latein. Declination, Königsberg 1823, 72) cites Seren. Sammon. (Bährens p. l. m. iii) 346 mandandō. 368 recomendō dub. lect. 896 cessandō.

" 233 i 143 n. 144 n.

" 234 ARDENTI STOMACHO Sen. n. q. iv 13 § 5 quamdiu sanus et salubris cibi capax stomachus est impleturque, non premitur, naturalibus fomentis contentus est: ubi cotidianis cruditatibus non temporis aestas, sed querit aliquid, quo erigatur.

" 235 MAGNIS OPINIS DORMITUR IN CRUDE Hor. ep. i 10 18 Obbar. ii 279. c. iii 29 12. Friedländer i^o 27. 54=i^o 22 23. 62. Mart. xii 57 24—28 to the rich et in profundo somnus et quies nullis | agens lingua; nec dies nisi admissus. | nos (the poor) transeuntis risus excitat turbae | et ad villam. 68 5 6 otia me somnusque iuvant, quae magna negavit | Roma mihi: redeo, si vigilatur et hic.

" 236 x 36 n. Antio 197 n. vi 78 angustos...ricos. Rome has never had any streets comparable to the boulevards of Alexandria and Antioch. In Rome, as in Pompeii, the houses had booths or shops built out into the streets and projecting balconies (Maentana Becker Gallus ii 240. add to lexx. Hier. ep. 106 63, in Ezéch. c. 41 v 501^a. ind. panegy.). These booths were removed by order of Domitian Mart. v 61; in the street fights of A.D. 238 the balconies were set on fire Halm. vii 12 § 5 6: the houses and workshops being shut, they set fire to the doors and et rivas hanc exilae (πολλὰ δὲ αἶται κατὰ τὴν πόλιν). the fire spread over a very great part of the city because of the closeness of the insulae and the quantity of timber. A.D. 368 the praef. urb. Praetextatus removed all the Maentana, which had been illegal in earlier times (Amm. xxvii 9 § 10). Friedländer i^o 7—9. Cic. leg. agr. ii § 96 Roman...angustissimam semitam.

" 237 Plin. ep. iii 5 § 13 n. haec inter mellos labores urbiisque framenti. MANDRAE laus Pisonis (Bährens p. l. m. i 233) 203 ut citus effracta prorumpat in agmina mandra.

" 238 DICTO Philostr. Ap. v 27 § 1 though Clandian was 50 years old at his accession, and seemed devoted to all kinds of learning, still πολλά μετὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ἐκείνου καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνέκεν, ὅς ὃν οὐκ ἔστι μὴ ἀνέθεκεν, ὡς καὶ τῶν προγενέσκων ἀ μέλλει περὶ σέθεν, μὴ δὲ προέβη

φολάσασθαι. 32 § 2 τὸν χρηστὸν Κλαύδιον, ὡς ὑπὸ γυναικῶν ἡγηθεὶς ἐπελά-
θετο τοῦ ἀρχεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ γὰρ (ἀπέθανε γὰρ ὡς αἰνῶν, ὡς φασί).
III 238 VITULUS MARINUS Sil. v 132—3 aere atque aequoreo tergo flarente iuveni | cassis erat munita ciro. Calpurn. vii 65 66 aequoreos ego cum certantibus uris | spectari vitulos. Ambr. hexam. v § 5 (vitulos marinos) 6 f. (vitulos aquarum, where also porcos maria, as we have many marine animals named from similarity to the better known land animals). edict. Diocl. viii 37 pellis vituli marini <infecit> δίρμα μύχου θαλάσσιου (Waddington 'je ne crois pas que l'expression μ. θ. ait jamais été en usage chez les Grecs') ἢ αὖ φάσιν ἀπὸ γῆς costing 1250 denarii. You may see them sleeping any sunny day on the sandbanks at the mouth of the Elbe or the Weser (W. E. Weber).

" 239 VOCAT OFFICIUM Pers. vi 27.
" 239 240 Sen. ben. iii 28 § 5 accrum vocas quicquam tu? quo tandem ab istis perulis raperis cubile letum tuum circumferentibus quo te pacem-
lati isti in militum <et> quidem non vulgarem cultum subornati, quo, inquam, te isti efferunt? ad ostium alicuius officii, ad hortum alicuius ne-
ordinarium quidem habentis officium: et deinde negus tibi a agro tuo bene-
fictum dari posse, cui osculum alicuius acris beneficium est!

" 241 OBITER LEGET AUT SCRIBET i 63 n. vii 179 n. Plin. ep. vii 4 § 8
" 242 NAMQUE FACIT ROMANUM CLACRA LECTICA VENETRA Plin. xxvi § 14 of Aesclepiades alia quoque blandimenta excoquibant, iam suspendendo
lectulos, quorum lactatu aut morbos extenuaret aut somnos eliceret.
Ex. of facere somnum (-os) infr. 282. Or. f. i 421. iii 18. met. vii 153.
Cels. iii 18 (p. 101 6 D). v 23 4 (p. 183 86). 11 ex. in ind. Plin. h. n. Stat. Ach. ii 440. lexx. ὑπνοποιός (add Porphy. abot. i 28. Dioscor. i 14). -ia. somnificus Plin. h. n. and Mart. Cap.

" 247 PINGUIA CURA LETO iii 76 seq. n. Hor. ep. ii 2 72—75 Schmid (interruptions in the streets, builders' wagons, funerals, mad dogs, and last hoc lutulenta ruit suae). Mart. x 62 client facing the blasts of aquile, rains and snows.

" 249 250 probably rightly explained by schol. 'pulmentaria secum portant comparata e sportula, i.e. the clients and their slaves home with food bought with the sportula; the food is bought ready cooked and kept warm in chafing-dishes. Friedländer i^o 393.

" 250 CULISA Wytt. on Plat. ii 180^a δαχρύα. δαχρύα. broad carried about piping hot in elibano argenteo (Petron. 85); snails in cruticula argentea (ib. 70). Sen. n. q. iv 13 § 10 sed quid acutire possunt emortuosa fauces et occullatae cibis ardentibus? quemadmodum nihil illis satis frigidum, sic nihil satis calidum est, sed ardentes boletos eet. (cited on iv 8). Ath. 5^a 64. Boettighe. How often have I been reminded of the sportula by the firepans and suppers of the Neapolitans! As soon as it grows dark, the streets are filled with twinkling fires glancing about in every direction on the heads of those modern Corbulos, and suddenly disappearing as they enter their houses with their frugal meal. Suddenly

" 251 CORBULO progr. of C. Wolffgramm (Frenzlau 1874). Gyrone. dington fasti 124—8. Stat. s. v 2 34 35. Wolffgramm (Philologus xlvii 371—6) holds that Cu. Domitius Corbulo, coua. suif. A.D. 89 (Kleins Fasti 31) and brother of Caeconia (Plin. h. n. vii § 39) is the D. C. who occurs praetura functus A.D. 21 (Tac. an. iii 81), and also the famous general driven to death by Nero A.D. 66 or early in 67. J. J. Müller (cl. Tac. xi 18 cui principum illa milita fuit) and Mommsen (StB. ii^o 1099)

which was taken on 10th of January 1941. The photograph was taken from a height of 100 feet and shows the following features:

1. The main body of the object, which is a large, dark, irregular mass, is situated in the center of the frame. It appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of the object is rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities.

2. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities.

3. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities.

4. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities. The object is surrounded by a large, dark, irregular mass, which is also situated in the center of the frame. This mass appears to be a solid, dark object, possibly a rock or a piece of debris. The surface of this mass is also rough and uneven, with many small, dark spots and irregularities.

dispute the identity, which Waddington maintains. But *cui* in Tac. I. a. refers to *gloria*; Tac. III 81 agrees exactly with DCass. LXX 15 § 3 who expressly identifies the consul of 89 with the ex-practor of 21. I see no reason (with Friedländer III 470) to suppose that any other Corbulo is meant here: 'andere staatllebekannte Personen, die Iuv. ebenfalls unbedenklich mit ihren wahren Namen nennen konnte, sind: ... der starke Mann Corbulo.'

III 232 *venire* to this day the Italian women carry goods to market on their heads (see Bourdel. on Petron. 34 p. 183 b Burman). Grangaeus cites Prop. IV 9 5. v 4 16. Or. Pont. III 6 12. Paulus Festi p. 16 M *arculus* appellabant circulum, quem capiti imponebant ad sustinenda commodius rana, quae ad aera publica capite portabantur. cf. E. Saglio in dict. des ant. canephorae.

234 *TEXICAE* Hier. ep. 66 6 pr. *quis enim hoc crederet, ut consulum pronepos et Pariani germinis decus inter purpuras senatorum furva tunica pullatus incederet, et non erubesceret oculos sodalium, ut deridentes se ipse derideret?*

234—238 Lucr. VI 548—9 *planctui concussa tremecunt | tecta riam propter non magno pondere tota*. Sen. n. q. VI 22 § 1 *si quando magna onera per vicis vehiculorum plurimum tracta sunt et rotas maiore nisu in salebras incidunt, terram concutit senties*.

255 *SENACIO* Quintil. VIII 3 § 21 *nec augenda semper oratio, sed emittenda nonnunquam est. vim rebus aliquando verborum ipsa humilitas offert. an cum dicit in Plonem [fr. 9 Baizer] Cicero 'cum tibi tota cognatio serraco adrebat', inclinare videtur in sordidum nomen, non eo contemptum hominis, quem destructum volebat, auxisset* cited also in Fortunat. rhet. III 4. Sidon. ep. IV 18 pr.

255 256 Hor. s. I 6 43. II 6 24.

257 *SAXA LUNESTICA* Jordan Topogr. d. St. Rom I 17. 19. Marquardt Privatleben 602—3. Stat. s. IV 2 23 *Lunaque portandis tantum suffecta columinis*. 4 23 *anne metalliferae repetit iam moenia Lunae?* Nematian. II 63—9 *adrehimur celeri candentia moenia lapu: | nominis est auctor luce cornuta voror. | indigenis superat ridentia lilia saxis, | et levi radiat pietas nitore sillex. | dives marmoribus tollus, quae luce coloris | provocat intactas luxuriosa nives*. See A. v. Reumont (Itasius Lemniaensis) des Claudius Iulius Nematianus Heimkehr (Berlin 1872) 188—190. Plin. XXXVI § 14 the white marble formerly in use was Parian, multis postea candidioribus repertis, super vero etiam in Lunensium lapideis. § 48 Mamurra was the first to have no column but of marble in his whole house, and all solid from Carystus or Luna. Varro in Plin. XXXVI § 185 *Lunicensem silicem terra secari*. Known to the Etruscans, and in Rome before Augustus, but not as building material. Scrv. Aen. VIII 720 the temple of Palatine Apollo built de solido marmore, quod adlatum fuerat de portu Lunae. Wilmannus inscr. 316 10 11. Suet. Aug. 28 *urbem... marmoream a rellingere quam latericium acceperat*. The best authority on the marbles used in building at Rome is Bruxia Iscrizioni dei marmi grezzi (annali 1870 100—204); a list of the remaining columns in Corni dello pietre antiche 1823—33—46. Blümmner Technologie III (Taubner 1884) deals with work in stone, the marble quarries of Luna 39—41.

257—260 Plut. Galba 6 § 4 after Nero's fall the mob knocked down an informer Aponius and drew over him *duces ludopiorum*. dlg. II 2 53 § 3 in a collision between two loaded wagons on the *clivus Capitolinus* one retro redierat et puerum cutuadam ebtiverat.

III 259 *QUID SUPEREST DE CORPORIBUS P e corporibus*, no doubt rightly. Beer compares Caes. b. G. I 26 § 6 (cited in lex.), and Or. am. III 9 39 *40 facit ecce Tibullus; rix manet o toto, parva quod urna capit*. 59 60 *et tamen o nobis aliquid... restat*. Add Cic. p. Sulla § 15 *nihil sibi ex pristina dignitate superesse*. Curt. x 2 § 27.

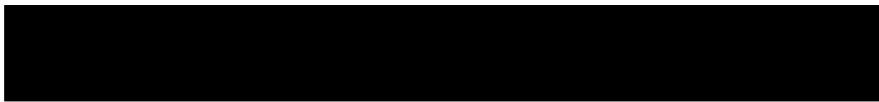
261 *SECURA PATELLAS* Pers. III 26 *cultrixque soci secura patella*. PATELLAS Hor. ep. I 5 2 Obbar. In the Archiv f. lat. Lexikogr. I 194 Havet, citing Varro Eumen. fr. 160 Bücheler (in Non. p. 543) *patella esurienti posita provocat Neapolitanas piscinas*, says 'je ne comprends pas comme *patella* pourrait signifier ici un plat ou une assiette. C'est évidemment ici un nom de coquillage, tout comme le *patella* des naturalistes d'aujourd'hui... En ce sens, *patella* paraît être un *αραξ σιγνυρον*.' Surely the authority from whom Nonius took the example, and who had the context before him, was better able to judge of the sense than we; but even as the text stands, there is no need to invent a new meaning for so common a word: 'setting a dish before his hungry friend, he challenges the fishponds of Naples.' *Dish* for 'meat on the dish.' So *plat*, Schönael.

263 *STRIGILIS* Marquardt Privatleben 281. Böttiger cites Rhodius on Scribon. 89 p. 81 and Eschenbach de unctionibus veterum c. 3. Theophrastus being in a bath, where two fellows desired to borrow his strigil or cleanser of him, the one of which was a stranger, the other a noted thief, answered the first thus, 'I will not lend it you, because I do not know you'; and the second thus, 'I will not lend it you, because I do know you' (Plut. II 534, de vitioso pudore 14. Holmstr. Apul. fl. §§ 35 36).

264 *OTTO* Varro I. l. v 124. Hor. cited on 204. see the story of the Attic page who brought gutum Samium ore tenuis... *inanem, tamquam si faceret oleum*, and turned it upside down, and at last declared that the oil must have frozen (Gell. XVII 8 §§ 5—6). Böttiger cites Casaubon on Theophr. ch. 5 p. 75. Eschenbach I. c. p. 483 seq. Diogenes takes his *ἀραξ* (= *ampulla*) with his scrip, cloak and staff, into Charon's boat (anth. Pal. VII 67 5. 68 5). Apul. fl. §§ 35 36.

266 *PORTHMEUS* Eur. Alk. 258—4. Theokr. 17 40 *στυγρὸν* (here *laetrum*) *ἐδ' πορθμῆα καμύων*. anth. Pal. VII 63 1 *τὸν κίνα Διογέτην, νεκρὸν ὄντα, μέτο με, πορθμῆδ' 66 3* (Diogenes loq.) *πάντα φέρω πορθμῆδ' 67 1 2* *Ἄλδου λυγρὴ δεικνύει, τοῦτ' Ἀχέρωντος | ἔδωκε δὲ τλήνους πορθμῆδ' 68 1 2* *Ἄλδου δὲ νεκρῆς, ἀχαρμῆς δέμουσι πάντων, | δὲ βαδὶ πορθμῆδ' τοῦτ' Ἀχέρωντος ἔδωκε*. append. 236 (ed. Jacobs, Lips. 1814, II 681 = Kaibel 646 a) *δ' οὐκ ἐστ' ἐν Ἄλδου πλοῖον, ἀδ' πορθμῆδ' Χάρων*. in a painting of Polygnotus (Pans. x 28 § 1) *δ' πορθμῆδ' ἐπὶ ταῖς κόταις*. ib. § 2 from the cyclic poem Minyas *ἐδ' ἔφω ἴδω μιν νεκρῶσαντες, ἔφ' ὁ γεραιὸς | πορθμῆδ' ἦγε Χάρων, οὐκ ἔλλαβεν ἐλδοθεν ὄρμον*. anth. Lat. IV 66 5 (Burman. q. v. II 40 41) *cecit aqua porthmeus*. Valckenauer diatr. c. 25 p. 240. DS. I 96 §§ 7 8 the rationalistic version: the fashionable burying ground of Meniphis was near the Acherusian lake; bodies were ferried over, and the ferryman (*πορθμῆδ' in Egyptian Χάρων*) received an obol as his fare. οὐνοῖσι II 150 *Stygio ranae in gurgite nigrae*.

267 *NEC HABET QUAM PORTHMEUS* Plaut. Poen. prol. 20 *ipse abile ad Acherontem sine viatico*. Apul. met. VI 18 *nec mora cum ad flumen mortuus venies, cui praefectus Charon protinus expetens portorium, sic ad ripam ulteriorem attill cumba deducit commentes, ergo ad inter mortuos avaritia viciit. nec Charon ille... tantus deus, quidquam gratuito facit et moriens pauper viaticum debet quaerere, et aes si forte praemanu non fuerit, nemo eum exspirare patietur. hinc equalido oculi dabis nauli nomis de stipibus, quae feres, alteram: sic*



tamen, ut ipse sua manu de tuo sumat ore. Examples of coins found Marquardt Privatleben 338—9. Kallim. fr. 110 Schneider τούτοις καὶ νίκαις πορθήτων οὐ τι φέρωνται | μόνον ἐν πολέμῳ, ὃ τε τίθεται οὐδὲν ὄλον | ἐν στομάτεσσι νεῶς Ἀχαιοῦσι δὲ ἐπὶ βαθρὸν | ἀνδρῶν τε δακτύλῳ. Luc. catapl. 18 f. οὐδὲ τὸν ἐβόλον ἔχον τὰ πορθμεῖα καταβαλεῖν.

III 269 270 CEREBRUM TESTA PERIT CIL III 1 2083 tegula nam Romae Proculum prolapsa peremit. Ov. Ibis 290 300 (301 303 aut in Achilliden, cognato nomine clarum, | opprimat hostili tegula iacta manu, where Ellis cites Paus. i 13 § 7); the death of Abimelech (Judges 9 § 3. 2 Sam. 11 21); Hdn. vii 12 § 5.

" 270 ΡΥΧΕΤΡΙΣ the ground-floor had no windows to the street, but the upper storeys had, as we see at Herculaneum (Marquardt Privatleben 241).

" 270 271 Aristoph. Ach. 616—7 ὥστερ ἀνόνετρον ἐχέοντες ἐσέπας | ἔσπερτες ἔξιστον παρρησίου οἱ φίλοι.

" 273 SILICEA VI 350. LAVA. n.c. 203 (Liv. x 47 § 4) via a Martia ad Bocillus silicea perstrata est; completed n.c. 189 (ib. xxxviii 24 § 3). n.c. 174 (xli 27 § 5) cenacula vias sternendas silice in urbe, plarea extra urbem subtrahendas marginandasque primi omnium locaverunt. (ibid. § 7) et clivum Capitolinum silice sternendum curaverunt. See on paving the streets Beckmann hist. of inventions. II. Nissen Pompeianische Studien (Leipzig. 1877) 516—524 the word street, 'Strasse,' strata viarum, shows to whom the west owes the pavement which distinguishes its cities from the East. Ibid. orig. xv 16 attributes the invention to the Phoenicians. Solomon is said (Isa. aut. viii 7 § 4) to have paved the roads to the holy city, and in the days of Claudius the Jews proposed to pave Jerusalem itself (ibid. xx 9 § 7). Many inscriptions record the paving (often by rich citizens) of Italian and provincial towns. See too Mommsen in Hermes xii 486—491. Burn Rome and the Campagna lii—liv. Mommsen StB. ii' 494. 522. Hirschfeld Verwaltungsgesch. i 152. Under and after the Antonines we find (Wilmanus 1203) a procurator ad silices, and (ib. 1291) a procurator silicem viarum sacrae urbis. Jordan Topographie d. St. Rom i 4 who cites Promis Alba Fucens 95 seq. silex in the best time denotes hard stone generally (e.g. limestone of the Apennines CIL i 1 1161. Cato in Festus 281); travertine; the black basaltic lava, the usual paving stone; and even marble. A paviour is silicarius (Blümner Technologie iii 8). See Pauly 'viae'. Many monographs have appeared on the Roman roads of England, Germany and other countries; but a Bergier for the 19th century has not yet arisen to combine all their results.

" 276 VOTUM MISERANILE = ix 147.

" 278 EBRIOUS AO PETULANS VI 297 petulans madidumque Terentium.

" seq. iv 187 n. Gracchus in Gell. x 3 § 5. Schiller's Nero 119 seq. Ael. v. h. ix 29. Capitolin. Ver. 4 § 6 fertur... in tantum vittorum Galanorum et Neronianorum ac Vitellianorum fulvae aemulum, ut vagaretur nocte per tabernas ac lupanaria obiecto capite cucullione vulgari rictorio et comissaretur cum tricribus, committeret rixas, dissimulans quis eum, obsepeque efflicto Urda facie redire et in taberna agnatum, cum se obseperet. Tert. apol. 86 pr. of public holidays: grande videlicet officium... vicatim epulari.... cateratim cursitare ad insulas, ad inpendentia, ad libidinis inlecebras. 89 fin. of Christian feasts; inde disceditur non in ceteros cacionum nec in classes discursationum nec in eruptiones lascivio-

rum. Sen. contr. 30 (cf. n. on 392) § 2 'accusa' inquit. pauper dicitem, litem candidatum ego accusam! ambulare mihi meo arbitrio non licet.... 'cur me' inquit 'sequeris?' quasi aliud iter pauperem, aliud dicitem habent. § 3 incedere magno comitatu, splendido cultu, non est fortunae meae; ista divites possunt; satis est si virimus.... 'quare' inquit 'me sequeris per publicum?' facinus indignum commissum est: dives et pauper eadem via incensimus. § 4 fin. 'cur me sequeris?' magistratus post terga sua non emmovent. § 5 quid iste accusanti fecisset, qui persequitur tacentem? § 7 venit iste cum turba clientium ac parasitorum et adversus paupertatem totam regium suam effudit. 'cur me non accusas, non postulas?' viz temperabat quin diceret 'quid ego in te accusatorem non audeam, qui occidendum curari eum qui tantum mecum litigaverat?' § 13 'quare me sequeris per publicum?' facinus indignum, iudices, factum est: pauper et dives eadem terram calcavimus. Suet. Nero 16 fin. retiti quadrigarios lauas, quibus inexterrata licentia passim vagantibus fallere ac furari per locum tus erat. On the lesser quinquatrus (13 June) the tibicines were entitled to stagger drunk, masked and in woman's attire, through the streets (Ov. f. vi 651—92. VM. ii 5 § 4. Becker-Marquardt iv 452). Julia, daughter of Augustus, was banished by her father, who published her shame (Sen. ben. vi 32 § 1) adultera gregatim adulteros, pererrata nocturnis comissationibus civitatem, forum ipsum ac rostra, ex quibus pater legem de adulteris tulcrat, filiae in supra placcinae. See Schwarz de comissationibus veterum. Altona 1744. Erasmus citus 'nightcaps' somewhat parallel: prov. 4 16 (of evil men) 'they sleep not, except they have done mischief; and their sleep is taken away, except they cause some to fall'; and Aristoph. vesp. 89—91 ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦτον, τοῦ διακύν, καὶ στίβει, | ἢ μὴ πὶ τοῦ πρώτου καθίστηται ξύλου. | ὅππῃ δ' ὁρᾷ τῇ νυκτὶ οὐδὲ νοσεῖται.

III 240 MOX DEINDE IND. s. v. mox. cf. Reid on Cic. acad. ii § 44.

" 283 NOMNUM FACIT 242 n.

" 283 COCCINA cf. vii 136 n. Marquardt Privatleben 312, 552—3 gay colours in the cretae cenatoria.

" 285 MULTUM FLAMMARIUM Borghesi v 532—3 sees here the light borne before the emperor and members of his household (Lips. exc. on Tac. an. 17. Reimar on DCass. LXXI 85 n. 155). AENEAS XIII 115. cf. viii 86. xv 81. In the tabulae honestae missionis down to A.D. 134 the bronze plate is always called tabula aenea—never athena—from A.D. 138 tabula aerea. The Domitii Ahenobarbi and the formula hoc aere aeneaeque libra, as well as the general use of the republican time, shew that aeneus is the proper designation of that which is made of bronze; aereus is not found before Vergil and in the earlier time it generally = aeratus, bronzed (Mommsen in Hermes i 467).

" 245—287 Beckmann hist. of inventions (ii 172—185 Bohn) proves from Libanius and Jerome, that the streets of Antioch were lit up by night; he doubts whether the same can be proved of Rome by Suet. Caes. 31 ex consuetudine convivio se frequenti dedit. dein post solis occasum, nullis e proximo platino ad vehiculum inunctis, occultissimum iter modico comitatu ingreus est; et cum luminibus extinctis decedisset via, dū errabundus, tandem ad lucem duce reperto, per angustissimos tramites pedibus erasit. Amm. xiv 1 § 9 haec confidenter agebat in urbe ubi portuostantum luminum claritudo dierum solet imitari fulgorum. cod. Iust. viii 12 19 ad praebenda luminaria. In Petron. 79 pr. Canna (?) was evidently in the dark neque fax ulla in praesidio erat, quae tunc exeret errantibus, nec silentium noctis tam modice promittebat occurren-



linum lumen. Illuminations at festival seasons are often mentioned Friedländer n° 275—6. A.D. 82 the praetor L. Seianus sent 5000 slaves to light borne the spectators at the Floralia (DCass. LVIII 19 § 2 the slaves were aborn in mockery of the bald Tiberius).

III 287 Becker Gallus n° 838—9. H. Blümner Technologie (as cited VII 135) n 160. Lanterns were covered with bladder, or oiled linen, or horn ib. 859. The Roman streets were not lighted. On lamps, candles, cet. see Baglio in dict. des ant. i 860—875 'candela' 'candelabrum'. Margardt Privatchen 689—691. DISPENSO Plin. ep. III 10 § 3 n. FILUM Maccenas in Sen. ep. 114 § 5 *tenuis cerei fila*. Plin. XIX § 17 (of *linum*) *quod proximum cortici fuit, stappa appellatur, deterius lini, lucernarum ferme luminibus aptior; of papyrus anthol. Lat. 91 95 R. Paulin. c. 14 (=18, Fel. nat. III) 100 lumina ceratis adolentur odora papyris* (see the notes Par. 1685 II p. 91). Blümner p. 161.

.. 288 COXOSCE VI 474. Cic. Att. VI 2 § 10. Ov. am. I 4 11. Stat. s. v 5 65. PROOINIA Sen. contr. 30 § 13.

.. 289 SII. XVI 70 71 *hec pugnae species, sed poenae tristis imago | illa erat, hinc tantum cadentium atque inde ruentum*. Cf. (as *capulo*=passive of *pulo*) XII 180 *amet, ametur; so perdo and perco* (Plin. ep. III 5 § 16 n.).

.. 290 STAT CONTRA VIII 138. Petr. v 96. STANIQUE IUDET Aen. II 376 *state, viri*. PARERE NECESSUM EST=Catull. LXII 62.

.. 291 QUID AGAR, CUM=IV 14.

.. 292 UNDE VENIT? =Hor. s. I 9 62. II 4 1 *unde et quo Catius?* Heind. on Plato Lysis pr. *οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἡμεῖς καὶ οὐδὲν*: ACETO Spartian. Pescenn. 10 § 3 *inussit vinum in expeditione neminem bibere, sed aceto universos esse contentos*.

.. 293 CONCHE Apis. v 4.

.. SECTILE PORREX Verg. moret. 84 Forb. Magerstedt der Feld-, Garten- und Wiesenbau der Römer (Sondershausen 1862) 375—7.

.. 295 ACCIPE CALCEM Tert. spect. 18 *calces et colaphi*. cf. *λὰξ* and *πῆξ* (Synes. ep. 104 pr.). The complaint of Plutus (Luc. Timon 17 f.) *ἀγαπᾷ τοὺς πόδας τοὺς πόδας ἀνθρώπων λακτυδόμενος*.

.. 296 CONSISTAS Orelli inser. 4085 *quinquennali collegii...fabrum solitarium baxiarum...qui consistunt in scola sub theatro Aug(usto) Pompeian(o)*. Henzen 6302 *collegium cocorum Aug(usti) n(ostri), quod consistit in Palatio*. Technically *consistere* denotes permanent residence in a place or a district, apart from the privileges of natives. In speaking of *collegia*, it is used of their ordinary places of meeting, of persons away from their homes it is applied to the province or town in which they reside. dig. v 1 19 § 2 *si quo consistit, non dico iure domicilii, sed tabernulam pergulam horreum armarium officinam conduxit*. Moxmæx in Hermes VII 810—8. Varro l. I. v § 15 *locarium, quod datur, in stabulo et taberna ubi consistant*. See Georges. Dirksen manuale. Very frequent in Cyprian.

.. QUÆRO IV 28 n. xv 17 n. Varro l. I. vi § 12 *agone?* question before a sacrifice. Sen. contr. 11 § 20. Jordan (in Preller röm. Myth. n° 179) correctly denies that *Agonella* can be derived from the question *agone?* but wrongly requires the fut. or conj. pres. 'Natürlich ist Varro Etymologie falsch; die Frage hätte ja auch nur *agamne* lauten können'. Aen. III 867 *quæ prima pericula vito?* IV 534 Forbiger. Gell. VII 8 § 8 'rerbero', *inquit ridens Tiberio, 'nonne in curriculo atque oleum petio?' Stallbaum on Plat. symp. 176°. Winer-Moulton 354. Dräger hist. Synt. n° 286—7. Roby 1461.*

III 296 PROSEUCHA Ind. Philo leg. ad Gal. 20 quater. 22 pr. (II 567 f. M). 23 ter. 25. 43 f. 46. anecdota Delphica 25. Jew beggars schol. IV 117.

.. 297—301 XVI 9—25. Cic. Phil. 2 § 51. 7 n. *quod est aliud...beneficium latronum, nisi ut commemorare possint eis se dedisse vitam, quibus non edemerint?* § 60. Sen. ep. 63 § 10. n. q. IV pr. § 8. Suet. Vit. 7 Vitellius shook off *terrore calumnie* his most importunate creditors, *cum libertino eisdem acerbius debitum repescerit* iniuriarum formulam, quasi calce ab eo percussus, intendisset, *ne aliter quam extortis quinquaginta sestertili remisisset*. Liban. II 168 R *ὅτι τὸ μὴ μείζω περὶ δόνας ἀπερδούκας*. Ib. IV 868 of a *plagous Orbillius*: if the boy have done ill, there are indignations, revilings, blows, threats for the future: if he has done his task perfectly, leaving no room for blame, *κέρδος τὸ μὴ παθεῖν κακῶν*. Cf. the proverb (from Hom. I 869) *Κύκλωπος δωρεῖ, τοῦ ἐσθλὸς παρὲν*. II 491 Leutsch. Rigault on Phaeir. I 8 (wolf and crane). Ennyp. vit. soph. Julian. p. 483 25 factions among students at Athens 'the boldest of the pupils of Apollonius had laid hands in this civil war on those of Julian'. *χερσὶ δὲ βασιλεὺς καὶ λαοικαὶς χρησάμενοι. τῶν περὶ θεῶν περὶ τοῦ σώματος κινδυνεύοντων, ὥστε ἀδικηθέντες, κατὰ γέρον.* Menander γεωργῶ in Stob. II. xvi 5 *ἐκκαταρρήτων ἐστὶ, Γεργία, τίτη, καὶ πάντῃ λέγῃ δίκαια*. τούτου γὰρ λέγειν | ἐνκα μόνου νομίζῃ οὐκ οὐκ λαοῖς. | καὶ συκοφάντης εἶθις ὁ τὸ τραχύνειν | ἔχον καλεῖται, καὶ ἀδικούμενος τύχη.

.. 298 299 VADIMONIA FACIENT cf. 218 n. Plaut. Lucr. Cic. p. Quinct. § 46. 57 (the word *rad.* occurs very often in this speech, several times in Verr., once each in Q. Rosc. Tull. Catil.; not in dig. inst. oodd. nov.). Liv. XXIII 32 § 4. VM. III 7 § 1. Gai. III § 224. IV § 181, 185, 186 ter. Rein Privatr. 892—3. V. F. I. =vadimonium terti iubero (Valerius Probus in Huschke Inscr. anteinst. 76). Huschke infera (p. 83 n.) that the 4th book of Gaius was written early in the reign of M. Aurelius, before the abolition of the *radimonia* (AV. Caes. 16 § 11 *radimonia...sollemni remota*). Yet *radimonia* continued in use metaphorically e.g. Symm. ep. II 16.

.. 299 LIBERTAS PAUPERIS here freedom is a privilege of the rich; in the dens of vice (VIII 172—8) in liberty, equality (*aequa libertas*) and fraternity among high and low. cf. II 112.

.. 300 PUGNIS CONCISUS Hor. s. II 6 66 *pugnis caesus ferroque petitis*.

.. 301 PAUCIS CUM DEXTIBUS Mart. XIV 68 1 *peccantis famuli pugno ne percuter dentes*.

.. 305 ORASSATOR XIII 145 n. XIV 174 n. Sen. contr. 30 § 6. cod. Theod. IX 30 1—3. Friedländer n° 29—32=n° 39—48. Plin. XII § 59 window-gardens in the town houses of the poor, *antequam praefigi prospectus omnes coegit multitudinis innumerae aera latrocinatio*. DCass. XIV 4 § 4 the guards of the *insulae* carried bells. LXVI 10 Bulla, a captain of 600 bandits, plundered Italy for two years, before Severus could seize him (A.D. 204).

.. 306 ARMATO CUSTODE Godefroy on cod. Theod. XII 14. Tert. apol. 2 *latronibus vestigandis per univcrsas provincias militaris statio sortitur*. Apul. met. VII 7 Hild. *denique noluit esse Caesar Ilncmi latronis collegium et confectim interivit... tota denique factione militarium vexillationum indagatu confecta atque concisa*.

.. 307 POMPTINA PALUS Luc. III 85 et *qua Pomptinas via dividit vda paludes*. Sil. VIII 579—582. E. H. Bunbury in dict. geogr. GALLI-MANA PINUS Gustav Loewe (Rhein. Mus. XXIV 491—glossae nominum, Leipzig. 1884 p. 244) traces to Suet. a gloss (*Mai class. auct. VI 514 a*)

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. The Association is composed of more than 100,000 members, including physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health care professionals. Its primary purpose is to advance the science and practice of medicine, to improve the health of the people, and to protect the public interest. The Association accomplishes these purposes through a variety of activities, including the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the holding of annual meetings, the establishment of committees and commissions, and the provision of educational and research programs. The Association is also active in the field of public health, and has been instrumental in the development of many important public health programs and policies. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people.

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CARRACUTUM vehiculum altissimarum rotarum capisque devezi, quo solo in Campania pro harena silvae Gallinariae ferebantur, antequam lapide oterneretur.

III 308 sic inde hoc omnes tamquam Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. xlix (1874) 637-8 sic inde huc tamquam aliud alii obducuntur cumulanturque tenuiter ac moleste et cum adsit quod non requiras, deest illud quo certius definitur omnes. toleranda haec quisquam dixerit in Iuvenale, nec ego ei restiterim pervicacia. verum una littera adiecta et removere incommoda illa et sententiae augere gravitatem mihi videbar si *dece* legerem vel *dece* id est avarici omnes. nam frequenter res hic poeta pro hominibus usurpat, buccas gulam fossam abollam pro bucconibus guloso cinacle philosopho al. Friedländer justly says that the reference of omnes cannot be doubtful cl. 305 grassator.

" VIVARIA VASTO r. r. III 12 the *leproarium*. Marquardt Privatleben 139. Pauly v 1643-4. vi 2001, 2600, 2695. Badham fish-tattle (1854) 33-48. Head the life of Frank Buckland.

" 314 UNO CONTENTAM CARCERE ROMAM Sen. de ira II 9 § 4 circumscriptioes furta fraudes inflationes, quibus trina non sufficiunt forma.

" 316 SOL INCLINAT SO Hor. and Curt. in lexx. Mitzell on Curt. vi 11 § 9. Tac. xii 39 inclinabat *dica*. pass. in Cic. and Sen. n. q. i § 6 incipiente aut inclinatio die.

" 317 NULLO VIRGA ANXUIT Xen. de re eq. 8 § 4 *pāssos*. Mart. ix 23 14 et *Manyla* meum virga gubernet equum. Kemes. cyn. 267. seen on the denarii of L. Cornelius Piso (Cohen p. 70 n. 13).

" 318 319 QUOTIENS TE ROMA TEO REDDET AQUINO Mart. viii 45 1 2 *Priscus* ab *Aetnae* mihi, *Flacce*, *Terentius* oris | redditur. ib. 7 cum te, *Flacce*, mihi reddet *Cytherea* Cyproa. lexx. Hor. in Klotz.

" 322 ADUROS scripsit Iuv. quod non solum f v Vind. sed etiam P... praebet auditor quidque indicaverit poeta licet non pronuntiaverit apparet. caligatus enim auditor qui in gelidos agros amici causa prodicatur est homo simplex rusticus nativo sensu nondum destitutus. opponitur auditorum coronae quali Romae utebantur 'vates' delicatae et atque fucatae orationis blanditias captanti: *hic neque more probo videas nec voce serena | ingentes trepidare Titos cum carmina lumbum | intrant et tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu*. tali ex consensu poetam 'refici propterurum' facile sibi persuadet Umbricius ille, sed saturis nobilium corona quasi semper stipatis num caligatus auditor sufficere possit ambigit. BZK.

" CALIGATUS Dr Ireland in Gifford: 'Umbricius... is made to persevere in his preference of the country, by telling his friend, that he will visit him in a dress which shall mark his determination never to live in Rome again. In this sense, the last line of the satire agrees with the general purpose of it.'

IV Nägelebach (Philologus III 470 seq.) comments on the want of connexion between 1-33 and 37-154. So Badham long before 'This satire is perhaps as entertaining as any poem of the kind in existence. It has however some abruptness in the beginning, and would undoubtedly read better if it began with the thirty-seventh line *cum iam semianimum est*. The early mention of Crispinus, who is not particularly conspicuous in the ridiculous consultation about the turbot, does not seem a happy introduction to the main object of the piece: nor is there anything which might not be spared in the first thirty lines.'

IV 1 ITERUM CRISPINUS Plin. ep. v 20 § 1 iterum *Dithyni*. see ind. *Crispinus*.

" 2 AD PARTES Ov. am. i 8 87 *serena* et ad partes *collers ancilla* parentur. nux 67 68 at cum *maturus* *flavo* *sopa* *cortice* *rimas* | *nux* *agit*, ad partes *perlica* *saeva* *senit*. SILVESTRI.

" 3 NULLA VIRTUTE REDEMPTUM A VITIIS Sen. rh. l. c. (exc. contr. iv praef. § 11) *rodimebat* tamen vitia virtutibus et plus habebat quod *laudare* quam cui *ignoscere*.

" 4 SPERNATUR also in Fronto p. 144 Naber and gl. Philox.

" 5 6 QUANTIS IUMENTA FATIGET PORTICINUS vi 60. Vopisc. Aurel. 49 § 2 *millarensem*... porticum in hortis *Sallustii* ornavit, in qua cotidie et equos et se fatigabat, *quanti* *caset* non *bonae* *valetudinis*. Suet. Nero 81 (in Nero's golden house) *tanta* *laxitas*, ut porticum *triplices* *millarias* haberet. Plin. iv 2 § 5 (of *Regulus*) *tenet* *se* *trans* *Tiberim* in hortis, in quibus *intimissimum* *solum* porticibus *immensis*, *ripam* *statuis* *ma* *occupavit*. v 11 (12) § 1. Mart. i 12, 82. SILVESTRI. Add Plin. ep. ii 17 § 4 5. v 6 § 15, 21, 29-31.

" 6 MEMORUM Cic. Verr. i § 51 *quae* *signa* *nunc*, *Verris*, *ubi* *sunt*? *illa* *quae*, *quae* *apud* *te* *nuper* *ad* *omnes* *columnas*,... in silva *denique* *disposita* *sub* *dico* *vidimus*? Nep. Att. 18 § 2 *domum* *habuit* in colle *Quirinali*... *culis* *amoenitas* *non* *aedificio*, *sed* *silva* *constabat*. Sen. rh. exc. contr. v 5 p. 277 12 K *intra* *aedificia* *vestra* *undas* *ac* *memora* *comprehendit*. ib. l. 29 in *summis* *culminibus* *mentita* *memora* *et* *navigabilium* *placinarum* *freta*. Plin. xv § 47 et in tecta iam silvae *scandunt*. Sil. xiv 646 (of *Syracuso*) *domos* *aquae* *superbas* | *rura*. Becker Gallus n° 223-4. 239. Friedländer i° 14 2.

" 7 IUGERA QUOT VICINA FORO Tac. h. iii 70 *cur* *enim* *e* *matris* *fratris* *domum*, *imminentem* *foro* *et* *irritandis* *hominum* *oculis*, *quam* *Acentinum* *et* *penates* *uzoris* *petisset*.

" 8 XIII 2 n. 3 n. 174 n. 192-230. FELIX like *beatus*, *eudaimon*, often = prosperous, wealthy. Here (ver. 5-7) however rich in houses, lands, horses, the vicious may be, happy he cannot be. corruptor a seducer by profession (Nägelebach Stilistik § 54 3). Cf. xiv 86 n. aedificator.

" 9 CUM QUO XIII 155 n. Plin. xviii § 28. Sen. ep. 48 § 8. Tac. xvi 31. VITTATA ind. Ov. a. a. i 81 *vittae* *tenues*, *insigne* *pudoris*. Aen. ii 163-8. Luc. i 592 *Vestalemque* *chorum* *ducit* *vittata* *sacerdos*. Tac. an. i 57. Sen. contr. 2 lemma *sacerdos* *casta* *e* *castis* *pura* *e* *pura* *sit*. VITTATA Herm. Jaln°. 'non solum lemmata 8, cum quibus lectio 2 aperte concinit, sed etiam P *vittata* praebent, res igitur digna quae iterum in discrimen vocetur. vittatam esse puellam ex toto loco prodire Hermannus concedo, offeratur autem necesse est ex more Iuvenaliano notio in qua criminis cardo vertitur monstrumque fuisse Crispinum rostra evincitur, ut qui auctor fuerit stupri famosi. nam ex verbis 'vittata lacebat' sacerdotem iam antea vittatam fuisse elici qui putant obscenam vim vocis *laccere* vel *nude* *positae* intendunt, quam idem *fero* *valere* atque *verbum* *substantivum* *multi* *loci* *arguunt* *velut* *xv* 6 *legitur* *Thebe* *centum* *portis* *obruta* *lacebat* *pro* *Thebe*... *obruta* *est*; neque aliter ex verbis Iuv. *cum* *quo* *vittata* *lacebat* nos *audire* *puto* *sensum* *a* *quo* *vittata* *erat*. quod vero notione *vittata* *dirio* *facti* *speciem* *oculis* *proponi* *dicunt* *vereor* *ne* *ea* *lectione* *accepta* *species* *ineptior* *quam* *dirior* *proponatur*, quippe *cum* *eidem* *enuntiatio* *poena* *criminis* *participio* *subiturne* *adiuncta* *sit*; cf. Goebellii verba (Ueber eine bisher ganz unbeachtet gebliebene Wiener Juvenal-Handschrift. Vienna acad. 1850) p. 40: *Nur bedachte der Lenderer nicht, dass eine Vestalin sanguine adhuc vivo terram*

subitura *keine vittas mehr tragt.* Bzen, in answer to words of Hermann (vind. Iuv. 8) which seem to me still to need no defence: 'vitiata puellam iam totus loci tenor satis prodit nisi quod non iam vitiata erat quando cum corruptore cubabat, sed hoc demum concubitu vitiabatur; eiusdem autem stupri longe dirior species oculo proponitur si virginem ipsis sacerdotii insignibus indutam cum corruptore iacentem informamus.' Gratiulus alone induces me to add in reply to Dr Beer: 1) *laet* is not anywhere = *eat*; in sat. xv *obruta laet* means 'it is left in its ruins,' un-cared for. 2) *laet* is not here used 'nude' but with *cum*, as in the passages cited by me from Ov. met. When Potiphar's wife said to Joseph 'lie with me,' her proposal was as infamous in substance as if she had bluntly said *ritia* me. In fact *cum quo vittata laet* = *a quo vittata vittabatur*. 3) to Goebel's criticism I reply that *subitura* does not imply that Cornelia was in the hands of justice at the time; for years she escaped. For parallels to *cum quo vittata laet* see ii 3—12, 19—21, 29—33, 67—78, 102—114, esp. 117—136, 142—148, vi 78—91, 114—135, 225 *flammae conterit*, esp. 385—397, esp. x 829—841 e.g. *dulum sedet illa parato flammeo Tyrinaque palam genitalia in hortis* | *sternitur, et ritu decies centena dabuntur* | *antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex* | ... *non nil legitime vult nubere*. The sacrificer gave zest to the incest (vi 50 *paucæ adeo Cereris ritus contingere dignas*), as to the adultery of Clodius (vi 335—345). The monks of Melmenham, the modern rage for the desilement of infancy, join with St Paul and Seneca (ep. 122 § 5 *omnia ritia contra naturam pugnant, omnia debitum ordinem deserunt: hoc est luxurie propositum gaudere perversis*) in supporting *vittatae* here. Trample religion under foot in its holiest symbols, add cruelty to lust, and you spur a jaded appetite. *nam quo non prolat semina templo?* After *Optimia* was convicted (DH. viii 89 l.), she was stript of her *ritiae* and led to her living tomb: sparks of grace would have remained in Crispinus if the Vestal had doffed the emblem of innocence before her sin; as it was, the *ritiae* (and their goddess) were *conciatae sceleris*. Take a parallel case. The *flamen dialis* might not appear without his *apex* in the open air; only by a late indulgence did the pontiffs dispense with his wearing it in doors (Gell. x 16 §§ 17 18); when it was too hot to wear the cap (*pilleum*), they began to bind the head only with a thread (Serv. Aen. viii 664), *nam nudis capitis eos captilibus incedere nefas fuerat*.

IV 10 Plut. Tib. Gracch. 15 § 4. Liv. viii 15 §§ 7 8. DH. ix 40. Ov. f. vi 457—460. Hdn. v 6 § 2. Marquardt StV. iii 328 13. Domitian punished four Vestals for unchastity. The first three, Varronilla and the two sisters Ocellata, were allowed the choice of death (A.D. 82 Auct. Dom. DCasa. II. cc. Euseb. chron. Clinton fasti Rom. Philostr. Apoll. vii 6). A.D. 91 Domitian buried the fourth alive (Clinton, Plin. l. c. Euseb. chron.); it was with her therefore, Cornelia, that Crispinus committed incest. The fut. *subitura* is strictly accurate, as the Dacian war, in which Fusus died (Iuv. ver. 111—2) began 86 A.D. (Borghesi occurren v 516—7). The Vestal Minucia buried alive Hier. adv. Iovin. i 41 (ii 307*). Inscriptions on statues of Vestals have lately been discovered. Case of the Vestal Ilia (Plut. Rom. 3 §§ 4—6).

.. 12 *CADRETT SUB SECT. Otho 5 in foro sub creditoribus eaderet. IUDAEI MORUM* Stat. a. v 1 41 42 *hic est castissimus ardor, hic amor e domo merito censore probari*. DCasa. LXVII 2 § 2. On the coins of Domitian *circus* (or) *rempetura*) is a common title. cf. DCasa. LXII 18 § 5. LXVII 4 § 3 no emperor before or after assumed the title. The common maintained simplicity of furniture, dress and diet Iuv. ix 141—2 *argenti*

vascula puri, sed quae Fabricius censor notet. Sen. ep. 95 § 41 *quid et cena sumptuosa flagitiosius et equatrem cenam conuenienter? quid tam dignum censoria nota, si quis, ut isti ganeones loquuntur, sibi hoc et genio suo praestet? et totiens tamen sceleris adituales cenae frugulimius vicia constiterunt. eadem res, si gulae datur, turpis est, si honoris, reprehensionem effugit*.

IV 14 QUID AGAS, CUM? = III 291.

.. 15 *MULLETT* mullets brought alive into the dining-room, swimming in the sauce Sen. n. q. iii 17 18.

.. 16 *HEX MILIBUS* Plut. quæst. conv. iv 4 2 § 9 fish the most costly *thor*: Cato did not exaggerate, but spoke simple truth, when, inveighing against the luxury and extravagance of the city, he declared that at Rome a fish fetches more than an ox. For they sell a dish of fish for a greater price than the meat from a *καρμύθη βοόπρπος* (a hundred sheep headed by an ox). Ath. vii viii on fish. p. 848* one Telostagoras wealthy and of good repute, received many presents: so that dealers, when offered a low price, would say, 'we would rather give it to T. than let it go for so little.' Once some youths, cheapening a large fish, received this answer. Macrob. Sat. iii 15 16.

.. 16 *ΑΕΓΧΑΝΤΕΣ* P. RIDUS SERTERTIA LABRIS Stanley cites Acach. Ag. 959 960 (*θάλασσα*) *τρίφουσα πολλὰς ποταπὰς λαγύρας* | *κηλίδας*. Ho there adds Theopomp. in Ath. 526* *λαοτάσιοι γὰρ ἦν ἡ πορφυρά πρὸς ἀργύρον ἑξατάλαντον*. Blomfield adds Aelianos ib. 689* *λαγύρου*... *πυρρον* λιβ. v. esp. Arebstratos ib. 305* of a sea-fish (*καίρος*) *τὸν καίρον* *ὡς εἶδη* *ὡσὺ καὶ μὴ κατέλειπε*, | *κὺν ἰσχυροὺς ἐγ. μὴ σοι νέμεις καταπνέω* | *δενὴ ἀν' ἀνατόων*. *τὸ γὰρ ἴστω νέκταρος ἄνθος*. | *τοῦτον δ' οὐ θέμις ἐστὶ φαγεῖν θνητῶν ἀνασσο*, | *οὐδ' εἶδεν βροταῶν*, where observe the mock-heroic rhythm and tone, cf. *anno contra* (Haud ii 120. lexx. *contra*. Brix on Plaut. mil. 658). 'worth its weight in gold,' or rather '2 for 1b.'

.. 17 *ET PERHIBENT*, QUI DE MAGNIS MAIORA LOQUUNTUR the comic poet Ephippus in his Geryones (Ath. 846* seq.) when a fish is caught bigger than Crete, Geryon has a dish that can contain a hundred of the size: all the subjects fell their woods when the king boils his fish; they raise a prete wide as the city and light it; they bring a lake for the brine; 100 wagons are engaged for eight months in bringing salt; five quinquagones row round the kettle.

.. 19 *SEXIS ORDI* Cic. parad. § 39 *hereditatis spes quid iniquitatis in arriendo non auscipit? quem natum locupletis orbi senis non oberrat?* Sen. ep. 68 § 10 *digerere in litteram senes orbos*. Stat. a. iv 7 33—40. Friedländer i^o 320—332.

.. 20 *EST RATIO* Mart. iv 80 4. ULTERIOR VII 30 *spes nulla ulterior*.

.. 21 *SPECTACULARIDUS* sometimes mica, sometimes glass Mart. viii 68 5 6 a greenhouse *condita* porapicua *viret* *rindeum* *gemina* | *et tegitur sellis*, *sed tamen nova latet*. question whether they belong to the *instrumentum domus* or the *ornamentum* (dig. xxxiii 7 12 § 16. cf. § 25). Blümner Technologic iii 66. Marquardt Privatleben 735—6 collects the evidence (also for panes of glass. Nissen Pompeianische Studien ind. 'Fenster.' 'Glas').

.. 22 *ASTRO* Plin. xxxvii § 17 *viatoria cubilia*.

.. 23 *NISSA ET FRON* because he allowed P. Octavius, who had been prefect of Egypt, to buy a mullet over his head (Sen. cited on 15. Boncompagni). Plin. viii § 209 he discovered a mode of enlarging the liver of cows (cf. sat. v 114 n.) *fecit arida saginata, a satia necatis repente muli peti dato*. ix § 66 *millum expirantem cereole coloris quadam et numerosa*

varietate spectari proceres gulas narrant, rubentium aquamarum multiplici mutatione pallescentem, utique si vitro spectetur inclinus. M. Apicius ad omnes luxus ingenium malus in sociorum garo—nam ea quoque res cognomen invenit—necari eos praetellens putavit, atque e tecore eorum alecem cogitare provocavit. xix § 137 (of the cyma, a choice part of the cabbage) hic est quidam ipsorum caulium delicatior teneriorque caulesculus, Apicii luxuriae et per eum Druso Caesari fastiditus, non sine castigatione Tiberii patris. § 143. Tert. apol. 8 f. defends the name Christian by the analogy of Platonista, Epicureana, Pythagoreana, neque medici ab Erasistrate et grammatici ab Aristarcho, coeli etiam ab Apicio. Bücheler in Rhcin. Mus. xxxv 893: 'scholiasta Quercoli etiam ad Apici ferecula ii 1 p. 23 Iuvenalis mentionem incipit Apicius proprium nomen plutonia.... culus et Iur. in primo libro meministi, sed locutionem illam non accepit scriptor ab Aquinate, nomen Apicii gulosae luxuriae documentum fuit Senecae Martialis alii.' Hellogabalus (Lampr. 18 § 4) made A., Otho and Vitellius his models; in imitation of A. he ate camels' heels, crests plucked from live fowl, the tongues of peacocks and nightingales (ib. 20 § 6); he surpassed the dinners of Apicius and Vitellius (24 § 3). Sen. vit. beat. 11 § 4 adspice Nomentanum et Apicium, terrarum ac maris, ut isti vocant, bona conquirentes et super mensam recognoscentes omnium gentium animalia. vide hos eodem e suggestu rocae [so Madvig adv. ii 341, 367] spectantes popinam suam, aures eorum sono, spectaculis oculos, saporibus palatum suum delectantes. mollibus lenibusque fomentis totum lacerat eorum corpus et, ne naves interiri ceant, odoribus variis inestit locus ipse, in quo luxuriae parentatur: hos [Madvig] esse in voluptatibus diceas, nec tamen illis bene erit, quia non bona gaudent.

IV 24 PARTIS 'de hoc uni papyri docto iam egit Caylus mém. de l'acad. des inscr. xxvi 280. cf. Bartel's Nelson iii 67' (Döttiger).

.. 25 26 POTUIT PORTASSE MINORIS PISCATOR QUAM PISCIS EXI ET. 15 *res milibus*, v 56 n. For the same price a nightingale, which draws the same lament from Plin. h. n. x § 84 *ergo nervorum illis pretia sunt*, et quidem ampliora quam quibus olim armigeri parabantur. *scio H. s. vi candidam alloqui, quod est prope inriatutem, veninae quae Agrippinae Claudii principis coniugi dono daretur.* The elder Cato (Plut. 4 § 5) never exceeded the same price (1500 drachmae = denarii) for farm labourers. Wallon ii 160—170. G. Boeger de mancipiorum commercio apud Romanos (Berlin 1841) 20—24. Marquardt Privatleben 170—1. Mart. x 81 *addisti servum nummis hie mille ducentis | ut bene cenares*, Calliodore, *semel. | nec bene cenasti: nullus tibi quattuor emptus | librarum cenae pompa caputque fuit. | exclamare libet: 'non est hic, improbr, non est | piscis: homo est; hominem, Calliodore, comes'.* C. Badham ancient and modern fish-tattle (1854) c. 4 'ancient estimation of fish.'

.. 26 PISCATOR QUAM PISCIS *παρρησιος* as vi 347—8 *sed quis sustodiet ipse | custodes?*

.. 26 27 PROVINCIA TANTI VENDIT AGROS v 56 n. a similar valuation Plin. xiii § 92 *interit nuper incendio [mensa] a Cethegis decedens* 118. [xiii] *permutata, latifundii taxatione, si quis praeda tanti mercari mallet.* SILVESTRI. Ath. 397' 298* Kylabras, a shepherd, sold the site of Phaealis to Lakios, taking stock-fish (*ραψχων*) in payment.

.. 27 SED MAGNOS APULIA VENDET HÖCK Gesch. Roms i (3) 90 'in consequence of the luxury of the great, tillage had greatly decreased in the peninsula and especially in the neighbourhood of the capital. To check the mischief Tiberius caused the senate to renew an old ordinance,

requiring capitalists to invest $\frac{1}{3}$ of their property in Italian land; he hoped thus to rescue much soil from parks and gardens and win it for corn (Tac. an. vi 16 17. Suet. Tib. 48). ib. (2) 124 'the civil wars and their consequences completed that ruin of agriculture from which southern Italy has never recovered.' Friedländer i² 201—6 = i² 218—9. On Apulian pastures see Iuv. vi 149 150 *calce et regnat poscitque maritum | pastores et ovem Canusinam*. Plin. h. n. viii §§ 190—1. Strabo 281—4. tillage Hor. e. iii 16 20—24. Mart. x 74 7 8 *non ergo morum praemium libellorum | —quid enim merentur?—Appulos velim campos*. On its products (cattle, wool, honey, corn, wine, olives and other fruit) see Pauly i² 1362. 'Formerly' says Strabo 285 'this whole region was very prosperous, but Hannibal and the subsequent wars laid it waste (*ἡρπύσεν*).' Pacat. 14 *nonne cognovimus cuiusdam retro principis non prandia, sed fercula saepe sestertium milies aestimata patrimoniis equestria traxisse?*

IV 28 ΠΥΡΑΜΟΣ Bernhardt's wisa. Synt. p. 296.

.. 29 INDIFFERENTEM LIKO 145 *daz magnus a satire on Domitian's ill success in war* 111 n. 147 n. Yet see Schiller Gesch. d. röm. Kaiserzeit i 526—532.

.. 31 RUCTARIT Varro, Plin. h. n. Mart. Sil. in lex. Manil. v 408 (of Thyestes) *ructantemque patrem natos*. Plin. pan. 49 § 6 *nec leunius et inanibus plenus ipse et ructans non tam apponit quam obicit cibos*. Tert. apol. 9 p. m. (p. 149 Oehler) *ructatur proinde ab homine caro pasta de homine*. 39 (p. 264) *tot tribubus et curia et decuribus ructantibus accit aer*. Cyp. p. 250 7 H *crapulam*. p. 724 7 *carnem*. Prud. pa. 316 (of Luxuria, competing with Sobrietas) *perrigilem ructabat murelda cenam*. Iam. 466 (of Israel in Egypt) *carnis et immolice spurco ructamine erudo*. Paulin. vit. Ambr. 1 an. (cited on i 94 an.). Hier. op. 130 14 (i 998⁹ Ven. 1766) *laudent te carientium ructura, non ructantium opulenta concitria*. Petr. Chrysol. serm. 121. Boccaccio (in Tommaso) 'questi...tutti ingluviatori...ruttatori.' METRA i 26 n. xv 46 n. the licence of Egyptian tongues was proverbial. Pacat. 33 *mollis Canopus lecinque populorum altor Nilus*. Friedländer i² 75 = i² 69 70. i² 86 = i² 128. Helikon, chamberlain of Caligula (omitted in Pauly and Smith diet. biogr.) may illustrate the career of Crispinus (Philo log. ad Gai. 26—30, ii 570—6 M). His master had him educated and presented him to Tiberius; as T. hated *μυρακώδη χαριερρισμα*, he remained obscure till the accession of Caligula, when he said to himself: 'Now's your time, Helikon; hestir yourself. You could not wish for a better spectator or hearer. *ἐθότατοι εἰ τῇ φόνῳ. σκώπτειν καὶ χαριερριζεσθαι δύναται μᾶλλον ἱέρων. ἀθύρματα καὶ παιδείας ληρώδεις καὶ παρασκευμίδας οἷας. τῶν ἱκανῶν οὐχ ἥσσον τεταλδύσαι τὰ ἀχόρευτα. πρόσθεν σοὶ καὶ τὸ στωμύλον οὐκ ἀνεργός. ἴδον οὖν τι κέντρον ἡγκαταμίσγει τοῖς τωδασμοῖς ἐποκαίηθεις, ὥστε μὴ γέλωτα κινεῖν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τικτίαν ἐκ τοῦ κακινόντος, τὸν δεσπότην ἅλως ἡππακας ἐφ' ᾧ διακείμενον πρὸς ἀκράσιν τῶν μετὰ χλεύῃ ὀγκλημάτων.* For his ears are open and pricked up *πρὸς τοῖς ἐκινετῶναις συνουσίαις* τὸ βλασφημεῖν τὸ σκωφαντεῖν. And you need not seek far for materials; you have the charges against the Jew and Jewish customs, in which you have been bred from your cradle.' 27 night and day he piled Gaius with charges against our nation, *ἡδὲ καὶ τὰς διὰ σκωμμάτων ὁ παροργίζατο, ὡς τυράννευον αἱ διαβολαί.* He played at ball with Gaius, exercised with him, bathed with him, holding the post of cubicularius (τῶν τοῦ παρασκευμῶν καὶ κατ' οἷαν ἀρχισυνταροφύλακον τεταγμένων τῶν) so as to have the command of the emperor's ear.

30 p. 576 pr. with bitter scorn 'Ελικων τῷ εὐπατρίδῃ, δούλῳ σπερμαλόγῳ, περιτρίμματι . . . Helikon σπερμαλῶδες ἀνδράποδον τὸν Αἰγυπτιακὸν ἰόν εἰς τοὺς θαλάσσιους ἥρπας. Philo ends by congratulating himself that Helikon received τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα τῆς ἀσέβειας being executed by order of Claudius. Read the brave and high-toned DChrysa. or. 82 ad Alexandrinos, where he begs their serious attention for awhile, ἐπειδὴ παύσαμεν δὲ διαρραῖν καὶ ἐν προερχομένοις καὶ ταῖς αἰσῶν καὶ ἰδούσιν καὶ γέλοιον, ὡς εἰρεῖν, ἀβέβαιον ἀποπρεῖν. Yet we must not forget what the world owes to the heathen and Christian schools of Alexandria.

IV 32 PRINCIPES EQUITUM incl. Crispinus. Friedländer 1^o 83 n. 2 disputed Heinrich's assumption that Crispinus was colleague of Fuscus as praef. praet. but 1^o 206 and 1^o 189 he seems to follow Borghesi. So Hirschfeld Verwaltungsgesch. 1 222; 'to make of his purple dress an official uniform, as Borghesi does, is certainly a mistake, as Iuv. 1 27 and Mart. viii 48 show that the coxcomb simply dressed in the fashion. Yet the expression princeps equitum and still more the summons to the imperial council, points to this rank. I cannot however regard Borghesi's hypothesis as certain: possibly Crispinus may have been the emperor's secretary. When Martial wrote bk. vii (Dec. A.D. 92 Friedländer 1^o 482—3) Crispinus was certainly no longer praef. praet., if he ever had been; the way in which Mart. recommends to him his book for the emperor, betokens rather the position of a favorite than official rank.'

„ 33 Bicheler Rhein. Mus. xxxv 392 'Crispinus praeco solebat vendere MUCIFRAX FRACTA DE MERCE SILURUS. ex Nilo Romani advecti siluri quorum magna copia auctione venit, evidentior non recentes sunt sed salis horum in medicina usum Plinius libro xxxii identidem commemorat, prandentes homines easitasse exappon silurorum Dioclorus comicus docet [Ath. 359], in alteram cenam dilatatum patrem silurum Iuvenalis xiv 132 non sine ambiguitate dixit, salum tamen hunc non minus quam lacertum intellegi voluit, ad salamenta autem Graeci Romanique feticilibus vasis, amphoris ac testis utebantur, quae si fracta erant, mala merx facta est et minimi pretii quam ad emendam vilis praeco tunicatum popellum cogeret.' Like an East end costermonger, as described by Mayhew. Ath. 221^o the Roman fishmongers are for all the world like the Athenian in comedy (ibid. 224^o—227^o). Crispinus was a ἀγοραστής ῥαγιδόπρος, salamentarius (Döttiger citing comin. on Suet. Vesp. 19). 'He bought the refuse of other men's ware, the fish of a broken parcel, tumbled and refused by other chapmen' (Holyday).

„ „ SILURUS on salt fish Becker Gallus 1^o 238. Fish in Egypt exod. 7 18. numb. 11 5. Job 40 30 with Movers iii 825. Is. 19 8 and 10. Ezek. 29 4 5. Hdt. ii 92 § 2 sun-dried (77 sun-dried and salted). 93 shoals; Taricheae named from τάρχηες e.g. Pelusiaceae (15 where Bähr cites the monumental evidence). Canopicae 113. Mendesiaceae and Sceniciene in Steph. Byz. s. v. Fish still abound in the Nile and Lake Menzaleh and are cured for export to Syria. See DS. i 86 § 1. 52 § 5 6. Ath. 119^o. 121^o. 301^o. Tame siluri at Bubastus Ael. n. a. xii 29. Dioscor. ii 29. Plin. xxxii § 125 siluri Aniatillio, qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, carnes impositae recentis sive salsae, ix § 68. HSt. kopaxiroi. εἰλωρον-ῥαγχοι with its derivatives. Marquardt Privatleben 416—423. Plut. Ant. 29 § 3 when Cleopatra's diver, outstripping Antony's, fixed on his hook a salted fish from Pontus, the queen said 'Leave the fishing-rod, general, to us poor sovereigns of Pharos and Canopus.' Strabo 823 names the silurus in his catalogue of Nile fish. Ath. vii. viii. and 116^o—121^o. Darsenberg's Oribasii i 111—150, 569—602 (esp. 157 §

Κελαῖος κορακίος. 138 πελωρίδες and χῆμοι of Alexandria and Pharos. so 152 and 154. 159 salt κορακίος came into season towards winter). cf. Ath. 309^o. On fish generally Adams on Paulus Aegin. i 90 (i 157—166). The silurus Lucil. iv 7 M (in Varro L. l. vii 47) occidunt, lupe, te onperdae et lani siluri.

IV 34 INCIPERE, CALLIOPE, LICET ET CONSIDERE, NON EST CANTANDUM Bicheler l. c. 'nimirum sursum de toro sellave cantores prius quam incipiunt cantare. de hac ipsa dea Ovidius metam. v 888 surgit Calliope, praetemptat pollice chordas, subiungit carmina nervis. Iuvenali contrariam sententiam Propertius expressit ii 10 11 surge anima ex humili iam carmine, sumite rires, | Pierides, magni nunc erit oris opus. in otio igitur considerare et simpliciter narrare Iuvenalis vult puellas Pierides.'

„ 36 PROUIT MIHI VON DIXIRME PUELLAS for the tone cf. Sen. ben. i 4 § 4 Chrysippus says cerendum esse ne, quia Charites Iovis filiae sunt, parum se grato gerere sacrilegium sit et tam bellis puellis fiat iniuria. Tibull. ii 5 121—2 anne, sic tibi sint intonsa, Phoebe, capilli, | sic tua perpetuo sit tibi casta soror. Bicheler l. c., adopting (unaware) the interpretation given by Lubin in 1608: prouit mihi tu dixisse puellas, id est referetis gratiam blandae huius voci qua dissimulavi anilitatem vestram ac severitatem rigidam... Immane quantum falluntur qui Musas intellegunt virgines pudicas, nisi forte de intemptatis scriptum hoc est in Iupitani Pompeiano candida me docuit nigras odissae puellas aut ab Ovidio in fino artis mea turba puellas inscribant spolia 'Naso magister erat.' Had Grangaeus then never read laborantes utero puellas? I now follow Lubin, but when I followed Grang. it was on the strength of his citation (Apul. apol. 76 fin.) virgo rursus post recens repudium nomen potius afferens puellae quum integritatem. For puella of a married woman see Ov. her. i 115 (Penelope). The cook (sometime Euphorbus before Troy) assures his master that Helen was an old woman then, about of Heccuba's age (Lacian gallus 17). Menippus wonders πῶς ἐν τοσούτῳ χρόνῳ ὁ Ἀνδρά-λαος ὁ φίλος πῶγ' ὤν (id. Icaroni. 24).

„ 38 CALVO NERONI Otho also (DCass. LXIV 8 § 2) assumed the name of Nero. Suet. Vitell. 11 Vitellius chose Nero as his model (exemplar regendae rei p.), held a funeral service in his honour in the campus Martius, and called for and clapt Neroniana cantica at a state feast. Friedländer 1^o 195 = 1^o 299 and 1^o 436 understands 'Nero' in Mart. xi 33 of Domitian. The emperors were, or were thought to be, sensitive about personal appearance Tac. an. iv 57 (motives of the seclusion of Tiberius) erant qui crederent in senectute corporis quoque habitum pudori suasse; quippe illi . . . nudus capillo vertex. Nay, even the great Caesar (Suet. 45) circa corporis curam morosior, ut . . . calvitii . . . deformitatem iniquissime ferret, neque obrectatorum locis obnoxiam expertus, ideoque et desolentem capillum revocare a vertice adnecerat, et ex omnibus decretis ubi a senatu populoque honoribus non aliud aut recepit aut usurpavit libentius quam ius laurae coronae perpetuo gestandae.

„ 39 INCIDIT Apul. mag. 83 quicumque minus cogniti generis placio incidit. Nägelsbach (Stilistik § 90 3b) was therefore mistaken in supplying eos (he calls this 'das stärkste mir bekannte Beispiel,' and gives the construction 'rhombus incidit in sinus retis vocaque implevit').

„ „ SPATIUM Plin. h. n. vii § 77 quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem. Ov. met. iii 95 dum spatium victor victi consideras hostis. Sen. Phaedra 606 et vasti spatio vincere corporis.

„ 40 ANCON De-Vit onom. Pape-Benecker Eigennamen.

IV 41 IMPLEVITQUE SINUS Aen. x 819 implevitque sinum. SIXUS Plaut. Grat. Mart. Ambr. hexaem. v § 21.

„ 42—44 VII 120 n. Theophr. in Plin. ix § 177 f. *eadem in Ponti regione adprehendi glacie piscium maxime gobiones.* Hor. s. ii 5 44 Heind. Hesiod (?) in Ath. 116^b θένων δ' ὠραίων Βυζαντίων ἐπλετο μήτηρ. ib. 116^b τὸν τε κορακίον ἐπὶ πολλῶν λέγεσθαι σκεπτόμεν καὶ εἶναι κράτιστον τὸν ἐκ τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης. Antiphanes ib. ⁴ Βυζαντίας δὲ θυννίδος | εὐφραίνει δόμας. Nikostratos or Philletairos ib. ⁵ Βυζαντίον τε τμήχος ἐπιβαγγευσάτω. Kratinos ib. 119^b τὰρίχους πορτικούς. Cato (Polyb. xxxi 24 § 1) cried out against those who introduced foreign luxuries into Rome, § 2 buying κέραιον τὰρίχων πορτικῶν for 300 drachmae. Marquardt Privatleben 420—2. Daremberg's Oribase i 155, 598—9.

„ 45 Mart. xiii 91 ad Palatinas acipenscem mittite mensas. | ambrosias ornant munera rara dapes. Plin. xxxvii § 4 (speaking of the ring of Polykrates, which was kept in the temple of Concord at Rome, si credimus) at illud piscis eximia magnitudine regi <do>natus escare vice raptum, ut saceret ostentum, in culina domino rursus Fortunae insidiantia manu reddidit. Antipater of Tarsus in Ath. 346^a Gatis, queen of the Syrians, was so fond of fish (ὀψοφάγος) as to proclaim that none should eat a fish ἀρετὴν ἱερὴν (!); most by mistake call her Atergatis, and abstain from fish. Mnasens ib. says that she ordered all fish to be brought to her; hence they still offer fish of gold and silver to the goddess. Plut. Alex. 23 § 5 the finest fish sent to Alexander, who generally distributed them among his friends.

„ 46 PONTIFEX SUMMUS Plin. ep. cited on 10. after the death of the pontifex maximus Lepidus in 13 n.c. Augustus took the office (6 March 12) which was held by his successors, and even by the Christian emperors to Valens and Valentinian (monum. Ancy. c. 10. Rein in Pauly. Madvig die Verfassung u. Verwaltung des röm. Staates i 540. Mommsen röm. StR. ii² 69 70, 756, 758, 1052—8). It occurs as the first among the emperor's titles in inscriptions.

„ 48 see on Friscillian, a delator under Carnacalla, DCass. lxxviii 21 f. Generally see Geib Gesch. d. röm. Criminalprocesses (1842) 524 (rewards to accusers, either fixed by law, or granted for each particular case; persons forced, by the senate or emperors, to undertake accusations), 531—2 (professional informers). He cites Brenemann fata calumniatorum sub imperat. in Otto thes. iuris rom. (Utr. 1783—5) iii 1653 seq. The delator is strictly one who comes forward as informer in the interest of the fisci, i.e. who reports to the praefectus aerarii or another treasury official (causam pecuniariam ad fiscum nuntiare, deferre, whence the name) goods which legally accrue to the fisci (bona vacantia, caduca, and those of criminals deceased or sentenced to confiscation). d. g. xxxiv 9 § 13 advocatus fisci, qui intentionem delatoris exequitur, in omnibus officii necessitas satis excusat. ib. xli x 14 (the whole title de iure fisci). Rein Criminalrecht 814. A popular sketch in G. Boissier l'opposition sous les Césars (Paris 1875) 170—231. Schiller's Nero 375—380, and his Gesch. d. röm. Kaiserzeit ind. Delatoren. Gothofr. on cod. Theod. x 10. Brissson ant. sel. ex iure civ. iii 17. Compare DCass. lxxv 19 § 3 A.D. 79 Titus drove informers (ροὶς μυητάς) from the city. lxxvii 1 § 3 Domitian put to death those who ἀνθρώπους πολλοὺς συκοφαντήσαν, and esp. slaves who informed against their masters. § 4 once he declared in a proclamation that when an emperor does not punish ροὶς συκοφάντας, he himself makes them such. 13 § 8 Iuvenius Celsus who conspired against Dom. and was accused, had a miraculous escape A.D. 94. § 4 he

entreated a secret audience, adored his 'lord and god,' and declared 'I have done nothing of the kind: if I am respited, I will spare no pains, καὶ σὺν τοῖς σοὶ καὶ μὴρίσω καὶ ἐξεδέχσω.' Capitolin. Antonin. phil. 11 § 1 calumniis quadruplatorum intercessit, opposita falsis delatoribus nota. § 2 delationes, quibus fisci augeretur, contempsit. Lamprid. Comm. 19 § 7 cries of the senate after the death of Commodus: indices de senatu. delatores de senatu. servorum subornatores de senatu. Capitolin. Pertinax 7 § 1. id. Maximin. 13 § 5. 15 § 1. Pacat. 25—29.

IV 48 ALGAE Stat. cited on 142.

„ 49 NUDO John 21 7.

„ 51 VIVARIA Mart. iv 30. x 30. Marquardt Privatleben 417. see the learned and lively C. Badham ancient and modern fish-tattle (1854) 33—48.

„ VIVARIA CAESARIS XII 106 n. Caesaris armentum, on the imperial menageries see Friedländer ii² 257 = ii³ 357. Plin. x § 193 fishes certainly bear, utpote cum plauis congregari feros ad cibum adductudine in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, et in piscinis Caesaris genera piscium ad nomen venire, quosdamque singulos.

„ 53 SI QUID PULFURIO CREDIMUS x 68 n. PULFURIO ind.

„ 54 Pliny (pan. 27) praises Trajan for giving of his own; nihil largiatur princeps, dum nihil auferat. Fish are ferae naturae, the property of the captor (Ov. met. vi 348—350 usus communis aquarum). inst. ii 1 § 1 naturali iure communia sunt omnium haec; aer, aqua profluens et mare. § 2 flumina autem omnia et portus publica sunt: ideoque ius piscandi omnibus commune est in portu fluminibusque. ib. § 12. dig. viii 413 pr. venditor fundi Geroniani fundo Botriano, quem retinebat, legem dederat, ne contra eum piscatio thynnaria exerceatur. quameis mari, quod natura omnibus patet, servitus imponi privata lege non potest. xli 1 14 pr. nec dissimilis condicio eorum [litorum] est atque piscium atque ferarum, quae simul atque adprehensae sunt, sine dubio eius, in cuius potestatem pervenerunt, domini fiunt. xlvii 10 13 § 7. The gods, says Mart. (iv 30), punished sacrilegious intrusion on imperial privilege ver. 1—7 Balano procut a lacu recede, | piscator: fuge, ne nocens recedas. | sacris piscibus hae natantur undae, | qui norunt dominum manumque lambunt | iliam, qua nihil est in orbe maius. | quid, quod nomen habent et ad magistri | vocem quisque sui venit citatus? The rest on ver. 116. Gifford 'we find in Blackstone, that sturgeon and whale were anciently called royal fish with us, on account of their excellence, and, as such appropriated to the sovereign:

Hath not strong reason mov'd the legist's minde,
To say, the fayrest of all nature's kinde,
The prince, by his prerogative, may clayme?

Very good, Master Marston.'

„ 55 RES FISCII Hirschfeld röm. Verwaltungsgesch. i (Berl. 1877) 1—29. Mommsen röm. StR. ii² 957—984. On the all-devouring fisci see Pacatus 26.

„ 57 IAM QUARTANAM SPERANTIBUS AERIS Jordan Topogr. d. St. Rom i (Berlin 1878) 118 'in spite of the ambiguity we must necessarily take quartanam aeris together.' To prove the possibility of such a construction some better parallel than Gell. xix 10 § 1 pedes tum graviter aegrum, and Tac. h. iv 81 manum aeger (both in Georges) should be cited. Grammar and metre connect quartanam with sperantibus. Mei-

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neris (Zischr. f. Gymn. 1874 236) cites Plin. h. n. vii § 170 quadrini circutis febrem numquam bruma, numquam hibernis mensibus incipere, which certainly casts doubt on the received interpretation. Yet on the other side see Cels. iii 15 f. quartana nomen iugulat: sed si ex ea facta quotidiana est, in malis arger est. As quartana and tertiana are used absolutely without febris, so *quartana* and *tertiana* without *superbis* (Boe-Böhler 425).

IV 58 DEFORMIS HIEMIS Sen. iud. 3 § 1 et deformis hiems gratis carpebat honores | diritis autumnis. Hor. c. ii 10 15 informes hieines. „ 59 PROPERAT Sen. n. q. ii 17 §§ 2 3 e.g. in cubili natant pisces et sub ipso mensa capitur qui statim transferatur in mensam. parum videtur recare nullus, nisi qui in convivas manu moritur. Petron. 119 83 34 Siculo scarus aegre mrens | ad mensam vicus perducitur. Plut. qu. conv. iv 4 3 § 6 p. 608 What do men mean, when they invite one another to dine on the beach? is it not that a dinner there is most agreeable, as in truth it is? not because of the waves and pebbles . . . but because the table on the shore is supplied with an abundance of fresh fish (*ἡ γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ καὶ ῥαυτοῦ*).

„ 60 LACUS Burna Rome and the Campagna 855.

„ 60 61 LACUS . . DIRUTA ALBA Cic. p. Mil. § 85 vos enim tam, Albani tumuli atque luci, vos, inquam, imploro atque obsecro, cooque, Albanorum obrutae arae, sacrorum populi Romani socinae et aquales . . . tuque ex tuo edito monte, Latialis sancte Iuppiter, cuius ille lacus (plur. as here), nemora sineque caepe omni nefario stupro et scelere macularat. Senatus summoned to the Alban villa, instead of to the regia, also in Plin. cited on 10, Tac. Agr. cited on 118 (Catullo).

„ 61 Stat. s. iv § 160 161 donec Troicus ignis et renatae | Tarpeia pater intonabit aulae. v 2 168—170 si quis ab excelsis Troianae collibus Albae, | unde suae iuxta prospectat moenia Romae | proximus ille deus. 8 87—89. iv § 2 qua prius Teueros Alba colit Laras. Gron. diatr. i 426—8. Liv. i 31 § 3.

„ 63 FACILI CARDINE Hor. c. i 25 3—6 amatque | ianua limen, | quae prius nullum faciles morebat | cardines.

„ 64 EXCLUSI SPECTANT ADMISSA ODORONIA PATRES x 216 n. Sen. const. sap. 14 § 1. 15 § 6. cons. Marc. 10 § 1 ampla atria et exclusorum clientium turba referta vestibula. de ira iii 87 § 2 iratum vidisti amicum tuum ostiario caudicis alicuius aut diritis, quod intrantem submoverat. . . § 3. nunc iste aliquem se putat, quod custodit litigatorum turba limen obsecrum. nunc ille qui intra tacet, felix fortunaturque est et beati hominis iudicat ac potentis iudicium difficilem ianuum. tranq. 13 § 6 the client, who is driven out at dawn to swell the crowd, cum multorum frustra liminibus illius nomenclatores perculant, a multis exclusus neminem ex omnibus difficilem domi quam se convenit. ep. 47 § 9 stare ante limen Callisti dominum eum vidi et eum qui illi inpererat titulum, qui inter videnda mancia produxerat, aliis intrantibus excludi. Mart. i 25 6 ante fores stantem dubitas admittere Famam? ix 79. Tac. an. iv 7 pr. Freinabohm rari per Italiam Caecariae agri, modesta servitia. 74 and vi 8 (cited x 90 n.). Suet. Vesp. 13 f. consuetudinem scrutandi salutantes memento adhuc bello civili conserat. 14 trepidum eum interdicta aula ad Nervae quaerentemque, quidnam ageret aut quo abiret, quidam ex officio admissionis simul expellens, 'abire Morboetiam' iusserat. in hunc potius deprecantem haud ultra verba excedunt, et quidem totidem fere atque eodem. See Marcellus there. Pauly³ admoeto. Friedländer³ 119. 140. 399.

Epiktet. iv 7 § 1 'what makes a tyrant terrible?' 'His guards,' you say, 'and their swords, and the chamberlains and those who refuse admittance' (οἱ ἀνδραγαθροὶ τοὶ ἐκδύρας). ib. §§ 19—21, 23, it is shown that these terrors are imaginary. Plin. pan. 79 f. nulla in audiendo difficultas, nulla in respondendo mora: adeunt statim, dimittuntur statim, tandemque principis fores exclusa legationum turba non obsidet. Luc. d. mort. 9 3 καὶ ἀνέλκετο αὐτῶν τῶν ἐκτοῦ. Capitolin. Maximin. 8 § 10. Plin. xxxiii § 41 fuit et alia Claudii principatu differentia insolens eis quibus admissionis liberae ius dedissent imaginem principis ex auro in anulo gerendi, magna criminum occasione, quae omnia salutaris exortus Vespasiani imperatoris abolevit aequaliter publicando principem. Gell. iv 1 § 1 in vestibulo aedium Palatinarum omnium fere ordinum multitudo opperientes salutationem Caesaris constituerant; when a pedant cum arduis superciliis vocioque et cultus gravitate composita, tanquam interpres et arbiter Sibyllae oraculorum, seized the chance of lecturing on genders and cases, and was Socratically extinguished by Favorinus. xix 18 § 1. xi 1 § 2. DCass. lxxvii 17 A.D. 215 (under Caracalla; he speaks from personal experience) §§ 8 4 the emperor after giving us notice that he would try cases or transact some other business at daybreak, would detain us till noon, and often till evening, not even admitting us to his vestibule (μὴδ' εἰς τὰ πρόθυρα ἐλθεῖν ἔμελλον), but letting us stand somewhere outside; and when it was late, he would decline even to salute us. Meanwhile he was engrossed with driving chariots, hunting wild beasts and drinking (καὶ τρυφῇ καὶ ἐκπαύσει). Meanwhile, we being present and looking on, he would mix in the bowls (κρατῆρας) and send round in cups wine to his soldiers on guard; and sometimes, when all this was done, he would sit in judgement. Friedländer³ 142—6 =³ 185—141.

IV 65 ATRIDEN Friedländer³ 510.

„ 66 PRIVATIS MAIORA FOCIS Scriver cites schol. Pers. vi 23 (nec rhombos ideo libertis ponere lautus) 'rhombus . . genus est piscis, qui non privatis, sed divitum mensis inservit.'

„ 67 the other reading *aginas* would mean 'to make room (by emetics) for the treat.' cf. 188.

„ 68 TUA SERVATUM IN SAECULA Markland conj. *sercula*, which is very flat. 'for your reign.' Symm. in Grat. 12 (p. 332 Seeck) incusant alii cunctum servatamque in tempora captiva canitiem. cf. *servare vinum in retustatem*. Plin. pan. 18 pr. 80 § 5. 86. 40 § 4. 46 § 7. 93 § 2. ep. iv 11 § 6 cited on 10. x 1 § 2 prospera omnia, id est digna saeculo tuo. 8A (20) § 2 tranquillitati saeculi tui. 12 (7) felicitas temporum. 23 (24) § 2 quod alloqui et dignitas civitatis et saeculi tui nitor postulat. 37 (46) § 2 ego illud unum affirmo, et utilitatem operis et pulchritudinem saeculo tuo esse dignissimam. Trajan ib. 85 (63) invitos ad accipiendum compellere . . . non est ex iustitia nostrorum temporum. 97 (98) § 2 Trajan forbids anonymous denunciation of Christians: nam et pessimi exempli nec nostri saeculi est. M. Aurelius in Vult. Gallican. Avid. Cass. 3 § 1 non nostri temporis. 8 § 7. 12 § 2. Trajan in dig. xlviii 23 § 1 clementia superiorum temporum. paneg. 3 18 de prosperitate saeculi vestri. 4 18 pr. 12 20. Symm. ep. x 1 (= 15—22) hominis culpam . . . non saeculi.

„ 69 non carum voluit Claudi. foecenn. in nupt. Hon. 1 18—15 tolle tacitum sponte tuis feras | gaudensque sacris vulneribus leo | admittet haec, morte superbiore. See Jonson The Forest x to Puns-lunt;



The painted partridge lies in ev'ry field
And for thy morsel is willing to be kill'd.

Fat aged carps, that run into thy net,
And pikes, now weary their own kind to eat,
As loth the second draught or cast to stay,
Officiously at first themselves betray.
Bright coals that emulate them, and leap on land,
Before the fisher, or into his hand.

GIFFORD.

IV 69 APERTUS more barefaced Cio. Lael. § 90 aperte enim adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors. Plin. ep. iii 9 § 2 homo... aperte malus. Tac. xiii 1.

.. 70 SURGEANT CRISTAE XIII 233. Iul. Val. de gentis Alex. i 37 (after Dido's Arrian p. 41) nam et canibus imbecillioribus mos est quanto plus defuerit virum, tanto cristas auro sublimius et latratibus irritioribus indulgere, where nothing answers to c. a. in the (ir. Plin. xi § 123 (of the crest) spectatissimum insigne gallinaceum. x § 156 gallinarum generositas spectatur crista recta. Boccaccio nov. 63 4 (in Tommaso) 'come galli trionfi, colla cresta levata.' see cxx. of 'rizzare,' 'alzar,' 'abbassar' la cresta. So Calvin (in Lâttré) of Osiander, 'he thinks he has won the day; il leva les crestes.' cf. 'crest-fallen,' 'to bristle the crest.' 'coxcorn'; 'after that repentance hath cast down our corn' (Udal in Richardson); the proverb 'den Kamm aufsetzen—aufblasen'; 'der Kamm ist ihm gestiegen—schwillt ihm'; 'comes swelling like a turkey-cock' (Shakespeare). CREDSKE DE AZ Hor. ep. i 16 19 sed terrore cui de te plus quam tibi credas. translated by Ben Jonson Seianus i 2 (Arruntius loq.). 'O what is it proud alime will not believe Of his own worth, to hear it equal praised Thus with the gods!'

.. 71 ind. a. v. deus. 90 n. Mommsen röm. Gesch. v¹ c. 11 (Judaes and the Jews) shews how the Jewish monotheism continually revolted from worshipping 'the beast's image' (the emperor's likeness), how hatred of this idolatry is the soul of the apocalypse, and how the proscription of Christians was a standing institution in the empire, like that of robbers, though orders from head quarters might intensify or relax its severity. See his StB. iii 732—7, where he commends Caesar's self-deification. review de philologie iii 33—63. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 10 43 pp. 523—4. Marquardt StV. iii 89, 199, 443—453. Boissier la religion Romaine i 117—206. Friedländer iii 511—516. Eckhel viii 482. 508. Hertzberg Gesch. Griechenlands unter d. Römern collects the monuments of this worship which the Greeks, adulandi gens prudentissima, have left behind them i 519 520 (Caesar, Octavia, Augustus), ii 9—19 (Augustus, Octavia, Livia, Julia, Tiberius, Drusus, Germanicus), 35 (Caligula), 41—43 (Antonia, Claudius, Messalina, Agrippina), 146 (the Flavian family), 147 (Nerva), 151 (Trajan), 328 333—4 337 (cf. iii 559) (Hadrian), 366 (Antoninus), 369 (M. Aurelius and L. Verus), 413 (Commodus). CIG 4483 (Alexander Severus). Sen. cons. Marc. 15 § 3 Augustus bore the deaths of his children and grandchildren without complaint: tam fortiter (so Madvig advers. ii 268) quam cuius tam res agebatur cuiusque maxime intererat de die nominem queri. Sen. iii 26 (cf. sat. x 64 n.) intended charge of sorceries under Tiberius. Servilla, daughter of Soranus, says (Tac. xvi 31 f.) nulli mihi principis mentio nisi inter numina fuit. Hor. a. iii 5 2, iv 5 33. Mart. i 66. iv 1. 5 12. vi 63 5. vii 56 4. ix 30. 36 10. 91. 93. spect. 17 4. Oct. Suet. Vit. 3 L. Vitellius, the emperor's father, miri in adulando ingenti

primus C. Caesarem adorare ut deum instituit. Domitian (Plin. pan. 33) collected charges of treason in the amphitheatre ac se despici ac contemni, nisi etiam gladiatores eius veneremur, sibi male dicti in illis, suam divinitatem, suum numen violari interpretabatur, cumque se idem quod deos, idem gladiatores quod se putabat. Pliny himself does not escape the taint of blasphemous flattery 40 in praeteritum subvenire ne di quidem possunt: tu tamen subvenisti. Stat. s. iii 4 18 Iuppiter Ausonius pariter Romanaque Iuno. iv 1 17—43. 2 46—60. 3 124—140. 4 57 58. v pr. latus omne divinae domus semper demereri pro mea mediocritate conitor. nam qui bona fide deos colit, amat et sacerdotes. 1 14, 37—42. 2 170. iv 3 128—9 (the Sibyl says of Domitian) eni hic est deus, hunc laet beatiss pro se Iuppiter imperare terris. cf. Wilmanns inser. 148 45 nam quom te, Caesar, tem <pus iam> exponet deum, | caeloque repetes sed <em qua> mundum reges. Philostr. Ap. viii 4 the accuser bid Ap. look at the god of all mankind (εἰς τὸ ἀνθρώπων ἀνθρώπων θεῶν), i.e. Domitian. Scribon. praef. (Pav. 1655) p. 5 f. thanks C. Iulius Callistus for presenting his Latin medical writings deo nostro Caesari, i.e. Claudius. p. 6 pr. divinis manibus laudando consecrasti. Pausanias viii 3 § 4 believes that men of old, pious and just, menmates of the gods, Heracles, Aristaeus, Amphiaras, Kastor and Polydeukes, were deified for their virtue. He can accept also (§ 5) the judgements on Lykaon and Niobe with certain modest reserves (§§ 6 7). 'But in my day (§ 8), when wickedness has invaded the whole earth, ὅτε θεὸς ἐγένετο οὐδὲς ἐν τῇ ἀνθρωπότητι, ἢ ἄλλῃ ἔστω λόγῳ καὶ κατακλῆς πρὸς τὸ ἐπετρέχειν, καὶ ἀδικαί τὸ πρῶτον τὸ ἐκ τῶν θεῶν ἐστὶν καὶ ἀπελθεῖν ἐκ τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος.' Quintil. iii 7 § 9 there are gods, so born; others have earned immortality by virtue; quod pietas principis nostri praesentium quoque temporum decus fecit. See Palast on John 10 34; Jos. ant. xix 5 § 3 fin. (Claudius denounces the 'madness' of Caligula, who humbled the Jews for refusing to transgress their religion and to call him god); 8 § 2 Agrippa punished by heaven for suffering himself to be called god (cf. Acts 12 22 23); Keim Rom. u. d. Christenthum (Berlin 1881) 73—81, 226—8, Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. ii 425—453, esp. Westcott the epistles of St John (1863) essay i 'the two empires: the church and the world' 237—365 and the great Selden titles of honour i 4 3. lxxx. under aeternitas, aeternus, caelestis, consecratio, deus, divalis, divinitas, divinus, impietas (Reimar on DCass. lvi 9, lxxvii 13 f. 14 pr. lxxiv 4 pr. and ind. deus), -ius, pietas, -ius, sacer, oct. ind. innox. devotus. HSt. and Sophocles αἰώνιος, -ῆρος, θεός, θύος, -ῆρος, εὐάποιος. Tillemont empereurs ii iii ind. idolatrie. Höck röm. Gesch. i (1) 199, (3) 213, 234—251. Friedländer i 95. Christian poets, as Corippus keep up the tradition, and 'Byzantinism' is proverbial. The courtiers of our Tudors and Stuarts, Bossuet and other preachers under Louis XIV, come little short of heathen precedents. We have some relics in our modern language: 'her most sacred majesty'; my college, by a renaissance affectation, is styled 'coll. dicti Iohannis.' Evidence relating to the adoration of later lords of Rome is collected in Jo. Gerhard confessio catholica (Frankf. 1679) 599 seq.: Parker Soc. ind. 'pope,' and the writings of Old Catholics. The syncretism, mother of these blasphemies, still lives under other unconscious forms, in many philosophical and political fictions. I have not had access to Jo. Filicene de idolatria politica et cultu principis legitime Par. 1615. To gain a first-hand view of the subject in brief read Ov. trist. and Pont. (a.g. i 1 77. 2 71—4, 97, 105, 116. 4 44, 55—6. 5 70. 6 36, 44—8. ii 1 47—8. 2 41—2, 46 aeterni, 60 pulvinaria, 84 diuus Iulius, 100—9, 123—4. 3 63. 5 53—4. 6 1—16, 25—30, 51—2,

56—76. III 1 97—100, 116, 135, 145—50, 161—6. 3 66 Cupid swears by Venus *Caezareumque caput*. 6 16. IV 4 33—4. 5 25—6. 6 10, 17—20. 8 3 4, 21—23, 63—4, 89 90. 9 53, 106—16. 11 3. 12 59. 13 23—6, 47, 15 23. cf. a. a. 1 203—4). Curt. VIII 5 esp. the speech of Callisthenes. Plat. vit. Rom. 27 28 esp. 28 § 18 'we must not therefore, contrary to nature, send the bodies too of good men to heaven; but we must really believe that, according to their divine nature and law, their virtues and their souls are translated out of men into heroes, out of heroes into demi-gods, out of demi-gods, after passing, as in the rite of initiation, through a final cleansing and sanctification, and so freeing themselves from all that pertains to mortality and sense, are thus, not by public law of a state (*οὐ νόμῳ νόλων*), but really and according to right reason, elevated into gods, admitted thus to the greatest and most blessed perfection.' For the Jewish feeling see Philo leg. ad Gal. (partly cited) e.g. 8. 16. 20. 22. 23. 25. 30. 34 35. 39. 42—46. Even Quintilian says IV pr. § 2 Domitian Augustus having intrusted to me the charge of his sister's grandsons, *non satis honorum indiciorum caelestium intellegam, nisi ex hoc oneris quoque magnitudinem metiar*. § 3 *quis enim mihi... aut mores excolendi sit modus, ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor* (ver. 12 n.)? § 5 *mihi quoque profecto poterit ignosci, si... nunc omnes in auxilium deos ipsosque in primis, quo neque praesentius aliud nec studiis magis propitium numen est, invocem*. Lamprid. Helioq. 8 § 7 *nec Romanus tantum exstinguere coluit religionem, sed per orbem terrae, unum studens, ut Hellogabalus deus ubique coleretur*. Ruhnken on Vell. II 83 § 4. DChrys. or. 45 pr. (II 201 B) boasts of his constancy in exile *ἐχθρὸν ἀποχόμενος... τοῖς λεχούμενοι καὶ βασιλεύοντι καὶ δεσποίνῃ δουλαίμενος καὶ θεῶν παρὰ πάντων Ἑλλήνων καὶ βασιλέων, τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς ὅσα δαίμονα πορεύομαι, καὶ ταῦτα οἱ θεοὶ αὐτὸν οὐδὲ τῶν ἐχθρῶν παραυνοῦνται*.

IV 71 DIS AEQUA POTESTAS *lebdeus*. III 74 n. v 132—3 *si quis deus aut similis dis | et melior satis donaret homuncio*. Sen. const. cap. 6 § 8 *excoles inezpugnabilia dis aequa*. brev. vit. 17 § 6 *dis aequos honores*. Plin. XXIII § 58 *Asclepiades utilitatem vini aequari vix deorum potentia posse pronuntiavit*. Isocr. ad Nicocl. § 5 p. 154 looking to their honours and riches and powers, *λεοθέους ἐπαιτες παύσονται τοὺς ἐν τοῖς μαρτυρίαις ἔχοντας*. Wetstein on evang. Io. 5 18. 3 Macc. 9 12 *μὴ ἐν τῷ ὄρει λεοθεῖα φρονεῖν*, where Fritzsche unaccountably prefers the v. l. *ἐν τῇ πόλει*. Or. Pont. II 2 92 *duois ore deos acquirerante frui*. Philo leg. ad Gal. 22 (II 567 L.) *ὡς δ' ἀεικνέον τὰς λεοκνέοντες αὐτῷ* [to Augustus] *τυπὰς ἐψηφίσαντο*. Luc. VII 458—60 *bella pares superis facient civilla divos: | fulminibus manes radisque ornabit et astris | inque deum templis turabit Roma per umbras*.

.. POTESTAS x 100 n.

.. 73 PATRIAM Marquardt Privatleben 635—6. Krause Angriologie (1844). vocantur Pliny (cited on 10) the pontiffs summoned to the ars Albana.

.. 73 CONSILIUM Mommsen SR. II^o 866 n. 8 (where he assumes that Crispinus was *praef. praet.*) compares Capitoline Antonia. phil. 23 § 2. Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 18 § 3. consrat 184 n.

.. 74 MAGNAN ind. magnus.

.. 75 PALLOM Thea. Agr. 45 *principis sub Domitiano miseriarum pars erat videre et aspicere, cum auspiciis nostris subsciberentur, cum denotatis tot hominum palloribus sufficeret cecurus ille vultus et ruber, quo se contra pudorem muniebat*.

.. ANNOTATION 98. on the amici Caezaris see Friedländer I^o 117—

180, who gives a list from Augustus to Elagabalus 179—194. Mommsen SR. II^o 787, 806. The dangers of the position Epikt. IV 1 § 42—50. Tac. h. IV 6 *nec minus sibi anxiam talum* [i.e. Neronis] *amicitiam quam alitis exiliis*. an. III 30 f. VI 9. 29. Suet. Tib. 55. Cal. 26. DCass. LXVII 2 Domitian's treatment of the friends of Vespasian and Titus. LXVIII 15 § 4 6. LXIII 4 § 1 cl. Lampr. Comm. 5 § 1. The fall of Seianus. Friedländer I^o 186—7.

IV 77 PRAGMUS ind. Roby introd. to Justinian's digest (Cambridge 1864) cil. Borghesi oeuvres v 517—520. ix 269—272.

.. ATTONTITAS 146 refers to the Terror under Domitian, not (as C. de Valois thinks) to the alarm caused by Antonius (147 n.).

.. VILICUS Lampr. Al. Sev. 15 § 8 saying of Al. *malum populi villicum esse imperatorem, qui ex visceribus provincialium homines non necessarios nec rei p. utiles pasceret*. Grangaeus cites priap. 82 1 *villicus acervi quondam*. Borghesi oeuvres III 330, v 517—520 cites Lydus de mag. II 19 (cl. I 49) Domitian made twelve prefects for one, one for each division of the city. This evidence stands alone, but Borghesi appeals to the plur. here praefecti, quorum *optimus* (the sing. *villicus*). He denies that the *abolla* is a philosopher's mantle; if P. had been a Stoic, the fact would have been recorded; besides the Stoics and their costume were proscribed (Philostr. Apoll. VII 4 § 2). *Abolla*=chlamys, which the praetorian prefect Crispinus might wear (Mart. VIII 48 1); why not then the praef. urb.? Comparing Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 33 § 1 (appointment of 14 consulars as *curatores urbis*, one for each region, to sit as assessors to the praef. urb.), Borghesi conjectures that Domitian may have lessened the power of the prefects in some similar way; the city cohorts remained under the next praef. urb. Rutilius Gallius (Stat. a. I 4 9). Mommsen takes no notice of the statement of Lydus.

.. 78 ANNE VII 199.

.. 79 INTERPRES LEGUM VI 544 *interpres legum Solymarum*. Cic. Cluent. § 146 *legum interpretes iudices*.

.. QUAMQUAM ind.

.. 80 81 INERMIS TUTITIA on coins Themis appears with helmet and shield, like Athena. Heinrich cites eod. IX 9 81 *tubemus... armari iura gladio ultore*. Chrysippus made Iustitia so pitiless that *delicatiores quidam disciplinarum philosophi* saw in her the image of Saevitia (Gell. XIV 4). *Alaya* *Alaya* occurs earlier and more frequently than *Alaya* *Alaya* (Theod. Præd. and Nonnos in Pape-Benseler). On the chest of Kypselos she appears throttling 'Athena with the one hand, and smiting her with a staff in the other (Paus. v 16 § 3).

.. 81 CRISPI Schmidt Denkschrift 348—9. Bücheler still reads Albius Crispus in Frontin. aq. II § 102. CRISPI LUCUNDA SENECTUS a jest recorded DCass. LXV 2 § 2 Vitellius by his gluttony ruined the health of the guests who felt bound to keep him in countenance, *et se convalescentes aucto virescens exillares*, he himself relieving himself by emetics. § 3 Vibius Crispus, having been forced by illness to absent himself from the imperial table, said, 'If I had not been ill, I must assuredly have died.' The jest about Domitian and the flies (Suet. cited 83) also in DCass. LXVI 9 § 5. Quintil. v 12 § 46 some pleaders anticipate their adversary's arguments; *quod factum venuste nostris temporibus elusit Vibius Crispus, vir ingenii iuocandi et elegantis: 'age vero' inquit 'tota non dico: quid enim attinet illa bis dici?'* x 1 § 118 *erat clara et super ingenia*. § 119 *nam... et Vibius Crispus compositus et in- cundus et delectationis natum, private tamen caecis quam publicis melior*.

xii 10 § 1 iucunditatem Crispi. The schol. confounds Vibius (sometime procons. Africae Plin. xii praef. § 4) with Passienus Crispus, as Lapsius shewed.

IV 81 CRISPI SENECTUS AMM. xii 8 § 6 ut Isocratis memorat pulchritudo.

.. 83 POPULOS REGENTI AEN. viii 325 placida populos in pace tangebant. GRANG.

.. 84 FESTE Ter. ad. 189. Lampr. Al. Sev. 41 § 3 pestis illa. id. Hellog. 10 § 1 sed milites pestem illam imperatoris relati nomine pati nequierunt. cf. id. Comm. 20 § 5 cum primum illud malum in re publica incubuit. Pacat. 24 ex omnibus terris, quas illa pestis insederat. Holtze synt. prisc. scr. lat. 1 6.

.. 87 NIMBROSO VERE the weather a safe topic Sen. ep. 23 § 1 putas me tibi scripturum, quam humane nobiscum hiems egerit, quae et remissa fuit et brevis, quam malignum ver sit, quam praeposterum frigus, et alias ineptias verba quaerentium? 67 § 1 ut a communibus initium faciam, ver aperire se coepit cot. Compare with these lines Ios. ant. xvi 8 §§ 2 4, on Herod's distrust of his friends. Hor. s. ii 6 43—46 Maecenas chose me as a friend whom he might take in his coach on a journey et cui [vellet] concedere nugas | hoc genus 'hora quota est? Thracæ est Gallina Syro par! matutina parum cautos iam frigora mordent': | et quae rimosa bene deponuntur in aure.

.. 88 FATUM PENDERAT Plin. xiii § 21 rapaces...nundinas pendentes fati. AMICI 75 n.

.. 89 90 CONTRA TORRENTEM SO (Hand II 117) c. aquas, ardua, scalas, rentum. cf. Lucr. vi 725 adversis fluctibus. AEN. viii 58 adversum remis superes subiectus ut annem | secundo torrente. Many like proverbs in Wander deutsches Sprichwörter-Lexikon iv 922 n. 16.

.. 90 91 CIVIS QUI LIBERA POSSET VERBA ANIMI PROFERRE I 152 n. 153 n. v 127 n. Aesch. Pers. 691—3 οὐδ' ἐτι γλώσσα βροτοῖσιν | ἐν φυλακαῖς λαιμαὶ γὰρ | λαὸς ἐλευθέρα βάζειν. Eur. Ph. 390 Iokasta τί φηγέσιν τὸ δυσχερές: 391 Polynikes ἐν μὲν μέγιστον, οὐκ ἔχει παρρησίαν. 392 Iok. δοῦλον τὸδ' εἶπας, μὴ λέγειν ἄ τις φησὶ. Ion 671—2 ἐκ τῶν 'Αθηναίων μ' ἡ τεκοῦσ' εἰη γυνή | ὥς μοι γίνηται μητρὸς παρρησία. In Greece, esp. in Athens, *isegoria* and *parresia* were inseparable from free citizenship (DB. i 78 § 2 ἀριμία) (*παρρησία*. Dem. c. Steph. i § 79). See HSt. and Ind. Hermann-Bühr Gr. Staats-Alterth. *παρρησία*. Aristot. Eth. N. iv 8 p. 1124 b 29 character of the magnanimous μέλειν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ μάλλον ἢ τῇ δόξῃ, καὶ λέγειν καὶ πράττειν φανερώς παρρησιαστέως γὰρ διὰ τὸ καταφρονεῖν. διὸ καὶ ἀληθευτικὸς. Under tyrants flattery assumed the mask of bluntness (Tac. an. iii 70). Tac. Agr. 42 to the same effect as Iuv. Domitiani vero natura praecepta in iram et, quo obscurior, eo inreco-cabillior, moderatione tamen prudentiaque Agricola leniebatur, quia non contumacia neque inani incitatione libertatis famam fatumque provocabat, actant, quibus moris est illicite mirari, posse etiam sub malis principibus magnos viros esse, obsequiumque ac modestiam, si industria ac rigor adsint, eo laudis excedere, quo plerique per abrupta <enisi> in nullum rei publicae usum ambitiosa morte inclauerunt. On the freedom of speech under Nerva, Trajan, M. Aurelius see Gataker on Antonin. i 14. Tac. Agr. 8 sed quamquam primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu Nerva Caesar res olim dissociabiles miscuerit, principatum ac libertatem Nerva's accession (18 Sept. 96) was celebrated by the dedication of a temple on the Capitol libertati restituae (CIL vi 1 472).

.. 91 VITAM INPENDERE VERO to be a martyr to the truth Tac. xii 65

(Narcissus log.) ita de se meritum Caesarum, ut vitam usui eius inpenderet. Sen. ep. 9 § 10 n. Herc. Oct. 1172—3 inpendo, et mihi, | in nulla vitam facta. Med. 663 (of Aloestis) uxor inpendens animam marito.

IV 93 TUTUS IN AULA Luc. x 54 55 obide quo pacis Pellaea tutus in aula | Caesar erat.

.. 95 QUEM MORS MANERET Prop. ii (iii) 26 56 longius aut propius mors sua quemque manet.

.. 96 DOMINI see ind. Christoph Schoener über die Titulaturen der röm. Kaiser (acta semin. philolog. Erlang. ii, 1881). Mommsen StR. ii² 737—740. Septimius Severus (and his wife Julia Domna) first has the title in inscriptions and coins Cohen iii 333 sq. Boissieu inscr. de Lyon 89 60.

.. " FESTINATA many esp. of passive esp. from Tac. in Mühlmann, e.g. Luc. v 659 660 licet ingentes abruptis actus | festinata dies fati. Mart. vii 40 7 sed festinatis raptum tibi credidit annis.

.. " OLIM Sen. ep. 68 § 12. n. q. iii 30 § 1. iv pr. § 17. Phoen. 146. Stat. Th. x 362.

.. 97 PRODIGIO PAR EST IN NOBILITATE SENECTUS Tac. an. vi 10 A.D. 84 L. Piso pontifex, varum in tanta claritudine, fato obiit. xiii 80 A.D. 56 two of these 'prodigies' in one year: Caninius Rebilus, an aged and wealthy lawyer committed suicide and L. Volusius died cui tres et nonaginta anni spatium vivendi praecipuaeque opes bonis artibus inoffensa tot imperatorum malitia fuerunt. xvi 7 A.D. 65 C. Cassius and Silanus exiled, nullo crimine, nisi quod Cassius opibus retutia et gravitate morum, Silanus claritudine generis et modesta iuventa praecelebant. In a pestilence in the same year ib. 13 equitum senatorumque interitus, quamvis promiscui, minus scabiles erant, tamquam communi mortalitate sacrificium principis praevenerent. ib. 16. 17 pr. 23 f. Barea Soranus condemned when Tiridates was expected in Rome: Nero chose this time perhaps ut magnitudinem imperatoriam caede insignium virorum quasi regio facinore ostentaret. Suet. Nero 37 Nero threatened to exterminate the senate. Plin. pan. 69 f. tandem ergo nobilitas non obscuratur, sed inlustratur a principe: tandem illos ingentium virorum nepotes, illos posteris libertatis nec terret Caesar nec pavet. Tarquin's canon (Liv. i 54 §§ 6—8) 'smite the tallest poppies,' classical in the schools of tyranny: Aristot. pol. v 11 (1813 a 29) ἐστὶ δὲ τὰ τε πάλαι λεχθέντα πρὸς σωτηρίαν, ὡς εἶναι τε, τῇ τυραννίδι, τὸ τοῦ ὑπερέχοντος κολοῦν καὶ τοῦ προσηματίας ἀναιρεῖν. Hdn. i 8 § 9 (advice of Perennis to Commodus) ἐκώπτεται γὰρ καὶ κολοῦν αὐτῷ συνεβόλεται τοῦ ὑπερέχοντος. DCass. lxiii 15 § 1 of Nero: 'he hated the senate so exceedingly as to be delighted beyond measure with a saying of Vatinius (v 46 n.), μὲν δὲ Καίσαρ, ὅτι συγκαλητὸς εἴ, for I will use his very words.'

.. " EST IN NOBILITATE cum Iulianus proposuit Ithoeano post est rasuram ostendente, in qua corrector supplevit in. acutissimi sunt editores omnes, attamen ut presso adnotavi voci cum spatium rasurae vix duabus litterulis sufficiens non convenit. fortasse scriptum erat *in nobilitate* et propterea correctura facta. verum de mendi ratione quomodocumque stultus in nobilitate serves oportet. BEEN. I have always read in.

.. 99 UNOS see ind. Sen. de ira iii 43 § 2. ep. 7 § 4. Solin. 26 8 seq. DCass. lxx 7 § 3. 13 § 8. lx 7 § 3. 23 § 6. lxxviii 31 § 4. Hor. a. p. 472. Calpurn. vii 65. Apul. met. iv. 13—21. Iul. ep. 35 p. 409^o.

.. 103 NARRATO Becker's Gallus iii² 172.

.. " INFONERE NEGOT Mühlmann col. 879. Sen. rh. contr. 19 § 10 (p. 333 16 K) multis compositio belle romantica sententias inposuit. Sen.

ep. 25 § 3 *aliis haec intermissio etus inposuit: mihi verba non dat.*
115 § 9 *miramur parietes tenui marmore inductos, cum sciamus, quale sit quod absconditur. oculis nostris inponimus, et cum auro tacta perfudimus, quid aliud quam mendacio gaudemus?* Plin. ep. iii 15 § 8 n.

IV 106 RUDARIUS IND.

.. 106 INPROBIOR Sen. ep. 12 § 6 *nemo tam senex est, ut inprobe unum diem operet.* 94 § 26 *actis inprobis esse, qui ab uxore pudicitiam exigit, ipse alienarum corruptor uxorum.* *Improbis in the old version of Hermas via. iii 3 § 2 f. (p. 17 2 Hilg. 1878) = ἀνδρῶν. ib. 7 § 5 (p. 22 17) = ἀνδρῶν ἐρμῶν (both omitted in the version given in Gebhardt-Harnack).*

.. SATURAM SCRIBENTE CINAKDO cf. Nero's lampoons Tac. xv 49 f. Quintilianus *mollitia corporis infamis et a Nerone probroso carmine diffamatus contumellas ultum ibat.* Suet. Dom. 1. Macedo the philosopher (Gell. xiii 8 § 5) used to say, nothing was more intolerable, quam quod homines ignari ac desides, operi barba et pallio, mores et emolumenta philosophiae in linguae verborumque artes converterent et vitia facundiasime accusarent, intereuntibus ipsi vitiiis madentes. Minus. Fel. 86 § 5 *philosophorum supercilia contemnimus, quos corruptores et adulteros nominamus... et semper adversus sua vitia facundos.* Tert. apol. 20 *lenones philosophus et censor.* Iuv. is conscious of the true function of the satirist Namatian. i 603—6 *huius ruit facula satira ludente Camenis | nec Turnus potior nec Iuvenalis erit. | restituit reterem cenatoria lina pudorem; | dumque malos carpit, praecipit esse bonos.*

.. 107 MONTANI SEE IND.

.. 108 MATUTINO cf. i 49. Gifford 'xi 204—8 indeed Iuv. tells his friend Persicus that he may go into the bath before noon, without being ashamed. But Persicus was an old man, and the concession was professedly meant as an extraordinary indulgence to him.'

.. 109 FUNERA on this use of perfumes see ind. a. v. funus. Enn. an. 156 V *Tarcini corpus bona semina lavit et unxit.* Prop. iv (v) 7 82. Plin. vii § 186. xiii § 3. Plut. Sull. 38 § 2. At Priscilla's funeral (Stat. a. v 1 210—4) *omne illic stipatum examine longo | rer Arabum Cilicunq; fuit floresque Sabae | Indorumque arsura seges praereptaque templis | tura, Palacstinis simul Hebraeiq; liquores | Coryciaeque comae Cinyreaeque germina.* ii 1 160—5. 6 80—80. Minuc. 12 § 6 *reservatis unguenta funeribus.* Apul. mag. 82 *ut ei tus et casia et myrrha oestereque id genus odores funeri tantum emptos arbitreris.* Tibull. iii 2 28 34. anth. Pal. xi 8 10. Luc. Charon 22. Plin. ep. v 16 § 7. Mart. xi 54. Wetst. on Matt. 26 8. Silvestri here.

.. 110 POMPEIUS IND. *RUROSUS APERIRE SUSURRO IX 96 fuste aperire cepit.* Amm. xvi 8 § 12 *proximorum fauces aperuit primus omnium Constantinus.* So in Cels. and Scrib. ap. cutem, pustulas, strumas, verrucas.

.. SUSURRO from the time of Pindar *ψῦσπος* and its derivatives (see HSt.) have a bad connotation. Wetstein on Rom. 1 30. Thales in Orrell op. gr. sent. i 160 *ψῦσπος ἄρδης ἐκβαλε εἰς ὁλάς.*

.. 111 112 Dael identified with Getae by Strabo vii 3 § 10 18. On the Dacian war Dieraner in Budinger Untersuchungen zur röm. Kaiser-gesch. (1896) i 68—112. Schiller röm. Kaiserzeit i 359 360. Mommsen röm. Gesch. v⁴ c. 6. DOba. xxvii 6. 7. 9 § 6. Statius brooding over his panegyric on Domitian's wars Th. i 17—23 *quando Italia nondum | signa nec Arctos ausim spirare triumphos | biagus fuge Rhenum (below 147 n.), hic adactum lepihus Histrum | et coniurato delectos vertice Dacos | aut defuncto prius via pubescentibus annis | bella Iovis.*

IV 112 MEDITATUS PROELIA Aen. x 455 *meditantem in proelia caecum* (so Sil. xvii 438; but as Iuv. v 815, xii 711 med. pugnas, which occurs also Tac. xiv 20).

.. 113 VEIENTO IND. Mommsen in Keil Plin. ep. p. 410. Borghesi coevites v 530—1.

.. 114 QUI NUMQUAM VISAE FLAGRABAT AMORE PUELLAS anth. Lat. 857 R = 511 (p. l. m. iv 417) Baehrens 'in caecum, qui pulchras mulieres tacta movebat.' Ath. 574^c τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐξ ἀκτῶν ἐπαθὲν. cf. 575^c passion for one aen in a dream. Cic. Hor. Quintil. have *flagrare amore*.

.. 115 MONSTRUM Aen. iii 656 *monstrum horrendum informe ingens, cui lumen ademptum.*

.. 116 CAECUS ADULATOR DIRUSQUE A PONTE SATELLES Mart. iv 80 one who dared impiously to fish in Domitian's preserves. 10—14 *repta luminibus repente caecus | captum non potuit videre piscem. | et nunc sacrilegos percosus hamos | Baianos sedet ad lacus rogator.* Hier. ep. 66 5 *ille caecus extendens manum et saepe ubi nemo est clamitans, heres Paulinae, coheres Pammachii est.* schol. 'de numero mendicorum.' Adrien de Valois 'quasi mendicus inter proceres et amicos imperatoris Domitiani esse posset, ut Iuv. dixit, aut quasi mendicus, aut tum aut in ponte stipem petens, recto dici posset dignus qui mendicaret ad clium Aricino vel in clio Aricino. Catullus hic erat senator Romanus.' After citing Plin. ep. iv 22 and AV. epit. 12 § 5 (who both couple Veiento and Catullus as base informers, as Iuv. does), he adds: 'et Iuv. quidem Catullum mortiferum, caecum adulatorem ac dirum nuncupavit. addidit etiam, nisi nobilitas et opes hominis obtitissent, propter crudelitatem et malitiam eum dignum fuisse qui caecus inter caecos egentesque in ponte aut in clio Aricino mendicaret..... ego igitur Iuvenali duas litterulas c et s quae iam ante aliquot saecula atque ante aetatem veteris interpretis ablatas ei sunt, restituendas, ac poetam nostrum sic emendandum arbitror *dirusque AC SPONTE satelles*': cl. Plin. ep. iii 7 § 3 *laecerat famam suam sub Nerone, credebatur sponde accusasse.* For *satelles* absolute he cites Claud. in Ruf. ii 387—8, where the loyal soldiery refuse to rebel with Rufinus, *patiarne audire satelles, | qui leges aliis libertatemque reduci* Markland ms. '*dirusque a ponte satelles non intellego.*' Meinertz (Zeitschr. f. Gymn. 1874 226) O. Jahn in his lectures, suspecting a considerable corruption here, despaired of a solution. If ver. 116 stood alone, though Catullus was not in fact raised from the beggar's stand at the bridge, yet Iuv. might (by the common use of metaphor for simile) call him: 'an ill-omened catchpoll (or pursuivant) from the bridge,' i.e. one whose blindness and whole air recalled the unsightly throng gathered there. But having used a *ponte* thus, the poet could hardly add ver. 117, only fit 'to dog the traveller's heels, and whine for alms to the descending wheels'; 'a beggar, only fit to beg,' is all too flat. Both's interpretation deserves consideration. He supposes that Catullus had been a companion of Nero's drunken freaks (iii 278 n. esp. Tac. xiii 47 *pons Mulvius in eo tempore celebris nocturnis inlecebris erat; restitabatque illic Nero, quo solatus ardem extra lasciviret* est.). 'Catullus fuit ex illis Neronis satellitibus, vel tribunis, vel militibus, per quos vulnera obvia inferebantur et ante nefanda patrabantur, eoque dignus fuit, qui *dirus* adpellaretur: a *ponte* autem, quod coemans in pontem Mulvium Nero eo comita utebatur: dignus est. ne hoc quidem de priori Catulli mendicitate dictum puto, sed de impudentia hominis atque oris habita.'

.. 117 ANONON Cato origg. ii 21 Jordan *beum Dianum in nemore Aricino Egerius Laevius Tullianus dedicavit dictator Latinus.* In 1666

P. Rosa discovered the foundations of the great temple of Diana below the modern Nemi in the so-called Giardino by the lake (ann. d. arch. inst. 1856 II 5 sq. inscriptions from Nemi in Hermes VI 6—12). Sil. IV 867.

IV 118 IACTARET BASIA Otho A.D. 69 (DCass. LXIV 8 § 1) spoke the senate fair καὶ τῇ ἰσοκρίσει τοῦ σχήματος ἐμετρίαν, φιλήματα τε ὡς ἐκάστους διὰ τῶν βακτύλων ἐπέμπε.

120 121 IN LAEVUM CONVERSUS; AT ILLE DEXTRA IACERAT BELUA dig. III 1 § 5 dum caecum utriusque luminibus orbatum praetor repellit: videlicet quod insignia magistratus videre et revereri non possit. refert etiam Labeo Publilium caecum Asprenatis Noni patrem aversa sella a Bruto destitutum, cum vellet postulare. quamvis autem caecus pro alio postulare non possit, tamen et senatorium ordinem retinet et iudicandi officio fungitur. RIGOLTY.

122 PRIMA GERNE S. V. Claud. Mallii Theod. cons. 320—5.

VELARIA Hirschfeld (röm. Verwaltungsgesch. I 198) wrongly refers to this word the masc. (see De-Vit velarius) Henzen 6370 praepositus velarius castrensis (infr. 135 n.). Gruter 599 7 praepositus velarium. Georges correctly cites Amm. XIV 6 § 25 some of the populace spend the night in wine-shops, nonnulli velariis umbraculorum theatralium latent, quae Campanam imitatus lasciviam Catulus in aedilitate sua suspendit omnium primus. schol. Pers. V 126 uses the word for a towel (mistaking the meaning of strigilis) strigiles dicuntur illa velaria, unde athletae post laborem terguntur. Heinrich cites onom. Vulc. ὀδῶνα velaria and (from Salmas. ep. p. 200) the late Gr. τὰ βηλάρια; also Scaliger's (ep. 211) explanation 'loca velis opyriana,' certainly the primary sense, as required by the termination, but supported by no example. schol. 'ad alta theatri velamina.' Ov. A. A. I 103 tunc (in the days of Romulus) neque marmoreo pendebant vela theatro. Plin. XIX 23 24 traces the history of these awnings from Q. Lutatius Catulus Capitolinus (cf. VM. II 4 § 6) at the dedication of the Capitoline temple (n.c. 69), through Lentulus Spinther, Caesar (cf. DCass. XLIII 24 § 2 ἡ γὰρ μνηστὴρ τῶν θεμερίων ὁ ἦλθις λυτήρ. παραπετάσματα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν σηκῆ, ὡς γὰρ τινὲς φασιν, ἐπεστράσε, n.c. 46), Marcellus, to Nero (DCass. A.D. 66 LXIII 6 § 2 of the theatro τὰ γὰρ μὴν παραπετάσματα τὰ διὰ τοῦ ἀέρος διαβαίνοντα, ὅπως τὸν ἥλιον ἀνέρεται, ἀλουργὰ ἦν, καὶ ἐν μέσῳ αὐτῶν ἄρμα ἐλαίνων ὁ Νέρων ἐπέσκητο, περὶ δὲ ἀστέρες χρυσοὶ ἐπέλαμπον). Lampr. Comm. 15 § 6 sane cum ei saepe pugnanti ut deo populus favisset, inivium se credens populum Romanum a militibus classiaris, qui vela ducebant, in amphitheatro interiri praeceperat. Friedländer II³ 376, 500—1.

123 NON CEDIT = XV 43.

FANATICUS cf. ind. CIL VI 490. 2232—6 (pp. 92, 615). Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. II³ 386 2. Böckh kl. Schr. VII 580—1, who compares the ἑρδῶντος. Tert. apol. 9 hodie istle Bellonae sacratus sanguis de fenore praeciso in palmulam exceptus et cui datus signat. Lamprid. Heliog. 7 § 2 iactavit autem caput inter praecisos fanaticos. The texts at large in Dempster on Rosini ant. IV 10.

OESTRO Nemes. cyn. 3 4 Aonio iam nunc mihi pectus ab oestro cecidit. Stat. Th. I, addressing Domitian, 22—24 tuque, o Latiae decus addite famae, | quem nova mature subeuntem exorae parentis | aeternum sibi Roma cupit, 30—33 maneat hominum contentus habenti, | undarum terraeque potens, et sidera dones, | tempus erit cum Pierio tua fortior oestro | facta canam. Hier. ep. 79 § 11 pr. quasi oestro libidinis furibunda dixeret | isti sunt di tui, Israel, qui te eduxerunt de terra Aegypti.

Paulus Festi p. 195 M oestrum furor Graeco vocabulo. See HSt. for oerpos and its derivatives are constantly used of wild passion (e.g. Eur. Bacch. 119. 1229). For the primary sense see comm. esp. Voss on Verg. g. III 147. Plin. XXI § 183 halicacabi radicem bibunt qui vaticinari gallantesque vere ad confirmandas superstitiones aspiol se volunt. remedio est—id enim libentius retulcrim—aqua copiosa mulsu calida potu. From Pliny's earnestness we may infer that this abuse of the drug was common.

IV 125 OMEN TRIUMPHI Tac. an. II 17 pulcherrimum augurium, octo aquilae petere vitras et intrare vias imperatores adterere. exclamant, sequerentur Romanas aras, propria legionum numina.

126 TEMONE BRITANNO Cic. fam. VII 6 § 2 (to Trebatius n.c. 54) tu qui ceteris cavere didicisti, in Britannia ne ab essedariis decipiari careto. ib. 7 § 1. Caes. b. G. IV 24 § 1 (of Britain) at barbari consilio Romanorum cognito praemisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in proeliis uti consueverunt. ib. 33 the locus classicus, ending tantum una cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitato equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere et per temonem percurrere et in iugo insistere et se inde in currus citissime recipere consueverunt. DS. V 21 § 5 naturally compares the war-chariots of Homer's heroes. Mela III § 52 (= III 6 § 5 cf. Tzschucke VII 208—211) of the British corvini. Prop. IV (V) 8 9 pictoque Britannia currum. See Rich companion and lex. corvini (-arius), caecum (-arius) and Merguet lex. Caes. (caecum -arius).

126 127 DE TEMONE BRITANNO EXCIDET ARVIRAGUS reges captos in triumpho producere summae gloriae erat Hor. c. II 12 11 sq. Prop. II 1 33 (Jahn on Pers. VI 46 47 chlamydes regum... caecadque). As the text is cited by Geoffrey of Monmouth IV 10, Iuv. is Shakespeare's ultimate authority for the name A. See Holyday.

128 129 HOC DEFUIT UNCTA FABRICIO PATRIAM UT RHOMBI MEMORARET ET ANXOS ind. desum. Aen. XII 643 id rebus defuit unum. Stat. Th. I 437—8. Plin. ep. VIII 6 § 9.

129 RHOMBI MEMORARET ANXOS Hor. a. II 4 45 46 piscibus... quae... foret aetas, | ante meum nulli patuit quacsita palatum.

130 CONCIDITUR ind. indicatire.

131 Brogniart calculates that a dish to hold the largest recorded rhombus must have been 2 metres in diameter. For the great dish of Vitellius (Plin. XXXV § 163) a special furnace was built, in reference to which (ib. § 164) Mucianus exprobravit patinarum paludes Vitelli memoriae. Suet. Vit. 13 he called the dish clipeus Minervae volucrem; ib. 17 the mob dragging him to death nicknamed him patinaris. As a rule (geopon. VI 3) the largest jars were not turned on the wheel, yet some very large extant specimens were so turned (Blümmen Technologie, as cited VII 135, II 41 42). See Iuv. XIV 308 n. tub of Diogenes. Luc. dial. mort. 11 3. hist. conser. 62 f. Tert. pall. 4 (of earthenware Varro r. r. III 15 § 2. Colum. XII 54 § 3); on the size of dolia cf. Apul. met. IX 5—7.

132 TENUI MURO Plin. XXXV § 161 Erythra in templo hodieque ostendunt amphorae duae propter tenuitatem conservatas discipuli magistrique certamine, uter tenuiorem humum duceret. Luc. kaiph. 7 τενύρα... ἀνεροφόρητα καὶ ἀνερότρητα.

133 MAGNUS Lamprid. Alex. 27 § 6 harnespicias quoque peritissimus fuit, orneocopos magnus. Plant. Men. 200 potatores maximi. 209 amator magnus. Cic. p. Quinct. § 98 omnes tuas artes, quibus es magnus es. SUBITUS III 305.



IV 133 PROMETHEUS Sympos. aen. 81 l. 'laguna' (Bährens p. l. m. iv 381) mater erat Tellus, genitor <que> est ipse Prometheus.

„ 134 NOTAM Sen. ep. 90 § 31 'Anacharsis' inquit 'invenit rotam figuli, cuius circuitu rasa formantur.' deinde quia apud Homerum invenitur figuli rota, maluit videri versus falsos esse quam fabulam: ego nos Anacharsim auctorem huius rei fuisse contendo et, si fuit, sapiens quidem hoc invenit, sed non tamquam sapiens. Plin. vii § 198 orbem [figillum invenit] Anacharsis Scythes. PROFERATE III 264.

„ 135 CASTRA 122 n. procuratores castrenses occur in many inscriptions from Claudius or Nero to Commodus, all found in Italy, all relating to imperial slaves or freedmen. *Castra* denotes the 'Hoflager', servants and retainers of the court. In the notitia dignitatum (Bücking i 266 seq. ii 401 seq.) occurs the *castrensis sacri palatii*, having under him 1) paedagogia 2) ministeriales dominici 3) curae palatiorum. Spart. Hadr. 13 § 7 a Cappadocibus servitia castris profutura suscepit. Several classes of court servants in Lampr. Al. Sev. 41 § 8 *aulicum ministerium in id contraxit, ut essent tot homines in singulis officis, quot necessitas postularet, ita ut annonas, non dignitatem acciperent fullones et vestitores et pictores et pinacernae <et> omnes castrenses ministri (= aulici m., Palatini m. Salm. ad l. p. 981—8).* Inscriptions naming *familla, vestis, supellex, statua, numerus, Aulus castrensis, collegium castrense* in Hirschfeld röm. Verwalt. gesch. i 197—200. Godefroy on cod. Theod. vi 32 l. (ii 226—8) has collected most of the evidence e.g. Tert. cor. mil. 12 f. (where see La Cerdas) *et est alia militia regiarum familiarum, nam et castrenses appellantur, munificens et ipsae sollemnium Caesarianorum.* Coripp. laud. Iust. iii 214—219 *affuit obsequio castrorum turba virorum. | illis summa fides et plena licentia sacris | decervire locis atque astra fulcra parare, | regales menses epulis onerare superbis, | conservare domum sanctumque intrare cubile, | internas munire fores vestesque parare.* Casaubon (on Spart. and Lampr. il. ec. and on Capitol. Ant. Pius 7 where he cites *επαράρετος* from Synes. epp. 71, 110) was the first to establish this sense of *castra*. It is known to Ducange (*castra* ad f.) and Georges, unknown to Klotz and his copyist Corradini, De-Vit, Lewis and Short. See HSB. *επαράρετος* ad f. Didot.

„ 136 VICIT SENTENTIA Cic. Mur. § 65. 8 Phil. § 1. frequent in Livy ii 4 § 3. xxi 6 § 8. xxiii 6 § 5. xxviii 20 § 8. xxx 20 § 1. xxxvii 19 § 6. xli 1 § 2. Plin. pan. 76 § 2. Luc. viii 455 Corte. So *sententia* potior est or *risa* est (Verg. Hor.). *βουλὴ* vix, *επαρεῖ*. DIGNA VIRO SENTENTIA ironically) (Cic. off. i § 88 f. *regalis sane et digna Asacidarum genere sententia.* GRANO.

„ 137 NOCTES NERONIS III 278 n. Plin. xiii § 126 Nero Caesar claritatem ei [thapsiae] dedit initio imperii, nocturnis grassationibus converberata facie inlucens id cum tunc ceratur, et secuto die contra famam eam sinceram circumferens. Tac. xiii 47 cited on 116.

„ 138 PALERNO Galen vi 275 K.

„ 139 Gifford 'there was another senator at this famous council, whose proficiency in "the science of good eating" was at least equal to that of Montanus; I mean the facetious Vibius Crispus, the favorite of Vitellius and the constant associate of his scandalous excesses. When a friend once condoled with him on a fit of sickness, which had detained him from the palace, Rather congratulate me, he replied (DCass. xlv 2 § 8), *ὅτι εἰ μὴ ἐννοήσω, πόρρω εἰ ἀνδράδελον.*'

„ „ NULLA MAIOR FUIT VOX EDENDI compe the feast with which Magnus introduces the discussion on Ags Ath. 74^d & seq. (noted)

γὰρ ἐν τῷ περὶ σόων λόγῳ παραχωρήσεται, κἄν ἀπὸ ἀνάγκης κρῖσθαι εἴη, φιλόνικοι γὰρ εἰμι δαιμονίου). Hor. a. ii 8. esp. Claud. in Eutr. ii 837—8.

IV 140—142 from Lucil. ix 8 9 M (in Non. 216 15) *quin ergo, si ostrea ceno, | cognorim fluvium, limbum ac caenum sapere ipsum?*

„ 141 LUCRINUM AD SAEUX Varro hexagonis 501 Bū. (in Non. 216) *tunc aptiae videbant ostream Lucrinam.* Oribas. coll. med. ii 58 (περὶ ὀστρακίων i 138 D) *γίνεται δὲ καὶ γόνυ τελευτῶν τε καὶ χημῶν διάφοροι δὲ αὖ ποικίλαι καὶ στρογγύλαι, ὡς αὖ ἐν Δακτυλίοις ἐν τῷ Λουκρίνῳ λέκεται.* (p. 147) oysters, but in Egypt, at the mouth of Nile, oyster-beds at Ephesus; other localities Brundisium, Tarraco, Narbo, *Δακτυλίου ἐν Λουκρίνῳ λέκεται*, the Isle of Leucas, Actium, the Libyan gulfs. Plin. ix § 169 oysters were brought from Brindisi and fattened in the Lucrine lake *tantum tantum in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreae, ac ne lis esset inter duos impores, nuper excoctatum faciem longae adfectionis a Brundisio compescere in Lucrino.* *αὐτοῦτο Rutilius* occurs in Lucan (and thrice in Aus. whose uncle Contentus was buried at Rutilupiae), but not in CIL vii.

„ 142 OSTREA Seneca ep. 108 (xv 173 n. p. 397), when (from fear of being denounced as a follower of *alicigena sacra* § 23) he abandoned vegetarianism, continued to abstain from oysters (§ 15 *inde mihi quaedam permanere, Lucili, magno enim in omnia inceptu teneram.* deinde ad civitatis vitam reductus ex bene coeptis pauca servari: inde ostreis doletique in omnem vitam renuntiatum est. nec enim cibi, ac oblectamenta sunt ad edendum saturos cogentia; this last remark is from Sokrates in Xen. mem. i 5 § 6. cf. Wyttensb. on Plut. ii 124^a. Plut. ib. 513. 521 f. Ael. n. a. viii 9 f.). Cicero also had learnt to avoid oysters *fam. vii 26 § 3* our epicures savor the plainest food,—*terra nata . . . fungos helveticas herbas omnes ita condunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius: in eas cum incidissem in cena augurali apud Lentulum, tanta me diaphragma arripuit, ut hodie primum videatur coepisse consistere.* ita ego, qui me ostreis et murcaenis facile abstinerebam, a beta et a malra deceptus sum.

„ „ CALLEDAT PRIMO DEPRANDERE MORBU Pers. vi 24 *nec tennes sollera tardarum house saliras.* schol. ib. *'solent enim quidam gulae dediti tantae subtilitatis habere palatum, ut cognoscant turdos, an cancellarius, an terrarius sit, et si masculus sit an femina; quos voluit peritia procacis gulae facit in hac re attentos.'*

„ 143 ECHINI Varro Sat. Men. 173 Bucheler (in Non. 216) *non posse ostrea se Romae praebere et echinos.* Hor. epod. 5 28. a. ii 52. ep. i § 23. Ambr. hexam. v § 2 *ostreae adhaerebant profundis, adolecebant echini.* §§ 24 25 the echinus presaging storms. Aristot. h. a. iv 5 and ind. *ἐχίνος*. Plin. h. n. ix § 100 and ind. Galen de alim. fac. iii 89 (vi 788 K). Ath. 90^a 91^a. On oysters and the like ib. 85^a—94^a.

„ 145 ALBANAM ARCEM Nibby dintorni ii 523 seq. Burn Rome and the Campagna 410 411. Stat. a. v 2 168—70. Vulcac. Avid. Cam. 9 § 8. DCass. cited on 95. dig. xxx 39 § 8 *si vero Sallustianos hortos, qui sunt Augusti, vel fundum Albanum, qui principalibus usibus deseruit, legaverit quis, furiosus est talia testamento adscribere.*

„ „ DUX MAGNUS Mart. viii 50 8. Stat. a. iii 1 61—3 *ant ego Dardaniae quamvis sub collibus Albæ | rus proprium magnique duois mihi munere currens | unda.*

„ 146 ARXONTOS Plin. pan. 76, after speaking of the freedom of debate under Trajan, *et quis antea loqui, quis hincere audebat praeter micras illos qui primi interrogabantur? ceteri quidem deficiunt et attentioni*

ipsum illam mutam ac sedentariam adstantendi necessitatem quo cum dolore animi, quo cum totius corporis horrore perpetiebantur!

IV 147 TANQUAM DE CATTIS cet. Stat. Theb. cited on 111 112. Iuv. vi 490—501 council of lady's maids on the coiffure; a veteran emerita *quae resant acu in first board; sententia prima* | *huius erit, post hanc actate atque arte minores* | *censebunt, tamquam famae discrimen agatur* | *aut animae: tanta est quaerendi cura decoris!* Plin. pan. 54.

.. SYCAMBRI C. de Valois refers this to the revolts of L. Antonius Saturninus in upper Germany (A.D. 88 according to Mommsen *Hermes* iii 120, *röm. Gesch.* v¹ 137, *Herm. Schiller Gesch. d. röm. Kaiserzeit* i 524, *Tillemont Dom. n. 8*; A.D. 91 *Reimar on DCass. LXVII 12*, *Clinton, Teuffel in Pauly* i² 1191); but Mommsen holds that the German allies of Saturninus must have been the Catti and their former allies. We have no details of the campaign A.D. 84 against the Germans (*Schiller* 527—8), in which the able engineer Frontinus was engaged. As the Sycambri served in the Roman army (Mommsen *röm. Gesch.* v¹ 118), it is no wonder that they found their way to the amphitheatre at Rome (*Mar. spect.* 89).

.. 148 149 TANQUAM E DIVERSIS PARTIBUS ORNIS ANXIA PRAECIPTI VESTIART EPISTULA FIXA on the imperial post see Plin. ep. iii 17 § 2 n. Becker *Gallus* ii² 395. The secretary's office Stat. a. v 1 e.g. 37 38, 70—82 *idit, qui cuncta suorum* | *novit et inspectis ambit latus omne ministeria* | *sec mirum: videt ille ortus obituque, quid auster* | *quid boreas hibernum agat*. 86 87 *magnum late dimittere in orbem* | *Romulei mandata duci*, cet. to 107. *Hirschfeld röm. VG.* i 300—14. *Friedländer* i² 96—100, 160—170 (list of secretaries; the post was refused by Horace, held by *Seutonius*).

.. ET DIVERSIS et ferri non posse recentiores edd. omnes perspexerunt, proponere e, a, et, unum Weidneri ex rationibus palaeographicis optime respondero agnoscere licet ex tabulae adiectas l. 3 et 8. *Bzsz.*

.. 149 VENISSET EPISTULA x 71 epistula venit.

.. 150 xciis Plin. ep. viii 14 § 8 *idem propeimus curiam, sed curiam trepidam et elinguem, cum dicere quod velles periculum, quod molles micerum esset. quid tunc dici potuit, quid didicisse iurit, cum ornatus aut ad otium summum aut ad summum nefas vocaretur et modo ludibrio modo dolori retentus numquam soris, trinita saepe censeret!* A.D. 91 (*DCass. LXVII 9*) a supper given by Domitian to the chief of the senators and knights. He made ready a room pitch-black in roof, walls, and floor, laid naked couches to match on the floor, and invited them alone without attendants. By the side of each was set a tomb-like pillar, containing his name, and a lampstand, such as hangs in tombs: then handsome boys naked, stained black, who danced round them *per' dext. stans rivos phœphes*, and then posted themselves at their feet: finally a funeral feast (v 85 n.), all black, served on black dishes. All looked for instant death; there was a dead silence, broken by Domitian, whose words all breathed death and slaughter. At last he discharged them, having before sent away their attendants, who had waited in the vestibule. Some were handed into carriages, some into littera, by strange slaves, which increased their terror. Scarcely had they reached home and begun to breathe freely, when a message came 'some one from Augustus.' Making sure that the last hour was come, they were surprised, one by the pillar which was of silver, others by something else that had been set before them, all of the coiffure; finally the boy, *vi dandus enderq*, washed and handsomely attired. So having passed the night in fear, they received

their presents, *παγρίαν*, as Dom. called them, funeral-feasts (*δραγμαδοί*), as the people said, for those who had died in Dacia and in Boino.

IV 153 154 PERIT POSTQUAM CERDOXIBUS ESSE TIMENDUS COERPERAT SO Partinax (*Capitolin.* 12 § 8, 14 § 6. *DCass. LXXIII 8—10*).

.. 154 CERDOXIBUS Euphron in Ath. 377⁴ *δραγμὰς εἰς τοὺς δὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ Διὶ καὶ Κρόνῳ καὶ Ζεφύρῳ*. *HEINRICH.*

.. 154 97 n. *DCass. LXVII 2. 9 § 6.*

V on parasites see Hertzberg *Gesch. Griech.* ii 492. Gifford 'Several pertinent allusions to this satire occur in the old comedy of *The Supplices*, by G. Gascoigne.' Read C. D. Badham ancient and modern fish tackle (1854). [*Phokylid.*] 91—94 *καὶ τραπεζοφόρους κόλακας τοῖς ἐσθλαῖς τράποις* cet.

.. 1 ZADEN EST MENS Hor. ep. i 14 *non eadem est actas, non mens.*

.. 2 BONA SUMMA in prose *summum bonum* (Haase ind. *Sen. Nizol. ind. Cla.* 'bonum'), *finis (ultimum, extremum) bonorum*. The ascending order of *ἀγαθὰ* (*ἀρεταί, ἀρεταί, ἀρεταί, ἀρεταί*) is exactly reversed by the parasite.

.. QUADRA 72 n. Hor. ep. i 17 49. O. Jahn (*Abh. d. K. & Ges. xii 278*)

'generally the flat round loaves or cakes were scored crosswise, so that they could easily be broken into four parts. The Christians also, because of the cross, retained those loaves (*Bottari scult. o pitt.* i 145 seq. *Bollett* observ. 207 seq. R. Rochette aut. chrét. i 66. *Garrucci vetri 52. Cavdoni bullet.* 1893 124). The queer baker Eurysaces, who on his monument employed architecturally all the badges of baking, has applied instead of rosettes (ann. x tav. M 6) *panes quadrati* (*Ath.* 114⁴. *Hea. opp.* 443 *ἀρτοι δεινῆς τετραπύρου ἀνάπλαστον*. gl. *quadra πλαστή*). They were also made in more elegant shapes, parted into six or more sections, indented at the edge, furnished at the centre with an *ὀμφαλός* (*Polybius compares the shields vi 25 § 7 τετραπύρου ὀμφαλοῖς τοῖς ἐπὶ τὰς θύλας ἐνδεδιμέναις*. *Lobeck Aglaoph.* 1079). In a relief (*Berichte d. K. & Ges. 1861 Taf. 12 1*) a workman is seen pushing a loaf of this shape on a peel into the oven. The loaf (*Gori symb. litt.* ii 2 p. 138 seq. *admir. ant. Herc.* ii p. 128 seq.) found at Herculaneum is of this form, and others found at Pompeii: they appear also in the Herculanean xenia (*ant. di Ere. vii 62. 84. mna. Borb. vi 38 1. Overbeck Pompeii² 193*) and on a Pompeian wall-painting in the Naples museum (*Helbig in bullet.* 1864 110, 218). Of this Jahn (*Taf. iii 2*) gives a cut. A shop with a counter, on which and on shelves behind are loaves piled on one another with some smaller cakes; on the counter stands also a basket with round buns. See *Biel* companion, *panis* for a cut.

.. 3 SI POTES ILLA PARTI Luc. merc. cond. 13 (to a parasite) it would have been no great hurt, if the yoke to which you bow your neck were light and easy, above all, gilded. But the case is far other: *μυρία* (cet. cited on 161). 16 you have ever on your lips Homer's *ὡ ἄνθρωπε Τρώας καὶ ἰωνῆας Ἀχαιοὺς πολλὰ πονεῖν καὶ ἐπαινεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς τοσούτης κόλασης*.

.. 5 QUAMVIS IURATO METUAM TIBI CREDERE TESTI Cic. Att. xiii 29 § 2 pr. *iurato mihi crede*. *Plant. Amph.* 487 *nam iniurato scio plus credet mihi quam iurato tibi*. Many exx. of this participate in *Mühlmann col.* 1698. *Neme ii² 335—6* (also *coniuratus*). On *metuo = dubito* *Munro Locr.* vi 545. On the prevalence of perjury see *xiv 218 n.* and *E. v. Lassaulx Studien des class. Alterthums (Regensburg 1854) 'der Eid bei den Römern'* 280—282.

.. 6 VENTRE NIHIL NOVI FRUGALIS Luc. iv 877—881 *discite quam parvo licet producere otium* | *et quantum natura potat...* | *...gurgite puro* | *vita*



(the rest on ver. 60). Luc. mere. cond. 26 f. (cited 34). Mart. x 49 *cum potes amethystinos trientes | et nigro madaes Opimiano, | propinas modo conditum Sabinum | et dicis mihi Cotta 'vis in auro' |* quisquam plumbea vina vult in auro? See Plut. qu. conviv. ii 10. In the *Anacreontea* 14 Bergk (=0) 28 29 the dove shares her master's cup, with a sidelong *o si sic omnes! vultis de mei diducere | vin elux, de xpothra*, where Barnes cites Esther 1 7.

V 24 25 VINUM, QUOD SUCIDA NOLET LANA PATI Mart. xi 27 78 a mistress of moderate demands *aut cum perfrenit frontem posuitque pudorem, | suida palliolo tellera quinq. petis*. Calpurn. ocl. 5 67. dig. xxxii 70 § 4 *sucida lana* (lota). Cf. Paul. sent. iii 6 § 82. gloss. *epw elevapwv, elavwv, lana suida*. The sweat and filth clinging to wool (*olevavwv, elevwv, elevwv, ocyppum*) needed to be scoured out (*putare* is the technical term). Wine used for the purpose also in Varro r. r. ii 11 § 7 *tonas recentes [lanas] eodem die perungunt vino et olco, non nemo admixta cera alba et adipe suillo*. More in Blümner *Technologie* (as cited on vii 135) i 100—2. 'vocatur a Gallis laine surpe; laine, qui a le suin' GRAVE. Use of unscoured wool in medicine ind. Pün. and Galen 'lana.' Paul. Aegin. iii 113 Adams. Orib. v 612. vi 460 D. In Hor. also (s. ii 8 40 41) *int | consuevit lecti nihilum nocere laponis*.

25 CONTRASTA see HSt. under the whole group of words beginning *καρβ*, esp. Strabo 466—474, where he states his opinion about mythology (*καίτοι φασιν φιλομυθότεροι* p. 474) 478 *τὸν δὲ Κορυδαῖνον ἀρχαῖον καὶ ἀποθανόντα ἴσμεν, καὶ τοὺς μαρτυροῦντες ἀποθανόντα φασιν*. Lucian *deor. d. 12 § 1* where they gash themselves like the dorrishes.

26 TUNICA FROLUDUR Stanley cites Luc. amor. 10 *ἀφ' αὐχῆς*. Aesch. Ag. 35 *ἀφ' αὐχῆς*.

27 MAPPA Marquardt *Privatloben* 304, 469. Rich companion. Hence our 'map,' 'napery,' 'napkin.'

28 29 see the fight with jars and candlesticks and spits and forks and dogs in Petron. 95. Plin. xiv § 147 *Tergilla Cicerone* M. F. *bino conglis simul haurire solitum ipsi oblici*, Maroquo Agrippae a temulento scyphum inpaetum. etenim haec sunt ebrietas opera. Heliod. i 1 a feast turned into a battlefield, tables, cups, axes, torches, shells from the shore, torches, serving as weapons: *τράπεζαι... πρὸς τῇ γῇ τῶν κειμένων ἐν χειρὶ ἀνδ' ὅλως ἐβόαι παρὰ τῇ μάχῃ γυγνημένα (δὲ γὰρ πόλεμος ἐκχέλαστο)..... κρατῆρες ἀναστραμμένοι καὶ χεῖρες ἐν αἰσ τῶν ἐσχατῶν ὑπαρρέτες, τῶν μὲν πύκτων, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ λίθων κεκρημένον. τὸ γὰρ ἀλφειὸν τοῦ κακοῦ τὰς χάλας ἀναστρέφει καὶ βέλει κεκρημένον τοῖς ἐκπύρασιν ἰδύσασιν*. Plut. qu. conv. ii 10 2 § 8 fighting and hustling for the larger share, railing at the waiters and at the host. (Philo) vit. contempl. 5 (ii 477—8 M). Hier. in ep. Tit. i 7 (vii 700^{ed. Ven.}) *videas alios pocula in tela vortentes scyphum in faciem iacere convivas*. O. Jahn in *Berichte d. K. S. Gesellsch.* (1857) 107 seq.

29 PUGNA COMMISSA Ov. m. xii 68 *Burm. commissaeque proelia*. Ibis 45. Nep. Hannib. 11 § 8 *proelium statim committere*.

30 LACONA on the orthography see Gudius on Phaedr. i 26 6 (Vol. ii pp. 39, 40 Burman), Schuchardt ii 278—280, Corssen *Aussprache* ii 74.

30 DIFFUSUM CONSULE Mart. viii 45 in honour of the return of Tereus Priscus ver. 3 4 6 *defuat et lento splendecat turbida lino | amphora eonteno consule facta minor | ... tam iusto dabitur quando calere mere*. Marquardt *Privatloben* 445—447 *vinum dollare* is new wine, drunk out of the earthen *dollum*; if to be kept, it was drawn off (bottled, *diffundebatur*) into amphorae. These had a brand (note) either on a

ticket (*pittacium*) or on the amphora itself. Many amphorae have been found, as at Pompeii (CIL iv p. 172 seq. ephem. epigr. i 160 seq.), at the quarters of the *castra praetoria* discovered in 1878 (Dressel in *bulletino comunale* 1879). The inscription is either scratched on the jar, or written with ink or charcoal, or laid on with a brush in black, red, or white. Marquardt counts 48 dated amphorae, ranging from 107 B.C. (CIL viii 10477 1) to 255 A.D., e.g. (Lanciani *bullet. munic.* 1874 p. 10),

TI • CLAUDIO • P • QVINCTILIO • COS (A.U.C. 741 = B.C. 13)

A • D • XIII • K • IVN • VINVM

DIFFVSVM • QVOD • NATVM • EST

DVORVS • LENTILIS • COS (786 = 18)

ANTOCRA.

The last line is probably the wine-merchant Antocrates. Galen (xiv 25 K) went through the imperial cellars of Palernian at Rome, reading the age written on the jars (*τῶν φιάλων ἀναγγελλόντων ἐκτετακμένῳ τοῖς αἰσιν*), tasting all that were more than 20 years old, till he came to such as had no bitter tang. Plaut. Poen. 885—8 *bibitur, estur, quasi in popina, non ocellis*. | *ibi tu rideas litteratas fletiles epistulas*. | *plce signatas: nomina insunt cubitum longis litteris*. | *ita vinariorum habemus nostras dilectum domi*. Stat. a. iv 6 7 *vinique perpetuis aeco certantia fastis*. Cic. Brut. § 287 *ut si quis Palerno vino delectetur, sed eo nec ita aeco ut proximis consulis natum cellis, nec rursus ita vetere ut Opimium [L. Opimius cos. B.C. 121] aut Anicium [L. Anicius Gallus cos. B.C. 160] consulens quaerat—atqui haec notas sunt optumae, credo, sed nimia vetustas non habet eam quam quaerimus suavitatem nec est iam sane tolerabilis—§ 288 num igitur qui hoc sentiat, si se potare velit, de dollis tibi hauriendum putet? minime; sed quandam sequitur aetatem*.

V 35 ALBANUS Galen vi 375 K. Stat. a. iv 6 39 *Albanosque cadum cordentem promere fumo*.

34 PATRIAM iv 129 rhombi. xi 161 vini.

35 SENECA Luc. mere. cond. 26 f. *τὸν ἄλλον ἡδιστὸν τε καὶ παλαιότατον οἶνον πινόντων μένος δὲ παρῆνεν τινα καὶ ταχὺν πίπεις, θρασυτέρῳ αἰεὶ ἐν ἀργύρῳ ἢ χρυσῷ πίνειν, ὡς μὴ ἐλεγχθεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ χράματος οἶνον δρυμὸς ἐν ζυμώματι. καὶ αἰεὶ γε αὐτὸ ἐκείνου ἐς αἶψαν ἦν πίνειν, τὸν δὲ πάλαιον αἰγίστατον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸν ἄλλοις δοῦναι*.

35 PULCHRA Marquardt *Privatloben* 442 cites for the practice of mellowing the wine in smoke-chambers Colum. i 6 § 20. Pallad. xi 14 § 8. Plin. xiv § 68. xliii § 40 *vinum fumo inveteratum insaluberrimum. manganonem ista in apothecis excogitavere*. Galen xi 663 K. xiv 17, 19. Wine-skins smoked psalm 119 83. Aristot. meteor. iv 10 p. 288 b 6.

36 CORONATI Ov. am. i 6 38 67. Hor. a. ii 3 254—7 *mutatus Polmo*, among other *insignis morbi*, is said *ex collo fortim carpeisse coronas*. Plut. qu. conv. i 2 3 § 5.

37 THRASEA ind. Plin. ep. iii 16 § 2 n. p. 217. § 10 n. p. 250. Plut. praec. ger. reip. 14 § 10 p. 810^o Nero, a little before he slew Thrasea, though he hated and feared him exceedingly, still, when someone complained of being wrongly and unjustly sentenced by him—replied, 'I would I were as certain that Thrasea loves me, as I am that he is the best of judges.' Jahn's *Persius* xxxviii—xlii. Zeller iii² (1) 689. Teuffel *Gesch. d. röm. Lit.* § 299 7. Friedländer² 618—9. Boissier *l'opposition sous les Césars* (1875) 105—108.

HELVIDIUS Teuffel § 299 11. Plin. ep. iii 11 § 3 n. p. 184. 16 § 2 n. p. 217.

37 BRUTORUM ET GABRI NATALIBUS Tac. xvi 23 cited on 36. ind. *tyrannicis*, Brutus. Plin. ep. i 16 § 5 *et omnes Capitoli in usu clares viros colere*.

§ 3 mirum est qua religione, quo studio imagines Brutorum, Cassiorum, Catonum domi, ubi potest, habeat. Suet. Otho 10 pr. my father used to say that Otho when a private citizen so abhorred civil war, ut memorante quodam inter epulas de Bruti Cassique exitu cohorrerit. B.C. 44 the Athenians decreed statues of B. and C. near those of Harmodios and Aristogiton DCass. XLVII 30 § 4. Zonar. x 18 (i 503^b). cf. Bursian Geogr. Griechentl. i 385—6.

V 37 CASSI Tac. XVI 7 Nero objected to Gaius Cassius, quod inter imagines matrum etiam C. Cassii Agitem coluisset.

„ „ NATALIBUS ind. natalis. XI 84 n. XII 1 n. Cic. Phil. § 15 l. 9 n. Plutarch and his friends kept the birthdays of Sokrates and Plato (quæst. conv. VIII 1 § 13. 2 § 1—3). Birthdays of Homer and Demosthenes (Luc. Demosth. enc. i 2). Wilmanns ind. pp. 694—5. Porphyry. v. Plotia. 2 f. Plotinus concealed the month and day of his birth, et vel eide datus q. d. datus rwa rōt aurov γερθεῖαι ἤτις, though he himself sacrificed and entertained his friends on the birthdays of Plato and Sokrates, when the abler guests were required to read an address before the company. Porphyry himself (c. 15 pr.) on one Ἰλαρίωνα read a poem 'sacred marriage'; one of the audience exclaiming, because of its mystical enthusiasm, that 'Porphyry has gone mad.' Plotinus endorsed the criticism as the highest praise, denoting at once the poet and philosopher and hierophant. Hertsb. Gesch. Griechentl. III 91—2. Wetstein on Matt. 14 6. Hermann gotisch. Alterth. § 49 6. Hermann-Blümner Privatalterth. pp. 285—6. 501. Marquardt Privatalien 244—5. Pauly Realencycl. v 423—5. The church kept the natales imperatorum (our 'accession' Godefroy on cod. Theod. i 8 2. Bingham XI 1 4); natales martyrum (our 'saints' days, Bingham XI 7), on the days of their passion: we have several carmina natalicia for St Felix in the works of Paulinus, and addresses on these days in the works of most of the principal fathers.

„ 38 HELIADUM Ov. M. x 259 260 262 263 grata puellis | munera... ab arbore lapsas | Heliadum lacrimas. On amber see H. Blümner Technologie (as cited VII 185) II 381—8. Thudichum's Sophokles (1887) i 353. BERULLO II 61 cylindros. C. W. King the natural history of gems (1867) 50—56. In low Latin 'a magnifying glass,' whence the Germ. 'Brille,' a pair of spectacles.

„ 39 AURUM x 27 n. Sen. ep. 94 § 70 quis ponit secretam in aure dapem? A.D. 16 the senate decreed (Tac. an. II 83) ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis ferebant. Trajan had a freedman in charge of his gold plate (Orelli inscr. 2897 ab auro escario praeposito). Friedländer i 150.

„ 41 GEMMAS Sen. prov. (cited 50 n.). Cic. Verr. IV § 62 Antiochus exhibits oas vinarium, ex una gemma pergrandi trulla excurata manubrio aureo. Marquardt Privatalien 680, 742—6. Mart. XI 11 5 te potare decet gemma. Sil. XIII 855. XIV 602. Apul. met. II 19 gemmas formatas in pocula. Grat. cyneg. 813 dum servata cavis potant Marcotles gemmis. paneg. 13 c. 14 nisi aestivam in gemmis capacibus glaciem Falerna fregissent. Hilar. ep. 30 18 habeant sibi ceteri, si velint, suas opes, gemma bibant, serico nitent. vita Pauli 17 eos gemma bibitis, illi naturae concavis manibus satisfacit. Plin. XXXVII § 14 vasa ex auro et gemmis abacorum novem. Ov. M. VIII 572—3 dapibusque remotis | in gemma ponere merum. Luc. x 159 160 gemmaeque capaces | exceptere merum. Sen. ben. (cited on VII 133). Plut. Lucull. 40 § 1 the daily dinners of Lucullus were πρὸς τὰς ἀλλὰς among other things διαλύειν ἐκράματα. Plut. II 281^c Scipio the younger rebuked a tribune who carried about ψυχρὰς, διαλύειν. Capitola. Ver. 5 § 3 gifts to guests cures pocula et gemmata.

V 42 DA VENIAM Stat. a. III 1 162. PRÆCLARA ILLIC LAUDATUR IASPIS for constr. see ind. lauda. Holden and Allen on Cic. off. i § 25. IASPIS anth. Pal. IX 750 (eis βόας ἐν θαυμάσι) τὰς βοῆς καὶ τὸν ἱάσπιν ἰδὼν περὶ χαλκὸν δοκίμους | τὰς μὲν ἀναπτύχει, τὰς δὲ χλοηκομίζει. Theophr. lap. § 85 the emerald and jasper are found also in Cyprus. eis δὲ eis τὰ λίθοις ἀλάτρηα χρώματα ἐκ τῆς θαλασσοῦ ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἰσχυρίῃ.

„ 43 Plin. XXXVII § 17 quin immo etiam ius videtur perdidisse corrigendi gemmata potiora.

„ 44 A DIGITIS Plin. II § 158 gemmas etiam et quosdam parvulos quæritus lapides scrobibus in profundum actis. viscera eius [terrae] extrahimus. ut digito gestetur, gemma petitur. quot manus atteruntur, ut unus nitescat articulus! si ulli essent inferi, tam profecto illos avaritiae atque luxuriae cuniculi refodissent! ad Herenn. IV § 63 of the pretender to wealth cum sinistra mentum sublevar, existimat se gemmas nitore et auri splendore aspectus omnium praestringere.

„ „ VAGINAE Curt. III 3 § 16 acinacem, cui ex gemma vagina erat. Sen. ep. 76 § 14 gladium bonum dices non cui auratus est balteus nec cuius vagina gemmis distinguitur. Tert. res. carn. 7 med. perfectas ferruginis gladiis vaginarum adaeques dignitatem.

„ 50 DECOCTA 63 n. ind. decocta. Xen. mem. II 1 § 30 Virtue says to Vico ὅτι δὲ ἄλλοις πικρὰ, ὁδονοῦν τε πολυτέλεις παρασκευάζει καὶ τοῦ θέρους χιτὼνα ἐνδύονται ἄνθρωποι. pan. 12 (cited on 41). pan. 11 c. 11 aestivae nives. Plut. de coh. ira 18 p. 461^b χιτῶνες δὲ μὴ παροῦσιν οὐκ ἐν πυρὶ. quæst. conv. VI 6 (why snow is kept in warm things, chaff and cloth). esp. Ath. 121^a—125^a (the word χιτῶνα 121^a, 123^a is attacked as a barbarism). Bion. ep. II 2 (II 1 p. 214 Barot, cf. Savaro's notes p. 117) iam si tibi ex illo conclamantissimo fontium decocta referatur, videbis in calicibus repente perfusis nivalium maculas et frusta nebulærum cæst. The physicians had the discretion to forbid food drinks to their patients Plut. II 123^a 124^f. Mart. VI 86. Sen. ep. (cited). Galen VI 818—4 cl. XIX 690—690 K. x 5 five livers resort not to the best physicians, but to those who flatter them, αὐ καὶ ψυχρὰν δόξασιν, ἢ αἰγῶσι, καὶ λούουσιν, ἢ κελυσθῶσιν, καὶ χιτῶνα καὶ ὀδονοῦν ὀφείλουσι καὶ τὴν ὑπερθεσίου τὸ προσταττόμενον ὡς περ ἀπὸ πρῶτου. Plin. XIX § 65. A full account in Darenberg's Oribas. i 623—7, with the literature. Beckmann hist. inventions II 140—60 Bohn (process of refrigeration). In certain cases Galen (x 467) ordered not only fresh spring water, but also τὸ διὰ χιτῶνος ἐψυγμένον, ὡς ἐν Ρώμῃ σκευάζοντες ἔχουσιν, προθερμαίνοντες τὴν κατασκευὴν ἢ αὐτὸν προσαγορεύουσι δὴ ποτῶν. Hermann-Blümner Griech. Privatalterthümer³ (1882) 233—4. Pacat. 11 pr. 'The Italians to this day take aqua gelata with their coffee after dinner' (W. E. Weber). The sale of half-penny ices in E. and S. London is in the hands of Italians.

„ 51 24 n. 57 n. 67 n. Mart. XII 28 pote ego cestantes, tu potas, Cinna deunces. | et queris quod non, Cinna, bibamus idem? Alkiphr. ep. i 20 § 1 'we have been shamefully used: to the others οἶνον καὶ μέτρα καὶ ἄλλα θέρους προσποιεῖται παρασκευάζειν, τῶν δὲ ἔσσης ἢ τὸ βρῦμα' καὶ οἱ μὲν χαλαρίωνται ἔντες, ἐκπρῆσαν δὲ ἡμεῖς καὶ ἄλλοι.'

„ 52 CURSON Sen. de ira III 29 § 1 si ex otio piger equum vehiculum domini curru non exaequat. Tac. h. II 40 f. aderat sane citus equus Numida cum atrocioribus mandatis. Mart. x 13 2. Friedländer cites Galen XIX 4 K δούλος δ' ἢ οἶνος τὴν παρατρέχοντα ἐν ταῖς δούσι τῇ δοκίμῃ.

„ 53 HORI MANUS OSHA MAURI it is the mark of 'the man of petty ambition' (μικροφιλοτιμία) Theophr. char. 21 (7 Jobb) to be careful that

his attendant shall be an Aethiopian. Casaubon (pp. 151—2 Needham, citing also Ath. 148^b. Luc. mere. cond. 10. Alkiphr. ep. ii 2 § 5) compares ad Herenn. iv § 68 *si velle non divitem, sed ostentatorem pecuniae gloriosum describere*, you should make him whisper into his slave's ear, ut... ab amiculo rogetur Aethiops, qui ad balneas veniat. A blackamoor lacking on a Greek vase 'quod edidi in Actis Soc. Reg. Scient. Dan. iii 1 (1866), aliisque monumentis, quas ibi afferuntur p. 204' (Using). Hor. a. ii 8 14 *suavis Hydaspes*. Ath. 148^b Kleopatra gave to all her guests at an entertainment *λαμπροφόρους παύδας Αἰθίορας*.

V 54 CUI PEB MEDIAM KOLIS OCCURRERE NOCTEM VI 599—601 cases | Aethiops fortasse pater; mox decolor heres | impleter tabulas numquam tibi mane videndus. Sen. cons. Marc. 3 § 3 (cl. Madvig adv. ii 345—6) *triste matribus omen occurret*. Spartian. Sev. 22 § 4 *rotens animo, quid ominus sibi occurreret, Aethiops quidam... cum corona e cupressu facta eidem occurrat*. § 5 *quem cum ille iratus remoreri ab oculis precepisset, et coloris eius tactus omine et coronae*. Obseq. 70 f.

„ 66 xi 147 seq. n. There is a long and graphic description of these pages and of the luxury of the Roman table generally in [Philo] vit. con-templ. 6 (ii 479 M). [Luc.] amor. 10 pr. the Athenian *εὐδαίμωνος παῖς ἐξέστηκε, καὶ τῶν ἐλπίδων αὐτῷ ἐχέδον ἀνέστηκεν ὅτι μέχρι τοῦ πρώτου ὑπεργραφίτης αὐτοῦ χρόνι παραμεινόντες, ἐκείδον δὲ τοῖς αἰσιν ἀνασθάναι, ἐλευθέρην καὶ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν χυρίων ἀρδεμόνες ἀνερρεῖσθαι*. Philostr. Ap. viii 7 § 42 the barbarians of Pontus, Lydia, Phrygia, do not think slavery a disgrace: the Phrygians sell their own children: the Greeks still love freedom, whence no kidnappers or dealers have access to them (*οὐκ ἀδραστεύονται οὐδ' ἀδραστόδω κατὰ φύσιν ἐς αὐτῶν παραγέρει*). Chrysostom hom. i in Col. p. 827^a seq. contrasts a feast to the poor, according to Christian etiquette (Luke 14 12 13) with a feast to the rich: plain glass for the one, gold and silver for the other; for the one many servants, as richly clad as the guests, *ἐκδεδυμένοι λαμπρῶς καὶ ἀνασθίβας ἔχοντες, καλεῖται μὲν αὐτῶν οἱ ἡσυχίας τὸ ἔσθαι, σφαιγῶντες καὶ εὐσμπασσόντες*: for the other two servants only, who have trampled on all this pride. Heinrich cites Walch 'pocillator Phrygius' in acta soc. lat. Ien. ii 123 seq.

„ „ PACTIO MAIORE PARATUS IV 25 26 n. Plut. Cat. mai. 4 § 5 Cato never gave more than 1500 drachmas (*denarii*) for a slave, *ὅς δ' οὐ τρυφερώς οὐδ' ὀρατῶν, ἀλλ' ἰργατικῶν καὶ σπειρών, ὅςιν ἰσχυρόμεν καὶ βουλαῖων, δέμεναι*. Polyb. xxxi 24 § 2 Cato complaining of those who brought foreign luxury into Rome, buying handsome striplings *ὕπερβολαῖς ἀγρῶν τιμῇ*. Wallon hist. de l'esclav. ii 165. In his censorship, B.C. 184 (Liv. xxxix 44 § 3), Cato ordered that all slaves under 20 years of age, who had been sold since the last census for more than 10,000 aenei, should be valued for purposes of taxation at ten times their cost.

„ 58 NE TE TENEAM Olo. Verr. i § 34 *ne diutius teneam*. so p. 8808.

„ 30. Sen. ep. 124 § 20 *sed ne te diu teneam*.

„ 60 Lucian cited on 34.

„ 63 POGNA SUPERCILIO Hor. ep. i 18 94 Obbar *deme supercilio mitem*. p. 12 *conveniens Latie pons supercilium*.

„ 68 CALIDAE Ath. 123^a. CALIDAE CALIDAEQUE Bocher Gallus iii^a 512. Tac. xiii 16 *illie (at Nero's table) epulante Britannico, quis eides potiusque eius delectus ex ministris gustu explorabat, ne omitteretur institutum aut utriusque morte prodereetur coetus, latius dolus repertus est. innoxia adules et praecoxilla et libata gustu potio traditur Britannico; dein, postquam fervore aspernabatur, frigida in aqua adfunditur venenum*. On the *calypsis* of aquae see Plin. ep. iii 5 § 11 n.

V 67 PANEM 72 n. 75 n. Musonius (Stob. f. xviii 38 i 298 13 Meineke) ranks amongst those who sin in eating, together with the glutton and the epicure, those who prefer dainty to wholesome fare and *ὁ μὴ σίμωσιν τὰ ἰσχυρὰ τῶν σκευθίστων*. Ath. 123^a.

„ 68 VIX FRACTUM Hor. s. i 5 91 *lapidosus*. MUCIDA FRUSTA = XIV 128.

„ 69 GENUINUM Verg. catal. 5 30 *sameque genuini crepant*!

„ 70 TEXER Sen. ep. 123 § 2 cited.

„ „ NIVEUS Vatinius (Quintil. vi 3 § 60), taunted by his accuser Calvus for wiping his brow with a white handkerchief (*candido sudario*), rejoined *quoniam reus sum, et panem candidum edo*. So p. *candidus* Petron. 66. Plin. xiii § 139. Paulus Aegin. i 78 with Adams i 120—5. Artemid. i 60 *ἔστιν ὁκοῦν ἑσθίον τοῦ ἐξ ἑσθίου ἀγαθόν*. *κατάλληλον μὲν γὰρ τῷ σίτῳ ἐστὶν ἡνιόχον, πλεονεχὲς δὲ ἐστὶν τῷ πλεονεχῶν καθαρόν*. Mart. xiii 47 *panes piceantini* *picentina Ceres niveo sic nectare crescit*. | *ut levis accepta spongia target aqua*. There were *pistores siliginarii* (Orelli 1810), *similaginarii* (bulletino 1840 p. 19), *candidarii* (Orelli 4263). O. Jahn Abh. d. K. S. Ges. xii, 1868, 277—8. It is significant that this fine bread was often baked in obscene shapes (Hes. *δαισέμεναι* cf. Meineke fr. com. iv 645 n. 163. Mart. ix 23. xiv 69. Petron. 60. BLÜMNER).

„ „ SILIGINE Plin. ep. i 20 § 16 *in ipsa campis non far aut siliginem solem, sed hordeum, fabam ceteraque legumina vero*. Marquardt Privatleben 408 cites Galen (vi 483 K) "among the Romans and among almost all their subjects the finest (*καθαρότατος*) bread is called *σιλιγίνη*." Cf. xii 12 and Eust. Od. p. 1753 6. IRN 6310 stamp on a loaf [C] *cleris Q. Grani Veri* (vrsus). On bread and baking see H. Blümmner Technologie... der Gewerbe... bei Griechen u. Römern i (Leipzig 1875) 1—88; on the different kinds of *trititum*, wheatmeal and bread among the Romans, Voigt in Rhein. Mus. xxxi (1876) 105—128 (on *siligo* 109 n. 11, 111—117, 121—2, 124, 127). Daremberg (Oribase i 615), after Bradley and Tozzetti, identifies *siligo* with *trititum hibernum* Linn. *blé blanc*. See lex. *siliginarius*, *lineus*. Hermann-Blümmner griech. Privatalterth. 219.

„ 72 PINOR Ov. m. viii 114.

„ 74 VIS TU Sen. tranq. i § 18. cons. Marc. 9 § 3. ira iii 87 § 5. const. mp. 15 § 4. brev. vit. 19 § 2. Madvig adv. ii 198. Roth cites Servius in Cic. fam. iv 5 § 4 (n.c. 45, the famous letter from Athens on the decay of cities) *coepi egomet mecum sic cogitare: 'hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interit aut occidens est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco tot oppidum cadavera proiecta incant! visne tu te, Serri, cohibere et meminisse hominem te esse natum!'*

„ „ CANISTRIS Rich. lexx. Varro l. i. v § 120 who correctly compares *καυσίον*. Hier. ep. 125 11 *canistrum lentis plecto vimentibus*. Aen. i 701—2 *dant manibus famuli lymphis Cereemque canistris | expediunt*. VF. i 254 *Cereemque dedere canistris*. HSt. and Duncan lex. Hom. *κάνιστρον*.

„ 74 75 on the insolence of slaves, and the helplessness of poor retainers see Luc. mere. cond. 15 'you, as though you had entered the house of Zeus, are amazed at everything, *καὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν τῶν παραρημόνων περὶ τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἀγνωστὰ πάντα*' καὶ ὃ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν οἱ οὐκ ἀνέχονται καὶ τῶν παρὶστων ἱκανοὶ δὲ τὴν ἀντιθέσιν ἀντιπαρῶν, οὐδ' αὐτῶν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν τῶν παρὶστων, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσεῖται τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐπισκοπεῖν <δουλοῦ> ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ αἰσῇ ὅτι τῇ γυναικὶ ἀποβλέπειν: οἱ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐνδοξάντων ἀδελφῶν δρῶντες ἐκπεπληγμένοι ἐν τῇ ἀπειρίᾳ τῶν δρῶντων ἀποσπασμένους τεκμήριον ποιοῦμενοι τοῦ μὴ παρ' ἑαυτῶν πρότερον σε δεδαισσημένους καὶ τὸ καὶνὸν εἶναι σοὶ τὸ χειρότερον τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῶν ἀποτῶν ὅτι ἐκείν, ὅτιν τι ἀνέστη ὑπὸ ἀπείρας καὶ μῆτι

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field and the second section deals with the results of the work in the laboratory.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the laboratory.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the laboratory.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the summary of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the summary of the work in the field and the second section deals with the summary of the work in the laboratory.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF THE



δύοτα πικρὸν αἰεὶν τελευτῶν, μὴ δέξῃσι οὐδὲν τοῦ εἶναι, πῖνα τῶν ὄρων παρατιθέντων τοιαύτων καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἐκκεννασμένων εἶδεναι ἐφ' ὃ τὴν πρῶτον ἢ δεύτερον τῇ χεὶρ ἀνέγκῃ· ὑπερβλέπων οὖν ἐν τῶν πλησίον δεξιῇ ἀπείκοντο γὰρ καὶ μαθητὴν τοῦ δεικνύοντος τῶν ἀκολουθίαν.

V 75 PANIS TUI COLOREM II n. Lampyr. Al. Sev. 37 § 4 panis mundus (panis sequens ad donandum. Ath. 246 (jests of Greek parasites) of Korymbos εὐαίρετος δ' αἰετὸς ὑπεραρετὸς ἔσται ἐπὶ τὰ δεικνύοντα φέρεσθαι, ἐντοκαμένου τῆς ἐν μελαγχρόνι, οὐκ ἔσται ἐφ' αὐτὸν ἐντοκαμένου, ἀλλ' ἔσται ἐν αὐτῷ. lb. of Philoxenos ἐν δεικνύοντι δὲ τοῦ καλέσαντος αὐτὸν μέλαρος ἔσται παρατιθέντος, μὴ πολλοῖς, εἴπε, παρατιθεῖ, μὴ αὐτὸς ποιῆται. Apul. met. vi 11 pr. Hild. Fronto ep. ad Anton. imp. i 3 p. 101 Naber (of Commodus and his brother) panem alter tenebat bene candidum, ut puer regius, alter autem cibarium, plane ut a patre philosopho prognatus. Rhein. Mus. xxxi 123.

76 seq. Friedländer r³ 338—340. Hor. a. ii 6 25 26.

78 SAEVA GRANDINE MASC. only in Varro (Non. 208 9).

78 79 VERNUS IUPPITER Iuppiter is put for air, the site of such meteors, and the epithet of vernus has a great deal of philosophy in it, for in the spring and autumn the greatest hail usually falls, as may be learned from Aristot. meteor. [i 12 § 1 et δὲ χάλασαι γίγνεται ἔαρος μὲν καὶ μετεώρων μέλας, εἴτα καὶ τῇ ἐπύρῃ, χειμῶνος δ' ἀνέμους. § 16 ἦντοι δὲ τοῦ θέρους γίγνεται ἡ ἔαρος καὶ μετεώρων, πολλὸν μόντοι ἢ χειμῶνος, οὗτις ἐντοκαμένου δ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ θέρους· ἐν δὲ τῇ ἔαρι ἐν τῇ ἐπύρῃ, ἐν δὲ τῇ μετεώρῃ ἐν τῇ ἐπύρῃ]. HOLYDAY.

79 IUPPITER Enn. Epicharm. fr. 7 Vahlen (in Varro l. i. v 65) iste is est Iuppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant | aërem: qui ventus est et nubes: imber postea | atque ex imbre frigus: ventus post sit, aër densus. | haec propter Iuppiter sunt ista quae dico tibi. | quoniam mortales atque urbes delusque omnes iurat. The acrostich in Commod. instr. i 5 is a witness for the double p. Arn. v 33 Iovem pro pluvia... nominat.... pro imbris nomine ponit Iovem. Lobeck Aglaoph. 609. Preller-Jordan Röm. Myth. i² 190. PAENULA Antonin. i 16 (p. 8 24 Stich) reading φάλαγγ (= $\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\gamma\gamma$) with Balm. Gataker, Koray for τελευτῶν.

82 ASPARAGI xi 68 69 n. Lucil. iii 26 M asparagi nulli. Id. inc. 166 (in Non. 196 4) asparagi molles. Magerstedt der Feld-, Garten- und Wissensbau der Römer (Sondershausen 1863) 382—6. Ind. Plin. and Galen. lxxxi. HSt. ἀσπάραγοι. Paulus Aeginet. iii 56 Adama. Becker-Göll Gallus iii 356.

CONVIVIA=CONVIVIA. ii 120 cena. so theatra, cetera cct. For the plur. cf. xi 150 convivia. viii 246 ponce mercedes (vii 149 mercedem ponere. xii 120 placula.

84 CAMMARUS Lamprid. Hellog. 19 § 6 primus fecit de piscibus ista, primus de... cammaris et scillis (ver. 81).

85 VERALIS CENA DCasa. cited on iv 150. Marquardt Privatleben 367. Kirchmann de fun. iv 7. Ov. l. ii 533—570 est honor et tumultus, animas placare paternas | parvaque in exstructas munera ferre pyras. | parva petunt Manes, pietas pro divitis grata est | munere: non avidos Styx habet ima deos. | tegula porrectis satlis est velata coronis, | et sparsae fruges parvaque mica salis | inque mero mollita Ceres violaeque coluitas: | haec habent media testa relicta via oct. Plin. h. n. x § 28 notatum in his [milvis] rapacissimam et famelicam semper alitem nihil reculentem rapere umquam ex funerum forenula.

86 IPSE VENAFRANO PISCEN PRETENDIT Hor. a. ii 4 50 quali perfundat pisces secutus olive.

V 86 VENAFRANO Paulin. c. 14 (= 18, Felio. natal. iii) 77 huc et olivifero concurrat turba Venafrano. A. F. Magerstedt die Obstbaumsucht der Römer (Sondershausen 1861) 241.

87 FALLIDUS CAULIS hence our cole, colewort, kall, Germ. Kohl, connected with 'hollow.' Mart. xiii 17 'fascies coliculi.' ne tibi pallentes moveant fastidia caules, | nitrate viridis brassica fiat aqua. iii 47 7. Magerstedt der Feld-, Garten- und Wissensbau der Römer (Sondershausen 1863) 391—4. Plin. xix § 53 ferendum sane fuerit exquisita nasci poma, alia sapore, alia magnitudine, alia monstro pauperibus interdicta... § 54 etiamne in herbis discrimen inrentum est, opusque differentiam fecere etiam in cibo uno aase venali? in his quoque aliqui sibi nasci tribus agant caule in tantum oginato ut pauperis mensa non capiat? § 56 hortorum Cato praedicat caules. hinc primum agricolae aestumabant greci, et sic statim faciebant iudicium nequam esse in domo matrem familias—etenim hac cura feminae dicebatur—ubi indiligens esset extra hortus, quippe e carnario aut macello vivendum esse. nec caules ut nunquam maxime probant, damnales pulmentaria quae egerant alio pulmentario. id erat oleo parcere, nam gari desideria etiam in exprobratione erant. Ind. Galen brassica.

87 88 OLENT LANTERNAM Luc. Demosth. enc. 15 Πυθὴς δὲ ὁ κέρως τῶν Δημοσθενικῶν λόγων ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῦ νεκροῦ τοῦ λόγου. Plut. praec. ger. r. p. 6 § 1 ἀλλυχνίω ἔρω. vit. Demosth. 8 § 2. Varro fr. 573 B (in Nonius 550, 578) oleum in incubationem serrabimus <potius> quam in asparagus totam lecythum evertamus.

90 PROPTER QUOD=Ov. Ibis 378 (380).

CUM ROCCARE NEMO LAVATUR Theophr. ch. 30 (= 26 Jebb, part of 11 in old edd.) the αἰσχροκερδής, when anointing himself at the bath, will say to the slave-boy, 'Why, this oil that you have bought is rancid,' and will use someone else's; see Casaubon p. 102 Needham.

91 QUOD TUTOS FACIT A SERPENTIBUS Plin. xi § 31 habentes eam [pastinacem erraticam] feriri a serpentibus negantur, aut qui ante gustaverint non laedi. percussis imponitur cum azungia. cf. xvi § 64. Sil. iii 800—2 Marmaridae, medicum vulgus, ... | ad quorum cantus serpens oblita veneni, | ad quorum tactum mites iacere corastae. Scribonius c. 42 § 168 has many charms (for they are no better) against the bite of serpents. See the notes of Rhodius (Patav. 1655) and the ind. to Billig's Pliny s. vv. anguis, serpens, venenata, venenum. Paulus Aegineta v (Adama ii 156 gives a list of the ancient writers on toxicology). W. E. Weber cites H. O. Lenz Schlangenkunde (Gotha 1832) 130 seq. on the Mami and Paylli.

SERPENTIBUS ATRIS Bentley on Hor. a. ii 8 95 Canidia adfascet, pter serpentibus atris, as he reads.

92 MULLUS Becker-Göll Gallus iii 332—3. Galen vi 715 K (περὶ τριγλῆς) τριγλῆς δ' ὑπὸ τῶν ἀσθματιῶν ἐν τῶν ἄλλων ὑπερέχουσα τῇ καρδίᾳ φέρεται. The liver was preferred by epicures, or rather the γαρύλας, made by steeping the liver in wine, as a sauce for the fish. Galen thought that the liver was neither so pleasant, nor so serviceable to the body as to deserve its reputation, nor the head either, though that held the second rank with epicures. He could not understand why very many bought the largest mullets, they being neither so sweet nor so wholesome as the smaller. ὥστε διὰ τοῦτο τὰς τῶν ἀργυρίου γαρύλας τὰς μεγίστας τριγλάς ἀσθματιῶν φέρεται, τίς ποτὶ ἴστω ἢ αἰρία τῇ ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐκείνης. He replied they were bought first for the liver, then for the head.

V 94 DEFECTIT NOSTRUM MARE Quintil. v 10 § 21 *placium quoque genere ... regionibus etiam litoribusque discreta sunt, nec helopen nostro mari aut scarum ducas.* Luc. viii 293. Caca. b. G. v 1 § 2. Ball. Ing. 17 § 4 ca (Africa) *habet ab occidente fretum nostri maris et Oceani.* ib. 18 § 4, 12. hist. i 8 D. Mela i § 6 of the Mediterranean (or, as he says, northern sea) *id omne qua venit quaque dispergitur uno vocabulo nostrum mare dicitur.* ib. §§ 15, 25, 49. ii § 1, 8, 74, 86, 87 bis. iii § 1. cf. i § 24 *nostrum pelagus.* iii § 107 *nostrum fretum.* Liv. xvi 43 § 4. Plin. vi §§ 143 148. ii § 115. Apul. de mundo 4 f. Oros. i 2 § 8 (Asia) *sub Aegypto et Syria mare nostrum quod Magnum generaliter dicimus habet.* in the same c. ten other exx. (Zangemeister ind. 748 a). cf. § 8: *ὁ ἁλῶσσα, ὁ ἑρ, ὁ ἑρρ, ὁ καὶ ἡμῶν, ὁ ῥαπ' ἡμῶν, θ.* (cf. Markland on Max. Tyr. 709. Wess. on DS. i 264 both cited by Heinrich. HSt. ὁ ἁλῶσσα). Solin. 23 § 13.

94—96 Sen. rh. contr. 9 § 11 *an ne quid ventri negetur libidineque, orbis secretum expetendum est?* Plin. xi § 240 *laus casco Romae, ubi omnium gentium bona communis iudicantur, e provinciae Ne-mausenae praecipua.* Sen. cited on iv 23. Macr. Sat. iii 17 § 15 *can Antonius quicquid mari aut terra aut etiam caelo gigneretur ad satlandam ingluviem suam natum existimans faucibus dentibus suis subdoret eaque re captus de Romano imperio facere vellet Aegyptium regnum, Cleopatra uxor, quae vincta a Romanis nec luxuria dignaretur, sponsione provocavit innumere se posse in unam cenam secretum centies.* Follows the story of the dissolved pearl. Claud. in Eutr. ii 326—334.

95 MACELLO XI 64 n. Plaut. aul. 371—2 *venio ad macellum, regis piscos indicant caros.* Sen. ben. vii 19 § 3 *creditori statim in macellum laturo, quod acceperit, reddam.* ep. 77 § 17 (to an epicure) *con-silium non curiae ut, non forti, non ipsius rerum naturae desiderio tardiores ad moriendum fieri: invitum relinquit macellum, in quo nihil reliquiat.* 95 § 49 (cited on iv 15). 96 § 5 *ipse te interroga, si quis potentem tibi deus faciat, utrum velis vivere in macello an in castris.* atqui vivere, Lucili, militare est. The macellum built b.c. 179 took the place of the special provision markets (on this macellum Marquardt cites Varro l. l. v 147. Jordan in Hermes ii 89 seq. xv 116 seq. Ritschl opus. ii 305. Urlichs in Rhein. Mus. xxi 84 seq.); to this was afterwards added macellum Liviae (Preller Regionen 181) and m. magnum (ib. 119). DOnos. xxi 18 § 3 A.D. 59 *τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν ὀφίων, τὸ μὲν ἅλλαν ὁνομασμένον καθύπευθε.* Inst. xxi § 3 Dionysius in exile at Corinth humillima quaeque tutissima existimans in sordidissimum vitae genus descendit. § 6 in macello perire; quod emere non poterat, oculis decorare. lex. Teuffel in Pauly.

96 CAPTATOR Friedländer i° 326—332.

AURELIA VENDAT an Aurelia postored by the captator Regulus Plin. ep. ii 20 § 10 Aurelia, ornata femina, signatura testamentum cumpserat pulcherrimas tunicas. Regulus cum venisset ad signandum, 'rogo' inquit 'has mihi leges.' § 11 Aurelia ludere hominem putabat, ille serio instabat: ne multa, coegit mulierem aperire tabulas ac sibi tunicas quas erat induta legare: observavit scribentem, insperavit an scripisset. et Aurelia quidem vivit, ille tamen istud tamquam moriturus coegit et hic hereditates, hic legata, quasi mercatur, accipit. Sen. ep. 47 § 17 *dabo consulari amicae servientem, dabo ancillulae divitem.* Thrasius in his gaudiis pro parasitis Hor. a. ii 5 10—14 *accipio quo ratione quos dicescere. turdis | sive aliud primum dabitur tibi, deolet illuc, | res ubi magna nitet, domino sene: dulcia poma | et quocumque foret culinis omnia fundis honores, | ante lares quosq. venerabilior lares dices.*

V 99 MURAENA Badham fish-tattle 395—407. Vedius Pollio's slave for breaking a crystal vase muraena obici iubebatur, quas ingentes in piscina continebat. Augustus ordered all his crystal vases to be smashed and the stew-pond filled up (Sen. ira iii 40 §§ 2—4. Clem. i 18 § 2). Acl. a. a. viii 4 the muraena of Crassus with earrings and jewelled necklaces, which came at his call and ate of his hand; at its death Crassus wept and buried it. To Domitius' taunt 'fool, you wept for the death of a muraena,' he retorted, 'I wept for a dead beast, but you buried three wives and shed no tear.' cf. Porph. abet. iii 5. ind. Aristot. Acl. Plin. Ath. 313^a.

103 ANQUILLA Badham fish-tattle 368—390. Ath. 297^a—300^a.

104—100 Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. xxv 392—§ 'Virroni muraena ponitur maxima de freto Siculo, clienti convivae anguilla aut glacie asperius maculis Tiberinus et ipse vernula riparum pinguis torrente cloaca est. Tiberinum proprium piscium generi nomen indiditiae Romae qui macelli res curabant confirmat Galenus (de alim. fac. iii 30, vi 722 K) ubi narrat pessimos fieri pisces in ostiis eorum fluviorum qui cloacas pergent sordescque urbium omnes recipiant, muraenam quoque pessimam esse in ostiis Tiberis quamvis non ingreditur fluvium ideoque paene omnium unam marinorum piscium vilissimam Romae, ὡς περ καὶ ἐκ τῆς τῶν ποταμῶν αἰῶνος ἰχθύος γέννησεν, καλοῦσι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τῆς Τιβέριος ἐν ἰλίαν ἔχοντος ἰλίαν οὐδὲν τῶν θαλασσίων ὀνομαζομένην, causam autem corruptelae involviam esse ex urbe adfluentem hinc intellegi, quod meliores sint pisces quos prius quam ad urbem perveniat amnis idem signat.' Adricm de Valois long ago 'de Tiberino pisce aliqua notavi apud Galenum.' see also Galen ib. c. 25 p. 712.

105 VERNULA Rutil. Namat. i 112 vernula...aris. Sid. ep. ix 16 calls his Sapphica Mitylenaei oppidi vernulas. Symm. ep. 83 (78) vernula tuo summe. exx. of the proper sense Iuv. x 117. xiv 169. add to lxxx. Sen. tranq. i § 7. fr. 55 (from Hier. adv. Iovin. i 47 ii 815^a). Hier. ep. 54 15. Symm. ep. vi 78 (79). Pacat. 81 pr. cf. Ennod. ep. 9 § f. carm. ii 85 8.

TORRENTE CLOACA Paulus Festi p. 59 cloacale fumen dixit Cato pro cloacarum omnium collurte. Cassiod. var. iii 30 videas structis navibus per aquas rapidas non minima sollicitudine navigari. Rich. companion. Preller in Pauly vi 536. Becker Handbuch i 282. Jordan Topogr. d. St. Rom. i 441—452. Schweigger i 471, 678 n. 5, 770 n. 6, 798—801. Barn Rome and the Campagna 279—283 and ind.

107 FACILEX SI PRAEBEAT AUREM Hor. a. i 22 tam facilem dicat rotis ut praebcat aurem. Suet. Cal. 23 f. modo insurrens ac praebens in vicem aurem. Curt. viii 6 § 24 sermonibus vituperantium criminantiumque regem faciles aures praebere. Ov. and Liv. have exx. of pr. aures (aurem). Iuv. iii 123 facilem...aurem. cf. lxxx. auris. Prop. i 9 23 faciles ita praebuit alas. ii (iii) 21 15 nimium faciles aures praebere. Prisc. laud. Anastas. 183 (Bährns p. l. m. v 270) et faciles precibus populorum praebuit aures.

109 SENECA e.g. ben. ii 1 § 1 sic demus, quomodo vellemus accipere, ante omnia libenter cito sine ulla dubitatione. § 2 proximus est a negante qui dubitavit. § 3 optimum est antecedere desiderium cuiusque, proximum sequi. § 4 non tulit gratis qui, cum rogasset, accepit, quoniam quidem, ut maioribus nostris... visum est, nulla res carius constat quam quae precibus cupita est.

110 111 viii 69 n. ET TITULUS ET FASCIBUS OLIM MAIOR HABERATUR DEHAED GLORIA Plin. ep. iii 6 § 2 pistatilis titulis, qui sunt omnibus honoribus pulchriores.

V 110 TITULL Marquardt Privatleben 237. Sil. xv 44 45 *dum cineri titulum memorandaque nomina bustis | praetendit*. Plin. pan. 21 p. *nonne his tot tantisque meritis noros aliquos honores, noros titulos mereris?* AV. III. is probably drawn from the *titull* of public statues (suppl. iv to philologus 1883 p. 498). Plin. xxii § 13 *Aemilianum quoque Scipionem Varro auctor est donatum obdionalis*... quod et *statuas* eius in foro suo *divus Augustus* subscripsit. Lamprid. Alex. 28 § 6 *statuas colossas vel pedestres nudas vel equestres divis imperatoribus in foro divi Nervae, quod transitorium dicitur, locavit omnibus cum titulis et columinis aereis, quas gestorum ordinem continerent, exemplo Augusti, qui summorum virorum statuas in foro suo e marmore collocavit additis gestis*.

" " FASCIBUS x 79 n. Prop. ii (iii) 16 11 *Cynthia non sequitur fasces, nec curat honores*. Sen. de ira iii 31 § 2 *dedit mihi praeturae: sed consulatum speraream. dedit duodecim fasces; sed non fecit ordinarium consulem*. paneg. 11 21 f.

" 112 CIVILITER Spart. Hadr. 20 § 1 *in conloquiis etiam humillimorum civilissimus fuit, detestans eos, qui sibi hanc voluptatem humanitatis quasi occurrentis fastidium principis inderent*. Capitol. Anton. Pius 6 § 3 *imperatorum fastidium ad summam civilitatem deduxit*. 11 § 8 *inter alia etiam hoc civilitatis eius praecipuum argumentum est*. id. Anton. phil. 8 § 1 *adempti imperium ita civiliter ac ambo egerunt*. Plin. Alex. 23 § 8 *he lay down to supper late and after dark, θανασαρή δὲ τῆς ἐντροπίας καὶ περιβόης ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ, θύον μηδὲν ἀνίστασθαι μηδὲ διγύμνητον διακίμενα*. Tac. an. iii 76 A.D. 23 death of Iunia, Cato's niece, wife of Cassius: *testamentum eius multo apud vulgum rumore fuit, quia in magnis opibus, cum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominasset, Ciceronem omisit*. quod civiliter acceptum.

" 112 113 *εστο, εστο* viii 147 n. Ipse, ipse. n 135 136 *fient, fient*. vi 279 280 *dic, dic*. Ov. am. ii 5 2 3. a. a. i 358—9, 530—7. The figure epizeuxis, geminatio (Halm rhet. lat. 66 76. 609 23 where Bida cites 'comfort ye, comfort ye my people' etc.), elsewhere palilogia, regressio or iteratio (31 15. 50 1. 481 10. 609 23), which are subtly distinguished from *επανάληψις* (geminatio) and *επιδείξις* (reduplication). Verg. ecl. vi 20 31 Fortiger Aegle. Aegle. See leix. and Ernesti lex. rhet. under all these words and also *επανάληψις*, *conduplicatio*, *duplicatio*. Fritzsche on Theokr. i 20 and on Hor. a. ii 2 131. Loer. ii 965 Munro (cf. Faber on vi 791). Sitzungsber. d. bay. Akad. 1893 431—436. Matranga has published (anecd. gr. Romae 1850, ii 619—622) an iambic poem in 91 verses *λαμποι ἀλμυκωτά* (see H84. *αλμυκωτά, αλμυτά*) in which the last word of each verse is a 'stop' to the next, which begins with the same or a kindred word. The most familiar and noblest example of climax is 3 Pet. 1 5—7.

" 118 *ΟΥ ΜΥΘΟ ΜΥΛΤΙ* 48 ut multi.

" " DIVES TIBI, PAUPER AMICIS)(Sedul. Pasch. a. iv 26 *atque alio largus, tibi tantum constat egenus*.

" 114 *ΑΝΣΕΝΣ ΠΕΤΟΥ* the Romanes languages have lost all trace of *seur*, and supply its place by words which characterise the liver as an organ crammed with *aga*. See Duong and Georges scatum, Dies and leix. Ital. *Epato*. Fr. *foie*. Mod. Gr. *συνωρόν*. A. Thier, die altägyptische Landwirtschaft Berl. 1861 Taf. vi Fig. 81 (a representation of the crumming of geese). Burnian Jahresber. xiviii (1862) 65 combats Thier's view that it is a 'medizinischer Vorgang.' In the *Nineteenth Century* for May 1886 Sir Henry Thompson in the name of mercy, health, economy and a refined taste, forbids (especially to anti-vivise-

tors) the use of this artificially diseased organ. See note on 115 (Ath.) Hall's satires iii 8 fin. 'Goose-liver for the licentious Roman.'

V 114—116 *ΑΝΣΕΝΣ ΠΕΤΟΥ*... *ΑΠΕΡ* Stat. a. iv 6 8—10 a *misert!* quos *nonne iurat*... | ...quis magis *anser* | *exta* ferat, cur *Tuocus* *aper* *generosior* *Umbro*.

" 115 ALTILIS 168. Hor. ep. i 7 35. Sen. ep. 47 cited on 121. Lucil. cited xi 133. Petron. 86. 40. Plin. xvii § 220 of a grub under the bark of trees: *iam quidem et hoc in luxuria esse coepit, praegrandesque roborum delicate sunt in cibo—cossae vocant—atque etiam farina saginati hi quoque altiles sunt*. Spartian. Did. Iul. 3 § 8 *luxuriosum...convivium cretre et altilibus et piacibus adornatum*. Plut. Lucull. 40 § 2 *Pompeius, being ordered to take a thrash by the doctor, and learning from his servants that in summer-time none could be had except an altilla (σινεωπιδωρ) at Lucullus's, exclaimed: 'What, shall Pompeius owe his life to the luxury of Lucullus?' and called for some dish ready to hand*. Fronto p. 224 *Naber altilibus ceterum saginatum*. Tert. paenit. 11 *altillium enormem saginam*. Ath. 384^{ab} *χῆρες σινεωπιδ. ib. cō δὲ φαῖν, δ' ὀδύνην, δίκαιοι εἰ λέγαν, ... τὸ μῆκος ἔχοντες παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχαίοις τὰ πολὺν τοῖς ταῦτα τῶν χυρῶν ἦσαν. ib. c' *χρησιμὸν δ' ἦν ἔσθαι, περιεσώζεσθαι δὲ ταῦτα κατὰ τὴν Πύμην, μνημονεύει Εὐθύλοισι ἐν Στεφανωπιδωσὶ λέγων εἶπας**

εἰ μὴ σὲ χυρὸς ἔσθαι ὃ ψυχρὸν ἔχῃς.

Maer. Sat. iii 13 § 12 *ante cenam...gallinam altilem...altilla ex farina insoluta...in cena...altilla assa*. vii 4 § 4. Hier. ep. 100 § 6 (i 617) *et clavis parietibus rescantur carnibus atque acres altiles diebus quadragesimas...lacerent*. ib. 23 § 28 fin. Migne patrolog. cvi 1430^a *altilla = aves pastae*.

" MELLAGORI Hor. ep. i 18 45 46 Obbar.

" 118 TIBI HARE IND. HAREO. Cic. Lael. § 18 f. Cato mai. § 58. Sen. ben. vi 23 § 8. Vopisc. Carin. 9 § 2. Vale. vit. Avid. Cass. 2 § 7.

" FRUMENTUM on the cornfields of Africa see Mommsen röm. Gesch. v 651—2. Ov. Pont. ii 7 25 *Cinyphiae segetis citius numerabis aristas*. iv 15 9 *Africa quot segetes (parit)*. id. medicam. 53 *hordes, quae Lybici ratibus misere coloni*. Stat. a. iii 8 90 91 *quod messibus Afris | verteritur, accitfert quicquid terit area Nili*. v 1 100. Butil. Namt. i 147 *quin et fecundas tibi conferat Africa messes*. Barth on Claud. bell. Gild. 52.

" 119 DISIUNXIT MOTES Cic. Ov. Colum. Obbar on Hor. ep. i 14 28.

" " TUBERA Mart. xiii 50 *rumpimus alticem tenero quae vertice totum | tubora, doletis poma secunda sumus*.

" 120 STAUCTIONE Sil. xi 277 *certis struitur penus*.

" 121 *ΑΓΕΚΤΕΣ* Luc. mere. cond. 36 *κατάκειμαι μαργῶς μένον τῶν παραφερόμενων, τὰ δὲ δὲ, εἰ ἐφίκετο μέχρι σὸς, πᾶντες εἰ πόνοι περιεσθίω ὃ τὸ σκληρὸν τῆς μάλας φέλλας, ὃ τὰ ἄλλα συνειλοῦσιν, εἰ ὑπερφοβέω ὑπὸ τῶν τραυτακισμένων, δάμνοι ὑπὸ λυμῶ παραφύμενοι*.

" " CUPHONONUMTA DChrya. or. 83 (i 406 20 D) *τοῖς ἀγνοοῖς τῶν ἀλλήλων, εἰ τὰς παλαιότητας ἐνέχουσιν καὶ τὰ γυναικεία χειρονομούντες*. Petron. 50 *Homeristae declaim in Greek verses and clash their spears on their shields, a boiled calf is brought in, et quidem galentus. secutus est Alas [a slave who personates the Alas μανθίνων] strictoque gladio, tamquam insaniret, concidit, ac modo versa modo supina gesticulatus amovens frusta collegit mirantibusque vitulum partitum est*. Rich chironomia, -omae. Galen vi 824 K.

" 122 *ΟΥΛΕΤΕΛΟ* xi 109. Rich *cutellus, culter*.

V 122 DICTATA Friedländer n° 236—9.

„ 127 HISCERE Läv. XXIX 25 § 11. 84 § 5. Plin. pan. 76 § 3. Scribon. 84. Amm. xiv 1 § 3 nec hiscere nec loqui permissus. XXIII 6 § 80 (of the Parthians) nec ministranti apud eos famulo mensaeque adstanti hiscere vel loqui licet vel spueri: ita prostratis [prostrictis Haupt] pectibus labra omnium vincuntur.

„ HISCERE, TANQUAM HABEAS TRIA NOMINA 161 n. IV 90 01 n. Demosthenes 3 Phil. § 3 p. 111 hopes that the Athenians will bear with his *ωαρηρία*: for they allow their very slaves more freedom of speech than citizens enjoy elsewhere. Menander in Stob. fl. LXII 27 a slave, kept in utter bondage, will be vicious; *μεταβίβον ωαρηρίας*. | *βέλτερον αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιεῖν πολὺ*. Xen. rep. Ath. I 12 we have established *ωαρηρία* between slaves and freemen, sojourners and citizens. Plut. de garrulitate 18 p. 511 P. Piso the orator had forbidden his slaves to speak except in answer to questions. He had invited a company to meet Clodius, who was then in office. When the hour came, no Clodius appeared; the slave whose business it was to invite guests, was sent several times to see whether he was coming. It became late and Clodius was given up. 'Did you invite him?' says Piso. 'Yes.' 'Why has he not come?' 'He declined.' 'Why did you not tell me at once?' 'You did not ask me that.' Such is a Roman slave: but the Athenian slave while digging will ask his master on what terms peace has been concluded. Sen. ep. 47 § 13 (cited on III 184) how different with the less considerate master ib. § 2 at infelicitibus servis movere labra ne in hoc quidem, ut loquantur, licet. virga murmur omne compeissetur, et ne fortuita quidem verberibus excepta sunt, iussis sternutamentum singulum, magno maiore voce interpellatum silentium luitur. nocte tota ieiuni mutique perstant. § 5 sic fit, ut isti de domino loquantur, quibus coram domino loqui non licet: at illi, quibus non tantum coram dominis sed cum ipsis erat sermo, quorum os non consuebat, parati erant pro domino porrigere cervice, periculum imminens in caput suum avertire: in convitiis loquebantur, sed in tormentis tacebant.

„ TRIA NOMINA Quintil. VII 5 § 27 propria liberi, quae nemo habet nisi liber, praenomen nomen cognomen tribum. Suet. Cl. 25 peregrinae conditionis homines retulit usurpare Romana nomina duntaxat gentilitia. Marquardt Privatleben 8 n. 3. 14 n. 2. Slaves have one name as Soria, Davus, Stichus.

„ PROPIAT Läv. somm. 12 *φωλαργίας προπιεῖν* ἐν χροναὶ φάλας *ἐκείνῳ τῶν παρόντων*.

„ 129 129 SUMMITTE TUIS CONTACTA LABELLIS POCULA Lucil. VIII 34 M cum poculo bibo eodem, amplexor, labra labellis | siota arte compono, hoc est cum *φωλακονεύμαι*. Sen. fr. 88 Haase (in Hier. adv. Iovin. I 30) *potionemque nullam nisi alterius tactam labris rir et uzor hauriebant*. Sen. II 21 § 5 *ego ab eo beneficium accipiam, a quo propinatio nem accepturus non sum*? Ov. her. 17 79. am. I 4 31 82. a. a. I 575—6 *fas primus rapias illius tacta labellis | pocula: quaque bibit pars puella, bibes*. Lucian deor. d. 5 2 (curtain-lecture of Hera to Zeus) *οὐδὲ θεῶν πολλὰν αἰνὰς πρὶν ἐπὶ δὲ καὶ ἀπογενομένους μόνον ἰδοντας ἑαυτοῦ, καὶ πόλιν ἀπολαβὴν τῆς κόλπου ὅσον ὑπόλοιπον ἐν αὐτῇ πίνειν, ὅταν καὶ ὁ ναὶς ἐναι καὶ ἐνθα προπίνουσι τὰ χαλὰ, ἐν καὶ τὴν αἶμα καὶ φιλῶν*. ib. 6 2. Petron. 118 nec *Olton* me... *tralatitia* propinatione dignum indicabat. Bayle dict. Longus n. D. Apul. met. II 16 Price. x 16 f. Becker-Hermann Charities I 189. n 257—8. Hermann-Blauner gr. Privatleben 246. Marquardt Privatleben 296.

V 129 130 QUIS TEMERARIUS USQUE ADEO UT DICAT VI 181—3 quis deditus autem | usque adeo est, ut non horreat. XIII 59 par adeo; mark position of adeo.

„ 131 see Dion's comment on Theognis I. a. (Plut. de aud. poet. 4 fin. p. 23) *πῶς οὖν ἐπὶ τῶν φιλῶν τοιαῦτα καὶ καταβολαίης ἡμῶν*; PER-TUSA LAENA Pers. I 54 *trita lacerna*. Hor. ep. I 19 88.

„ 132 135 SI QUIS DEUS AUT SIMILIS DIS ET MELIOR FATIS DONARET HOMUNCIO allusion to Ter. eun. 42 43 (a stock quotation) *at quem deum? qui templa caeli summa sonitu concutit. | ego homuncio hoc non facerem!* cf. Hor. a. II 5 14 cited on 94.

„ 132 SIMILIS DIS Sen. ben. passim a.g. VII 31 § 2 *ad illa itaque cogitationes tuas flecte: non est mihi relata gratia, quid faciam?* quod di, omnium rerum optimi auctores, qui beneficia ignorant dare incipiunt, ingratis perseverant. § 4 *more optimorum parentum, qui maledictis suorum infantium adridunt, non cessant di beneficia congerere de beneficiis auctores dubitantibus, sed aequali tenore bona sua per gentes populosque distribuunt unam potentiam sortiti, prodese...* § 5 *imitemur illos: demus, etiam multa in irritum data sunt. demus nihilo minus aliis, demus ipsis, quod quos lactura facta est.* III 16 § 4 *qui dat beneficia deos imitatur.* The tradition is far older. Pythagoras in Ael. v. h. XII 59 the two noblest gifts of heaven to man, truth-telling and beneficence: and each resembles the works of the gods. Longin. I § 2. Diotogenes the Pythagorean in Stob. fl. XLVIII 62 f. (II 265 1 Meineke). Damaskios in Suid. *ἀγαθοεργία*. Synes. ep. 81 *τὸ γὰρ εἶ τοῦτο ἐν τοῖς μόνον ἔχουσιν ἔργον ἀνθρώπων καὶ θεῶν*. Democritus in Plin. II § 14 acknowledged only two gods Poena and Beneficium. Philo de iudicio 5 (II 347 M) it is a true saying of an ancient and hits the mark *παράκλησον οὐδὲν ἀνθρώποις θεῶν δρῶντων, ἢ χαρίζοντων*. *τὸ δ' αὖ (read ἀν) εἰς ἀπείρτον ἀγαθὸν ἢ μισείσθαι θεῶν γεννητοῖς τὸν αἴων*. Clom. Al. paed. III § 1 pr. *θεὸν δὲ εἰδὼς ἐξομωθήσεται θεῶ, οὐ χρονοφορῶν οὐδὲ ποδηροφῶν, ἀλλὰ ἀγαθοεργῶν*. Strom. II § 102 *τὸ γὰρ ὅτι εἰκὼν τοῦ θεοῦ ἀνθρώπος ἐνεργεῖν ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐνεργεῖται*. IV § 115 *ἐνταῦθα... ἀγαθοποιεῖσα... πρὸς πάντας ἀπαξυλὰς κατ' εἰκόνα θεοῦ*. VI § 108 *ἀγαθοεργία... θέλει ἐξομωθῆναι*. Oataker on Antonin. VII 70. Wetstein and Price on Matt. 5 44 46. Price on Luke 6 35.

„ 133 HOMUNCIO Georges adds to lex. Ter. eun. 591. Petron. 34 (bis). Apul. met. IX 7. Aug. conf. IX 8. He has not the derivative *homuncio*-*ultus* (nickname of the Photinians) Mar. Mercat. blasphem. Nestor. 929 Migne.

„ 135 Suet. Dom. 11 the day before Domitian crucified one of his victims, a favorite actor, in cubiculum vocavit, assidere in toro luxu coegit, occursum hilarumque dimisit, partibus etiam de oena dignatus est.

„ FRATER Epiktet. I 25 § 15. Among Christians Luc. Peregrin. 18. Isokr. Aeginet. 30 p. 390* *εἴρα νῦν ἀδελφίσειν αὐτὸν ἐπιχειρήσουσιν*. Phot. lex. I 6 15 Porson *ἀδελφίσαι* τὸ ἀδελφὸν τινα πικρῶς καὶ θεραπευτικῶς καλεῖν. Used also according to the grammarians by Hekataeos of Miletos, and the comic poets Strattis and Apollonphanes. See HSt.

„ 135 136 FRATER AN IRRE ILIUS Bücheler (Rhein. Mus. XXV 293): negligitur conviva pauper, eidem si subito consensus equester contingeret, Virro maximum honorem praestaret: *de Trebio, pone ad Trebium, vis, frater, ab ipsis illibus!* sic distinguunt quasi ipsorum illum partem Virro amico concessurus sit nescio qua ex rara scissam aut quibus gulae inlecebris cognitam. aliud ab valet, aliud de. quidquid in cenam adfertur, id datur adponitur offertur Trebio, hic a domino cenae ut unice amari eo omittit grandi voce appellatur frater *ἀδελφός*, ἀδελφάργχως αἶνε quae

alia verba tragici iactarunt, non germanus quidem nec uterinus sed ab ipso ilibus frater, plane consanguineus. We, who reject his paradox, need not, with Adrien de Valois, say 'ab pro de hic posuit Iuv.'; it means 'on the side of', as we say 'the under cut', a parte sinistra. Bücheler does not notice that C. L. Roth anticipated him: 'frater ab ipso ilibus, idem quod frater uterine, frater gemelle, vim vocis frater intendit, et ipso vim vocum ab ilibus adauget.' The priority belongs to Silvestri 'fr. ab i. i. quasi dicere fratre mio carnale.' In default of evidence of this use of *illa*, no concurrence of modern scholars will make me accept this interpretation.

V 136 187 ο ΝΥΜΦΙ, ΤΟΙΣ ΕΣΤΙΝ ΦΡΑΤΕΡΣ Clem. Al. Strom. vi § 21 'Ἰσοπέ-
τους πάλιν ἐρημέτους [or. 19 Acqinet. § 31 f. p. 390] "ὡς περ τῶν χρημέ-
των, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνων συγγενεῖς εἰσιν" Aelius de τοῖς ὁρμητικοῖς [fragm.
264=inc. 1 ed. Turic.] Μὴν "καὶ πατρὸς γέγονεν ὁ τῶν συμπτῶν συγγε-
νεῖς εἰν, ἀλλὰ τῶν χρημάτων."

"187 court paid to ὀρβι Epiktet. iv 1 § 148. Plut. de amore prois
4 fin. p. 497 that money wins friends οὐχ ἀπλῶς ἀληθῆς, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν
ἀρετῶν τοῖς τοῖς οὐ πλοῦσι διατίθενται, οἱ ῥήτορες μόνους τοῖς τοῖς
συγγενεῖς... πολλοὶ γὰρ πολλοῖς καὶ πολλοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν, ἐν
ταῖς τοῖς ἀφίλοις καὶ ἀδελφοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν."

"DOMINI REX Mart. ii 18 cited on i 100.
"188 180 NULLUS TIBI PARVULUS AULA LUNERII AENEAS Paulin. Nol. a.
21 618 et nunc in aula parvulus ludet Dei.

"140 STERILIS UTERO Mart. x 18 cited on xii 97.
"142 FUNDAT Aen. viii 138 139 Mercurius... quem candida Maia |
Cyllenae gelido conceptum vertice fudit. often used of the produce of the
earth.

"142 143 LOQUACI KIDO Nonius 459 80 KIDOS non solum domicilia
arum, sed et fetus earum, Vergilio auctore dicere possumus. iv 17 dulcem
nidis immitibus eorum. Aen. xii 475 Forb. Prop. iv (v) 5 10. Montanus
Iulius in Sen. ep. 122 § 12 tam tristis hirundo | argutis redditura cibos
immittere nidis | incipit. Solin. 82 § 82. Ammian. xii 15 § 25 ibi...
nidulis suis ad cibum suggerens ora serpentum. Claud. 3 cons. Hon.
praef. 5 implumes... nidos. Barman on Ov. med. fac. 77. Theophr.
char. 5 (2 Jebb) περὶ ἀρεσκίας (the complaisant man) "when he is asked
to dinner will request the host to send for the children; and will say of
them, when they come in, that they are as like their father as figs; and
will draw them towards him, and kiss them, and set them down beside
him—playing with some of them, and himself saying 'wineskin', 'hatchet',
and permitting others to go to sleep upon him, to his anguish." ib. 2
(Jebb 1) περὶ καλαρίας "he will buy apples and pears and give them to
the children while the father looks on; adding with kisses 'chicks of a
good father'."

"144 NUCES Stob. flor. LXXI 48 Pollis after dinner sent for his slaves
children, troops of them, and gave to some walnuts (καρύς), to others dry
figs.

"147 SET Ind. sed. Ov. met. v 381. Oreili inser. 1900 (cited xi 189
p. 214 med.). Sen. apocol. 12 § 3 Agathe et pauci cauidici plorabant, sed
plane ex anima. Scilbon. 173 paucos sed valde paucos. Apul. met. vi
13 f. cuncti denique, sed proventus omnes. x 23 p. m. totum me proventus,
sed totum receipt. Firmicus Maternus math. has many ex. Capital.
Anton. phil. 17 § 2 spectate ipse bellum Marcomanicum, sed quantum
nulla unquam memoria fuit... transiit.

"148 Loc. ant. xi 6 § 1 speaks doubtfully (Μέγας ἢ ῥαπὶ ῥαπ) of the

poisoning. Plin. h. n. 8 § 92 venefictum quo Claudius Caesar imperium
relinquit Domitio Neroni. Toadstools thenceforward suspected. Suet.
Dom. 14 the Chaldeans had foretold the end of D. in his early youth;
pater quoque super cenam quondam fungis abstinentem palam irriserat ut
ignarus sortis suae, quod non ferrum potius timeret.

V 148 POST QUEM [BOLETUM] NIHIL AMPLIUS EDIT the words, bracketed
by Haase, omitted by Bücheler, at the end of Sen. apoc. 4 nec post boletum
aspicere medicamentis conditum plus cibi cumpell, seem to have been added
by a scribe from Iuv.

"151 PHAEACUM AUTUMNUS priap. 60 et quot habes ceruus, tot haberes
poma, Priape, | eses antiquo dilior Alcino. Ov. Pont. iv 2 9 10
guis... poma det Alcino? Mart. viii 68 1. xii 81 10. Tert. pall. 2 f.
orbis... amocinus super Alcinoi pometum. Inlian misop. 852° d'AL-
donis κίποι (so ep. 24 392°, 27 401°. Eumath. erot. i 4). Plin. xix § 49
antiquitas nihil prius mirata est quam Hesperidum hortos ac regum
Adonidis et Alcinoi.

"152 rationalistic interpretation of the dragon of the Hesperides in
Solin. 24 45. see Lobbeck Aglaoph. 699.

"158 AGGERE viii 43 n. Jordan St. Rom i 215—6 the wall reaching
from the Esquiline to the Colline gate, made by Servius Tullius, com-
pleted by Tarquinius Superbus (DH. ix 68. cf. iv 64. Strabo 234. Varro
in Censorin. 17 § 8. Cic. rep. ii § 6). Plin. iii § 67 clauditur ab oriente
aggero Tarquinii Superbi inter prima opere mirabili.

"154 Philo de animal. 23 (viii 111 Lips. 1830) an ape driving four
goats in the amphitheatre, shaking the reins, cracking his whip, shouting
to his team. c. 90 (140) starvation and the whip the instruments of train-
ing. Claud. in Eutr. i 303—7. On apes see Movers Phönizier iii 98
94. Philostr. imag. ii 17 f. as charioteers. Lapsius has a less probable
interpretation (milit. Rom. v 14 f.) 'venator hic describitur et bestiarius,
qui feras iaculari condiscit in capella.' See a fight between two apes,
one mounted on a goat, one on a dog, one armed with spear, one with
sword in Hennin. p. 913. Bochart hieroz. pt. i l. iii c. 19 fin. cites
anth. Pal. vi 312 πῶς δὲ τοὶ παῖδες ἐπὶ, τράγε, φοιτῶντες | θύρες καὶ
λαοὺς φησὶ περὶ στήματι, | ἵνα ταῖς τοῖς θεῶν περὶ τῶν ἀθλῶν, | ὅφρ'
αὐτοῖς φορῇ νῆπια τερπόμενοι, and Mart. xv 52. Fr. Jacobs cites picture
di Ercolano ii tav. 44 Cupids racing on goats. Henninius p. 956 'simiam
equitem ex capra iaculandi artificem inter ludicra militis etiam Asiatici
enumerat accuratissimus Leo Africanus.' Heinrich 'Beim Leo Afr. in
der Descript. Africae, ed. Elzevir, steht aber das nicht... Woher mag
nun diese Notiz genommen sein?'

"METUENSQUE FLAGELLA Pers. ii 31 metuens divum mater-
tem.

"159 SI NESCIS Ind. st. Ov. am. iii 8 13.
"160 EFFUNDERE BILEM Sen. ep. 63 § 3 nausea enim me segnis haec et
sine exitu torquebat, quae bilem moret nec effundit.

"161 LIBER HOMO 127 n. iii 125 n. ix 121. Cic. ad Brut. i 17 § 5
qui me liberi quidem hominis numero sit. Mart. ii 68 1—6 via feri
liber? mentiris, Maxima, non via: | sed feri et via, hac ratione potes. |
liber eris, cenare foris si, Maxima, nolo, | Valentiana tuam et
domat tua sitim, | et ridere potes miseri chryserideta Cinnac, | contentus
nostra et potes esse toga, 8—10 et tua non rectus lecta subire potes. | haec
tibi et via est, et mentis tanta potestas, | liberior Partho vivere rogo
potes. ix 10 ornos, Canthara, cum foris libenter, | clamas et maledictis et
minaris, | deponas animos truces, monemus: | liber non potes et gulo-



sus esse. With the whole v. cf. Iuv. ix 46 47 *sed tu sane tenerum et puerum te | et pulchrum et dignum cyathio caeloque putabas.*

V 161 REGIS SO REGINA Mart. x 64 1 *contigeris regina meos si Polla libellos.*

.. 161—173 III 125 n. Plut. de audiendo 16 pr. p. 46 *ἑταίρων, ὥστερ' αἰ παρσίτοι τοὺς τρέφοντας, ὅταν ὑπ' αὐτῶν λαιδωρῶνται.*

.. 162 CAPTUM TE NIDORE SUAE PUTAT ILLE CULINAE Hor. s. II 7 37—8 *'etenim fateor me' dixerit ille | 'duci ventra lecem, nasum nidore supior.'* Zenob. IV 12 (parosm. i 87 Lentach) *ἴδ' χύτρα, ἴδ' (or ἴδ') φάλα:* ἐπὶ τῶν διὰ τοῦ δείπνου συνίσταται εἰς φάλας.

.. 163 NUDUS Hor. c. III 16 22 23 *nil cupientium | nudus castra peto.* like the cynics (xiv 308 n.).

.. 164 FERAT I 139 n. quis ferat? Ov. rem. 383.

.. KTRUSCUM AURUM the use of charms (also in medicine) was very prevalent Plin. xxii § 24 *curculi infantiae adalligati tutelam habere creduntur.* See ind. Plin. adalligao.

.. 166 XIV 129 n. 132 n. DCass. lxxiii § 4.

.. 166 167 ECCE DABIT IAM SEMESUM LEPOREM Hor. s. II 6 85 86 (the country mouse) *semesaque lardi | frustra dedit.*

.. 167 ALIQUID DE CLAUDIUS APRI Spartian. Caracall. § 6 *fratrem patruelcm Afrum, cui parat partes de cena miserat, iussit occidi.* Suet. Tib. 34 cited on i 140.

.. 171 172 Tert. cited 161 n. id. patient. 16 *patientiam, quae ventris operarios contumeliosis patrociniis subiectione libertatis gulae addidit.* Chrys. de s. Babyla 8 p. 548* where parasites are likened to dogs, cramming their shameless bellies with scraps ἀπὸ τῶν παρασίτων δειπνῶν. Galen xvii (2) 150 in the time of [M. Aurelius] Antoninus, father of Commodus, all his intimate acquaintance shaved close (ἐν χρῇ κειρόμενοι), but when Lucius (L. Verus) nicknamed them actors of farces (μυμολόγοι αὐτοὺς ἀπεικάζει), those who associated with him let their hair grow again. Hier. adv. Helvid. 20 (ii 22*) *parasitus in contumeliis gloriatur.* Luc. conviv. 18 to while away a pause in the feast the jester is called in: ἀμορφῇ τι ἐξηρημένος τὴν κεφαλὴν, ὁλίγας ὀρέας ἔχων. 19 Alkidamas the cynic could not take his jests in good part, but challenged him to fight; rare sport made philosopher and jester, παῖων καὶ παιδόμενοι ἐν τῷ μέρει. anthol. Pal. xi 434 (Luciani 18) 2 *μυρὸν ὄρεας φασακρόν.* Aug. de peccator. meritis i § 32 (x 212* Gaume) *ita excoordes ut etiam cirrati ad morden risum exhibeant cordatis delicatis intuitatis, quorum nomen ex graeco derivatum moriones vulgus appellat.* A christian jester, cum esset omnium iniuriarum suarum mira fatuitate patientissimus, would pelt with stones any, even his masters, who reviled Christ or the christian religion. § 66 (237*) *ipso quoque fatuos videmus, quos vulgo moriones vocant, ad cordatorum delicatis adhiberi, et in mancipiorum aestimatione pretiosiores esse cordatis.* Manetho iv 280 *μυροβλοῦς, χλεῦσι τ' ἐκβήτορας, ὕβριγλῶτας.* 283—5 *μυροφόρος, λιτοῦς, ἀσχημονας, ἀσχρογέλωτας, | κρατωπλαγεῖ, ἀχίτωνας, ἀεὶ κορυφῇσι φασακροῦς, | ὡς δ' βίος χλεῦσι τέχνην ἀπεμάσθ' ὁμοῖον.* V (vi) 104 *ἐξηρημένους κεφαλὰς μίμου δ' ἔχουσιν γελόλους.* Sidon. ep. III 13 *inter haec tamen ipse ararissimus quemetque non pascet tam panis bonus quam panis alienus, hoc solum comedens domi, si quid e raptis inter alaparum procellas praemisit obsonis.* The tenth homily ascribed to Valerian¹, headed 'de parasitis', is a running

¹ Ep. A. D. 439 of Caelium, now Cimbe, in ruins on a mountain near Nice; 29 homilies printed in Sirmond opp. i. bibl. max. patr. viii, Galland x, Migne lxi.

commentary on this sat., well worth reading. Take a few lines: (bibl. max. patr. viii 510*) *infelices quidem illos iudico, quos ad iugem contumeliam venter invitat et ad omnem iniuriam gula numquam fœculis exsatiatura sollicitat. sed illos multo infeliciores puto, qui amica instigatione pugnas instituunt et inter fluentes mero calices alieno sanguine satiantur...* ibid. *huic denique manducanti barba vellitur; illi bibenti sedilia subtrahuntur; hic ligno scissili, ille fragili vitro pascitur...* p. 511* *pollucere est magis quam exornare convivium expectare infelicium pugnas amicorum, si tamen amici dicendi sunt, qui capiti orum lege serviunt et gladiatorum more pascuntur. datur misero inter elborum novitates, vini liquores, quicquid vilius, quicquid asperius; ut in tanta rerum abundantia incertum sit, utrum esurire aut sitire sit melius.* To ascertain the date and authorship of these homilies it may be of service to compare them with Salvia. Alkiphr. ep. III 7 ascribed to 'Ερωδίσκος a parasite.

VII Vahlen (über Iuv. und Paris in Sitzungsberichte d. Berl. Akad. 1883 1175—1192) holds that vv. 88—95 against Paris gave rise to the traditions (in the scholia and vitae) of Juvenal's banishment (see my vol. II pp. xi—xiv). The mention of Fabius and Cotta recalled the exile of Ovid, Lentulus suggested the banishment of Cicero. A legend arose, found in Silius and Malala and further enlarged by biographers and scholiasts. The *militiae honorem* of ver. 88, the *praefectus* of ver. 92 reappear in the *per honorem militiae* and *praefectura cohortis* of vita 1 (Jahn); et te *Philomela promocit*, words put into the emperor's mouth by vita 5, are from ver. 92. The 80 years result from the combination (cf. i 15 seq. 25) that Iuv. declaimed to mid age and turned satirist after the death of Domitian (†96 A.D.), and went on writing far into the reign of Hadrian (†138 A.D.). The verses in question are an integral part of sat. VII, and can never have formed an independent epigram against Paris; they could not have occasioned Juvenal's banishment under Domitian, for they were not then written; nor again under Trajan or Hadrian.

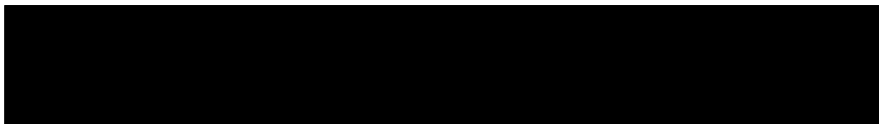
.. 1 STUDIORUM absolute, as Ov. P. II 10 11 12 *cel studiis, quibus es, quam nos, sapientius usus, | utque decet, nulla factus es Arte nocens.* IV § 1 *studiis excolit Suilli.* Plin. ep. III 18 § 5 n. and ind.

.. CAESARE Borgheis also (v 511) sees Hadrian here: 'non può riferirsi non che a lui, che fu l' unico degli imperatori dopo Claudio che coltivasse la letteratura.'

.. 4 BALNEOLEM GABII... FURNOS Hor. ep. i 11 13 *furnos et balnea laudat.* Cold baths at Gabii ib. 15 7—9 *vicus gemit invidus acryis, | qui caput et stomachum supponere fontibus audent | Clusinis Gabiosque petunt et frigida rura.* Strabo p. 238 of the fruitful plain near the quarries of Gabii: *ἐν δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ τούτῳ καὶ τὰ Ἀλβουλα καλούμενα καὶ ἑτέρα ψυχρὰ ἐκ πολλῶν πηγῶν, πρὸς ποικίλας νόσους καὶ πόνους καὶ ὑπερβολαῖς ὀνείμα.*

.. 6 PRAECONES Plaut. Bacch. 815. Cic. n. d. III § 84. off. II § 83. Att. XII 40 § 4. dom. § 52. Hor. ep. i 7 56 cl. 65. a. p. 419. Tert. apol. 18 *sub eadem voce praeconis divinitas addita conducitur.* acta m. Victoris et Coroneae 6. Scene at an auction Apul. met. viii 23—25. Quintil. i 13 § 17 *dicant sine his in foro multi et acquirant, dum sit locupletior aliquis* *ordidae mercis negotiator et plus voci suae debeat praeco.* Ios. xii 1 § 18 Euerestius Arruntius an auctioneer (τῷ ἀγορεύσαντι τὰ πωλούμενα), who by his loud voice became one of the richest men in Rome, and influential enough to do what he would in the city. Orelli inser. 3663.

.. AGANIPPEN Bursian Geogr. v. Griechenal. i 233. 236.



VII 8 Mart. xiv 219 (cor bubulum) pauper cauidicus nullo refertia nummos | carmina cum scribas, accipe cor, quod habes.

" " QUADRANS TIDI NULLUS Mart. x 82 5 quadrante beator uno.

" " UMBRA Bentley on Hor. c. i 82 1.

" 11 OENOPHORUM Lucil. iii 51 M in Non. 173 16 vertitur oenophoris fundus, sententia nobis. Querolus p. 88 4 Peiper: ureolum contusum et infraetum, oenophorum exauriculatum et sordidum. OENOPHORUM sing. among plurals, as ii 169 flagellum. vi 150 orem. ix 101 canis, 109 librarius. x 64 sartago.

" " ARMARIA Becker Gallus ii 308—9 = bookcases in Vitr. Plin. ep. Vopisc. in lex. dig. xxxii 52 § 7 sed si bibliothecam legaverit, utrum armarium solum vel armaria continebuntur an vero libri quoque contineantur, quaeritur. Nerva says that you must consider the testator's meaning; sometimes we take bibliotheca for the room; alias armarium, sicuti dicimus 'eboream bibliothecam emit'. § 7 quod igitur scribit Sabinus libros bibliothecam non sequi, non per omnia verum est; nam interdum armaria quoque debentur, quae plerique bibliothecas appellant, plane si mihi proponas adhaerentia esse membro armaria vel adfiza, sine dubio non debentur, cum adficia portio sint.

" 12 TEREA Hor. a. p. 187 aut in avem Progne vertatur. Pers. v 89 si quibus aut Progne aut si quibus olla Thyestae | feruebit. Ov. tr. ii 389 390. met. vi 423—675 who makes use of the Tereus of Soph. (Nauck trag. gr. fr. p. 204—8. Welcker gr. Trag. ii 374—388); of Livius Andronicus (trag. rom. pp. 3 4 R. Ribbeck d. rom. Trag. 35—40); of Accius (trag. rom. 218—9. Ribbeck 577—586). Plaut. rud. 509. Claud. in Entr. ii 304—5 his fabula Tereus | ... cantatur.

" 13 HOC SATIUS, QUAM SI OV. AM. iii 9 47 sed tamen hoc melius, quam si.

" " SUN Obbar on Hor. ep. i 16 77.

" 14—16 Plut. de tranqu. 10 p. 470 a Chian, Galatian or Bithynian, not content with honour or power among his own countrymen, covets the patrician garb; if he wins it, then the Roman praetorship; if he becomes praetor, the consulship. Friedländer 1^a 203—6. Ios. ant. xviii 6 § 4 f. Thallos the Samaritan, freedman of Tiberius, lends Agrippa a million.

" 14 EQUITES ASIANI Gell. xii 9 a birthday dinner given by adulescens e terra Asia de equestri loco. See the laments of the two court poets (Stat. s. iii 3. Mart. vii 40 cl. vi 83) on the death of the freedman and imperial treasurer (a rationibus) Claudius Etruscus of Smyrna (Friedländer 1^a 91—93).

" 15 16 CAPPADOCES ... ALTERA GALLIA Luc. vii 541—4 vivunt Galataeque Syriacae | Cappadoces Gallique extremique orbis Iiberi | Armenii Cilices: nam post civilia bella | hic populus Romanus erit. Petron. 63 habebamus tunc hominem Cappadocem, longum, valde audaculum et qui valebat: poterat bovem iratum tollere. Caucasian slaves have always been in request (Movers die Phoen. iii 82 who notes 'Cappadox' as a slave-name and cites Bochart Canaan iii 12 p. 207 seq.). Friedländer 1^a 192—3. anth. Pal. xi 238 1 2 Καππαδόκες φαίδιοι μὲν δὲ, γὰρ δὲ τυχεύοντες | φαυλότεροι, κέρδους δ' εὐκα φαυλότατοι. cf. ib. 436 cited on 202. The Cappadokian sophist Pausanias, a native of Caesarea, died in old age a professor (τοῦ θρόνου μετέχων) at Rome (Philostr. soph. ii 13). Skopelios at Smyrna had Cappadokian pupils (ib. i 21 § 8). Apollonios of Tyana, the two Gregories and Basil, the commentators Andreas and Arethas, the sophists Pausanias (Philostr. ii 13), Julian (Eunap.

pp. 482—5 Didot), Aedesios (ib. 461—473), may redeem the credit of the nation. Suid. κάππα cites the prov. τρία κάππα κάκιστα, Καππαδοκία, Κρήνη καὶ Κιλίκια.

VII 15 BITHYNI one Bithynian commended Tac. xvi 33 idem tamen dies et honestum exemplum tulit Cassii Asclepiodoti, qui magnitudine opum praecipuus inter Bithynos, quo obsequio florentem Soranum celebraverat, labentem non deseruit, exutusque omnibus fortunis et in exilium actus, aequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta. Dio Chrysostom (a contemporary of our author) and his grandson Dio Cassius uphold the fame of Bithynian equites and senators. Aristides ranks with the best of the sophists. The sophist Quirinus was of Nikomedeia (Philostr. ii 29). Memnon of Herakleia, Arrian of Nikomedeia, two of the best historians of their age. Eunapios soph. (482 26 Didot) knew Hilary, a Bithynian painter (a second Euphranor) who was slain by the barbarians. Himerios of Bithynia (ibid. p. 494 35) sometimes rose to the level of the 'divine' Aristides; his pieces have some historical value, but to us he is chiefly interesting as the teacher of Basil and Greg. Naz. and secretary of Julian. Pliny's despatches make Bithynia familiar to us; Nikaea is a name of note for church and state.

" 19 LAURUM ind. laurus. Bay leaves chewed for digestion (geopon. ii 2, where also of their prophetic and prophylactic virtues) and to sweeten the breath Ath. 140^{ae} ἐθ.: ἢ τοῖς πάλαι φύλλα δάφνης τραχημαρίζεσθαι. Mart. v 4. Used for purifications (Iuv. ii 158 n.); in medicine (Plin. xx § 193. xxiii §§ 152—8); an emblem of peace (Plin. xv § 133); held in the hand by singers at feasts (Hes. alaxos μὐρρητι κλάδος ἡ δάφνη. Paus. ix 50 § 3 of Hesiod) and by prophets (Hes. ἰδνερήριος).

See Spanheim on Kallim. Del. 91. Casaubon and Dupont on Theophr. char. 16 pr. (pp. 126—7. 458—460 Needham). Munro on Lucr. i 739 ('laurel and tripod of Phoebus.' cf. Plin. xii § 3. anth. Pal. ix 505 11). Reimar on DCass. lxxii 18. HSt. δάφνηφάγην, -ia. Bütticher Baumentus der Hellenen 338 seq.

" 20 HOC LOITE Plaut. mil. 1114. Ter. Ph. 433. Sen. Med. 562. 905. 976. Plut. Coriol. 25 § 3. qu. Rom. 25 p. 270^r. [(alias res agere (Cic. Brut. § 233, de or. iii § 51. RAm. § 60) or aliud agere (Sen. ep. i § 1)].

" 21 DUCIS INDULGENTIA Suet. Caes. 69 nec tam indulgentia ducis quam auctoritate. Vit. 5 principum indulgentia. Stat. s. i 2174—5 sic indulgentia pergat | praesidis Ausonii. 20 exx. in Pliny's letters to Trajan. In an African inscription one who dedicated a triumphal arch and brazen statue to the Virtue of Caracalla or Elagabalus (Wilmanus 2381) also raised aediculam tetrastylum cum statua aerea Indulgentiae domini nostri. With ducis cf. Hor. c. iv 5 5. Ov. f. i 646 cct.

" 23 CROCEA MEMBRANA TABELLA Jahn¹ 2, recte autem ab Hermanno revocatum esse croceae tabellae 'quia membrana ad tabellam, non haec ad illam pertinet' non solum scholiorum scriptura nota 'tabellae' sed etiam codex P qui idem exhibet, denique scholiastae verba ipsa 'membrana implentur, quae croceam tabellam habebant' comprobant. errorem vero crocea (ex sonu [sic] insequentis vocis ortum) satia vetustum esse altera scholii explicatio postea adiecta ostendit, in qua ut tabellae quam formam pluralem esse arbitratum cum crocea membrana coniungat interpretas male doctus laborat, cum prior explicatio rectissime ad veram scripturam redit. quod si nobiscum constitueris aliam quoque lectionem ut accuratius respiciamus antiquioris scholiastae verba ansam nobis dant, dico implentur fideliter a P et Z servatum ab omnibus in impletur correctum. sed formam quoque membranam in usu fuisse cum ipsa



scholiastae verba *membrana implentur quas... habebant ostendunt*, tum glossae Philoxeni Cyrilli *ὑπὸν membranum ἐκθίρα τὸ βύβλιον membranum roder membrana ἐκθίρα ἐκμάρια atque testimonia Isidori qui quamquam Pers. III 10 tam liber, et positis bicolor membrana capillis citat*, unam formam 'membranum' novit haec *membrana dicuntur, membrana sunt candida lutea purpurea origg. ix xi identidem repetens*, quas testimonia saccula posteriora asperere si obicis quod Apuleius usurpavit *membranum aperte ad 'membranum' redit qua forma accepta implentur recte serves loco Iuv. BEKA. add membranum auris levit. 8 23 Ashburnh.*

VII 25 Plato burnt not only his heroic poems, seeing the vast superiority of Homer (Ael. v. h. II 20), but also the tragedy with which he intended to compete for the prize, after hearing Sokrates, saying (cf. Hom. Σ 393 with Eust.) *Ἡφαιστε, ἀφαιδ' ὅδε ἡλάρω νύ τι σοῖο χαρίσιν*. cf. Apul. dogm. Plat. I 2 f. apol. 10. Auson. epist. ad Symm. (xxvi 1 p. 137 8 Schenkl) *iste... augator libellus... quem tu aut ut Aesculapius redintegrabis ad vitam aut ut Plato iurante Vulcano liberabis infamia, si perire non debet ad famam*. So Metrokles (DL. VI 95). anth. Pal. xi 214. Mart. v 53.

„ „ DONA Hor. a. II 8 166—7 *quid enim differt, barathrone | dones quidquid habes an numquam utare paratis*. Sil. II 608 *victoris praedam flammis donare supremis*.

„ „ VENERIS MARITO Philo de providentia II 41 (VIII 67 ed. Lips. 1830) if you explain Hephaestus to mean fire, Hera air, Hermes reason, you will praise the poets instead of accusing them. Haupt (opusc. II 74. 166—174. III 506) has many ex. of daring metonymy. Prudent. a. Symm. I 304—8 Vulcanus=Iguis. Stat. a. III 1 86 (to Heracles) *instratamque umeris dimitte gerentibus hostem* (the skin of the Nemean lion). 40—42 *quem te Maenalis Auge | confectum thyasis et multo fratre [Daccho] madentem | detinuit*. Ov. am. II 5 35 86 *quale coloratum Tithoni coniuge [Aurora=dawn] caelum | anbrubet*.

„ 26 TINEA Lucil. xxx 68 M (in Non. 272 18 and 462 24) *lanae opus omne perit, pallor, tineae omnia cadunt*. Stat. a. IV 9 10 *tu rosam tineis situque putrem [misisti libellum]*. Aristotle knows the book-worm hist. anim. IV 7 p. 582 a 18 *τὸ ἐν τοῖς βύβλοις γινόμενον σκαρριώδες*. v 82 *καὶ ἐν τοῖς βύβλοις ἄλλα γίνονται, τὰ μὲν θύματα τοῖς ἐν τοῖς ἱματίοις, τὰ δὲ τοῖς σκαρριώδεσιν ἀνὲν τῆς οὐρᾶς, μὴτὰ τὰς μύρας*. Vitr. II 9 § 18 *cedrus et juniperus easdem habent virtutes et utilitates, sed... ex cedro oleum quod cedreum dicitur nascitur, quo reliquae res cum sunt unctae, ut etiam libri, a tineis et carie non laeduntur*. Hor. a. p. 322. Ov. tr. I 7. III 1 18. Pers. I 42. Mart. III 2 7. Luc. adv. indoct. 16 (to the bibliomaniac) *what hope in regard to your books makes you continually unroll and glue and crop and rub them with oil of saffron and of cedar?* (Birt das antike Buchwesen, 1882, 265). Plin. XIII § 86 *libros citratos fuisse, propterea arbitrari tineas non tetigisse*. Auson. epigr. 34 18. Hier. ep. 127 (16) *4 pugnat contra tineas vestium sericearum*. (ib. 78 mana. I col. 470^a a metaphorical use, unknown to LXX. excomedente se prino tineas peccatorum. so Oyp. de zelo 7 pr. animas tineas.) Sedul. pasch. carm. IV 21 (a dactyl) *non tineas vulcat*. Iuv. hist. ev. I 648, 651.

„ 27 CALAMUS P calamum. recte. BEKA.

„ 28 SUBLIMIA CARMINA Ov. am. III 1 80 *non ego contulerim sublimia carmina nostris*. Hor. a. p. 457 *sublimis verrens*. On a student's conclusion Quintil. I 8 § 25 *Demosthenes melius, qui se in locum, ex quo nullis cederei vos et ex quo nihil prospici posset, recedebat, ne alius*

agere mentem cogerent oculi. ideoque lucubrant es. (I 51 n.). Plin. ep. II 86 § 2.

VII 29 HEDERA see ind. Wilmanns Inscr. 646 10 *otiosa hedera honor capitis Heliconius*. Hor. ep. I 8 25 Wilkins. Ov. am. III 9 61. met. v 238. Stat. a. v 8 8. 5 30. Aeschyl. in Macrob. Sat. I 18 § 6 *ἀπὸ τῆς ἡδέρης*. Gifford compares Aristoph. eq. 634 *Kratinos, who ought for his former victories to drink in the prytaneum, staggers about unpitied, ἐρίφρων μὲν ἔχων αἶδον, δέψῃ δ' ἀνολέλητος*.

„ ΠΑΘΕΙΝ Cic. orat. § 110 (to Brutus) *Demosthenes quidem, cuius super inter imagines tuas ac tuorum, quod cum, credo, amares, cum ad te in Tusculanum venissem, imaginem ex aere vidi*. Plin. XXXIV § 19 *notatum ab auctoribus et L. Accium poetam in Camenarum aede maxima forma statum sibi posuisse, cum brevis admodum fuisset*.

„ 30 DIVES AVARUS Ov. am. III 7 60 *quid nisi possedit dives AVARUS apert*. Sen. n. q. I 16 § 1 *Hostius fuit Quadra... hunc divitem AVARUM, ostentis milia servum, dirus Augustus indignum vindicta indicavit*.

„ 31 TANTUM ADMIRARI, TANTUM LAUDARE Apul. met. IV 32 pr. *interera Psyche cum sua sibi perispicua pulchritudine nullum decoris sui fructum percipit. spectatur ab omnibus, laudatur ab omnibus, nec quinquam, non rex, non regius, nec de plebe saltem cupiens eius nuptiarum petitor accedit. ostendit*. Mart. v 16 5—14 *if I chose a pleader's life, plurimus Hispanas mittit mihi nauta metretas | et flet vario sordidus aere sinus. | at nunc convicta est comissatorque libellus | et tantum gratis pagina nostra placet. | sed non et veteres contenti laude fuerunt, | cum minimum vati munus Alexis erat. | 'belle' inquit 'dixit: iuvat et laudabimus uoque'. | dissimulas facies me, puto, caudicem*. Ov. am. III 8 5—8 *cum pulchra dominas nostri placere libelli, | quo licuit libris, non licet ire mihi. cum bene laudavit, laudato ianna clausa est: | turpiter huc illic ingeniosus eo*. Stat. Th. XI 537—8 *nec tam opus est Furis; tantum mirantur et astant | laudantes*. Burton anat. of melancho- ly pt. I a. 2 memb. 8 subs. 15 (p. 85 ed. 1876).

„ 32 IUNONIS AVEM Ov. a. a. I 627—8 *laudatas ostentat avis Iunonia pennas: | si tacitus spectes, illa recondit opes*. met. I 721. Plin. h. n. I § 43 *itaque praecedent [alitos] et ordine, omnesque reliquas in his pavonum genus cum forma tum intellectu eius et gloria. gemmantibus laudatus expandit colores adverso maxime sole, quia sic fulgentius radiant est*. Philo de animal. 84 (VIII 180 Lips. 1880). Hadrian dedicated to the Argive Hera a peacock of gold and jewels (Paus. II 17 § 6). Varro fr. 183 Bā. (in Non. pp. 314, 440) *ubi graeco pascantur atque alantur pavonum greges*.

„ 33 PELAGI XIV 267—302. CASSIDIS lb. 193—8. LUCONIS lb. 126—60. Sen. rh. contr. 9 § 4 *navigabo, militabo*. id. exo. contr. I 4 p. 145 7 K. Sen. ep. 4 § 10 *ut famem sitimque depellas... non est necessaria temptare nec sequi castra.... § 11 ad supervacua sudatur. Illa sunt quae... nos senescere sub tentorio cogunt, quas in aliena litora impingunt*. ad Halv. 10 § 6 *cum bene cesserit negotiatio, multum milita rettulerit, cum indagati undique cibi coierint, non habebitis, ubi totos adparatus vestros collocetis*. Taa. XI 7 *multum milita, quosdam exercendo agros tolerare vitam*.

„ 35 NUDA v 163.

„ 37 QUEN COLES Hor. ep. I 16 86 *cultura potentis amici*. Mart. II 55 *Rader vis te, Sexte, soli: volebam amare. | parandum est tibi; quod tuus, coieris: | sed et te solo, Sexte, non amabo*.

„ 38 HEDERUM IN APOLLINIS ARMIS HELICIA Tibullus established a second



library on the Palatine, in the *templum divi Augusti* (or *templum novum*) begun by Livia and dedicated by Caligula. This survived Nero's fire (Plin. vii § 210. xxiv § 43 *videmus certe Tuscanicum Apollinem in bibliotheca templi Augusti*) and is probably, as the temple was in the immediate neighbourhood of the *domus Tiberiana* (Suet. Cal. 22, on the slope of the Palatine facing the Capitol, Durn Rome and the Campagna 159, Henzen *Acta arval.* p. 55), identical with the *bibliotheca domus Tiberianae* (Gell. xii 20 § 1). Beside this the old *bibliotheca Palatina* in the temple of Apollo seems still to have been used at least as late as the second century. *TEMPLVM NOVVM.* Suet. Tib. 74 *supremo natali suo Apollinem Temenitem...adrectum Syracusis, ut in bibliotheca templi novi poneretur.* Identity of *templum divi Augusti* and *t. novum* (Henzen l. c.). Mart. xii 878 *ture tuo veneranda novi pete limina templi | reddita Pierio sunt ubi templa [lecta?] choro*, i.e. Domitian appears to have removed from the temple the library, damaged perhaps by a fire in his time (Suet. Dom. 20). *PALATINE LIBRARY.* ep. Marci ad Frontonem iv 5 p. 68 Naber *to, inquit, puero tuo, rade quantum potes, de Apollinis [sic] bibliotheca has mihi orationes [Catonia] adporta. frustra mittis; nam et isti libri me occuti sunt. igitur Tiberianus bibliothecarius tibi subigitandus est; aliquid in eam rem insumendum, quod mihi ille, ut ad urbem venero, aequo divisione imperiat.* This passage shows that the Apollo library was not identical with the Tiberian, though they seem to have had only one librarian. If, as Becker assumes, the Apollo library perished in the fire of Nero, the temple must have been soon restored (Tac. h. i 27 A.D. 69). As Mart. l. c. shows that the *bibliotheca templi novi* was dedicated to the Muses, Iuv. probably alludes here to both the Palatine libraries (from Hirschfeld *röm. Verwaltungsgesch.* i 187—8). Preller-Jordan ² 311 cites Plin. xxvii § 34 *ad Octaviae...porticum...Musae.*

VII 38 *ITAN FACIT VERSUS* Stat. a. iv 9 l.—*A est sane locus iste, quod libellum | misisti mihi, Grype, pro libello. | urbanum tamen hoc potest videri, | si posthac aliud mihi remittes.* your book is rotten and moth-eaten, like the paper used by grocers for packing; nor does it contain your own pleadings in the three *fora* and before the centumvirs; 20—22 *sed Bruti sentis occitationes | de capsa miseri libellonis, | emptum plus minus aese Gaiano, | donas.* Spart. Hadr. 15 § 10 *et quamvis esset oratione et veru promptissimus et in omnibus artibus peritissimus, tamen professores omnium artium semper ut doctior visit contempnit obtulit.* § 11 *cum his ipse professoribus et philosophis libris vel carminibus interem editis carpe certavit.* §§ 13 18 the famous reply of Favonius, when blamed for accepting Hadrian's censure of a word supported by classical usage: 'let me believe illum doctorem omnibus... qui habet triginta legiones.' c. 18 his verses in answer to Florus, anth. Pal. xi 894 *καὶ γὰρ τὰς ἀφ' ὧν ἔρως ἔειπες, | ἔρως δὲ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ τοῦ ἀποκαταμύου. | ὅς δ' ἀνὰ γὰρ καὶ ρήτορας ἔλαβε πάλιν, | ἐς αὐτὸν ἔπειτα τοῦ ἱλίου παῖτος.* Pope imitates Iuv. (epistle to Dr Arbuthnot 231—240) in his 'full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill'; 'His library (where busts of poets dead And a true Pindar stood without a head)'; 'Till grown more frugal in his ripe days, He paid some bards with port, and some with praise; To some a dry rehearsal was assign'd, And others (harder still) he paid in kind.'

§ 39 *MILLE ANNOS* Plin. vii § 74 cited on xv 70 p. 575. Cornelius Nepos in Gall. xvii 31 § 2 places Homer 160 years ante *Roman conditam* i.e. a.c. 914. The 'thousand' is a round number as in the *mille rates* of Agamemnon's fleet (iii 123 n.).

§ 40 *Bachelus* in Rhod. Mus. xxv 395 *dives patronus recitatus*

Maculonis commodat aedes, nihil muto, scholiastae cum compertum nihil haberent ex macula aliquam effingere vocabuli interpretationem. nomen domus posuit poeta, tum describit eam tanquam carcerem. certas aedes poetis inservisse recitantibus ac singulas suo quoque tempore pluribus consentaneum est. philosophus ambitiosus in Epicteti dissertationibus iii 23 23 *ἀκούοντες οὐκ ἴσμεν ποῦ διαλεγόμενοι ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Κοδράδου.* sic cum per privatas aedes vagarentur recitantes, Athenacum Hadrianus instituit in quo poetae rhetoresque audirentur assidue. Quadrati sane nimio plures ac nobiliores quam Maculones, sed domus Quadrati nihilo notior quam Maculonis aut balneum Scriboniolum et huiusmodi pleraque (the rest on ver. 233).

VII 40 *COMMODAT AEDES* ad Horenn. iv § 64 *Sannioni puero negotium dederat, ut casa restimenta pueros rogaret: servulus non inurbatus satia strenue et concinne comparat: iste hospites domum deducit, ait se aedis maximas euidam amico ad nuptias commodasse. nuntiat puer argentum repeti—pertimuerat enim qui commodarat—'apage' inquit 'aedis commodavi, familiam dedi: argentum quoque vult! tametsi hospites habeo, tamen utitur licet, nos Samii delectabimur.'* Kallias kept open house for the sophists (Plato Protag. 311^a. esp. 337^d. Kratyl. 391^c).

§ 41 *FERRATA DOMUS* Prop. ii (iii) 20 12 *ferratam Danaes transiliamque domum.* GRANGAEUS.

§ 44 *MAGNAS COMITUM DISPOHERE VOCES* Sen. ep. 52 § 9 *nee ideo te prohiberim hos quoque audire, quibus admittere populum ac discurrere consuetudo est...si non ambitionis hoc causa exercent. quid enim turpius philosophia captante clamores!* DChrys. or. 32 (i 657 B) of philosophers: *οὐ δ' ἐν τοῖς ἀκακοῦτοις ἀποκαταμύου φωνασκεῖν, ἐν τῷ βέλῳ λαβόντες ἀποκαταμύου καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐλπίσιν.* Themist. or. 26 313^a 314 the philosopher who is not content with chamber discussions among his pupils, but holds forth in public before all classes of men; nor is this all: *ἀλλὰ καὶ θίερα ἴδη θύειν* [so, not *ἐγ*, ms. A and Wyt. bibl. crit. iii 37] *καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἐκείνη ἡλληλῃ εἰς τὸ διακρίψαι συνδύναμι καὶ ἀνέχεσθαι ἐκαστοῦ μὲν καὶ περὶ τοῦτο* [ms. A, edd. *ἐπ*.] *τοῦ περὶ τούτου.* Applause in church (Bingham ant. xiv 4 § 27 28). Sievers Libanius p. 27.

§ 45 *SUBRELLIA* Sen. cons. Marc. 10 § 1 *collaticilis et ad dominos reddituris instrumentis acaena adornatur.*

§ 49 *LITUS STERILI* VERBANUS ARATRO Ov. P. iv 2 15 16 *nee tamen ingenium nobis respondet, ut ante, | sed siccum sterili vomere litus are.*

§ 52 *SCRIBENDI CACOETHES* Hor. ep. ii 1 108 109. Luc. hist. conscr. 1 epidemic of tragic declamation at Abdera. Grang. cites Ov. tr. i 11 11 (he wonders that he could write at sea) *sen stupor huic studio sine est insanis nomen.* Auson. Symmacho (before the griphus xvi p. 128 15 Sehenkl) *hunc locum de ternario numero illico nostra illa poetica seabies coepit exscalpere, culus morbi quoniam facile contagium est, utinam ad te quoque prurigo commigret.* Symm. ep. i 31 (25) § 3 (p. 17 12 Seeck) *novi ego, quae sit prurigo emulandi operis.* Sidon. ep. iii 18 f. *quamquam pruritu laboret sermonis inhonesti.* Pope 'itch of vulgar praise,' 'the itch of verse and praise,' 'one poet's itch,' 'the vain itch' admires and be admired.

§ 53 *VATEN* Tac. d. 9. 12.

§ 54 *VENA* Ov. P. ii 5 21 22 *ingenioque meo, vena quod peperit manat, | plaudis et e vivo flumina magna facis.* Donat. vit. Verg. § 41 when Cicero had heard some verses of the bucolics, *et statim acri iudicio intellexit non communem vena editos*, he ordered the whole eclogue

to be recited, and said at the end *magnas spes altera Romae*, words afterwards inserted in Aen. xii 168.

VII 53—55 much the same thing said in three separate clauses cf. Aen. iii 341—3.

„ 54 *Nihil hoc quoque loco non est cur a lectione cod. Pith. nil exhibentis recedamus.* BEZ.

„ 54 55 Petron. 118 *refugiendum est ab omni verborum, ut ita dicam, villitate et sumendae voces a plebe summotae, ut fiat 'odi profanum vulgus et arceo'.*

„ 55 *TRIVIALE* see ind.

„ „ *MONETA* Fortunatian. iii 8 (p. 122 9 Halm) *vir perfectissimus dixit: verbis utendum est ut nummis publica moneta signatis.* GRANGAET. Quintil. i 6 § 3 *consuetudo vero certissima loquendi magistra, utendumque plane sermone, ut nummo, cui publica forma est (a casual hexameter).*

„ 56 *MONSTRARE* Stat. a. v 3 137 *natis te monstrare parentes.*

„ „ *SEXTIO* Cic. orat. § 23 *recorlor longe omnibus unum antefere Demosthenem cumque unum accommodare ad eam, quam sentiam, eloquentiam, non ad eam, quam in aliquo ipse cognoverim.* Stat. a. iv 6 36—8 *deus, ille deus ac saepe iudicandus | indulsit, Lysippe, tibi, parvumque videri | sentiriue ingens.*

„ 57 58 *OMNIS ACERBI IMPATIENTIS* gen. sing. of neut. adj. as subat. Dräger hist. Synt. i 53 54. Nägelebach-Müller lat. Styl. § 21. VFL v 499 *sanctique potentia iusti.* The partitive gen. *acerbi* ad Herenn. iv § 48. Aen. xii 676. Ov. tr. v 2 21 *multum restabit acerbi.* Fabri on Liv. xxi 33 § 7. For the thought Grang. cites Sidon. ep. viii 9 *pr. nostri enim probe laticum poetarum, quorum sic ingenta maeroribus ut pisciculi retilibus amiciuntur. et si quid asperum aut triste, non statim esse poetica lenientia a vinculo incuris doloris eliquat.*

„ 57—59 *OMNIS ACERBI IMPATIENTIS, CUPIDUS SILVARTUM ARTESQUE MENDIS POSTIBUS AOXIDUM* quod omnes libri praebent aptusque bibendis prae Iahnii mutatione *aridusque* scholiorum ut videbatur lemmato commendata abundo defenderunt Hermann (vind. Iuv. 12) et Vahlen (Sitzungsber. d. k. Akad. Berl. 1893 p. 26). restat ut fundamentum quoque lectionis *aridusque* o libris petitum subtraham, scholion enim ad vii 56 in eod. sic conscriptum legitur: *IMPATIENTIS CUP. haridus ut Oratius cet. quo sit ut aridus nullo pacto ad lemma referri possit.* BEZ. cf. Hor. ep. i 20 24 *praeceant, solibus aptum.* ind. Ov. a. cursibus equus, furtis Ulixes, antennis ferendis pinus, saltatibus iurentus, clipeo tenendus manus, olivis ferendis terra, fecta rebus minus apta gerendis. For the thought cf. 105 n.

„ 59 60 *CANTARE SUB ANTRO TIBRIO* Hor. c. ii 1 39 40 to the Muse mecum *Diomaco* sub antro | *quaere modos leriore plectro.* Prop. iii (iv) 1 5 (to Callimachus and Philetas) *dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro?* GRANG.

„ 62 Sidon. ep. viii 9 *fortasse satiricum illud de satirico non recordaris SATURUM ENI CUM DICTO HORATIUS ECHOR.*

„ „ *RUMOR* Enn. trag. 109 R. Catull. 64 255 Ellis. Plant. Ov. met. iv 522. cf. Pers. i 102.

„ 63 64 *CUM SU CARNINE SOLO VEXANT* Hor. ep. ii 3 90 *vexat furor tota poetas.*

„ 64 *vit comes* with wine Obbar on Hor. ep. i 5 18.

„ „ *DOMINIS CIRRAE STRANGUE* Stat. a. iii 1 141 *Cirrae pater . . opaco.* Sidon. a. 28 (19 Barret) 233—4 *Nysa calce Bromio, Phoebe Parnasso 14.*

vertex. | *non illum Nazus, non satum Cirra requirat.* See Pape-Benseler Kappa. Nōva. De-Vit onomast. Cirra, Cirraeus. Bursian Geogr. v. Griechent. i 180—2, citing Ulrichs in Abh. d. Münch. Akad. iii 75 seq. Preller Der. d. K. S. Gesellach. vi 119 seq.

VII 65 *PECTORA VESTRA DCAS NON ADMITTENTIA CURAS* C. S. Curio cites Luke 16 13. Cic. ii Phil. § 23 *duas res, magnas praesertim, non modo agere uno tempore, sed ne cogitando quidem explicare quaquam potest.*

„ 66 *MAGNAE MENTIS OPTA* Aen. vi 11 12 of the Sibyl *magnam cui mentem animumque | Delius inspirat rates.* VII 45 *maius opus morco.*

„ 70 *NOPTIUM* iii 166. Hydri Aeschylus first represented the Furies with snakes for hair (Paus. i 28 § 6. Lobbeck Aglaoph. 403).

„ 71 *POCINTE*, ut ait v 112 *poscimus, ut cenes civiliter.*

„ 73 *ATREX* Hor. a. p. 186. Of Soph. Welcker gr. Trag. ii 357—365. Kueck fragm. p. 127. Of Accius Ribbeck d. röm. Trag. 447—457. id. frag. Rom. fr. pp. 161—6. Of Pomponius ib. 231.

„ 74 75 *NON HABET... HABET* Plin. ep. iii 16 § 11 n. Sen. n. q. ii 47 f. *prorogatae sunt, quorum minae differri possunt, acerbi tollique non possunt.* Apul. mag. i pr. *quippe insimulari quis innocens potest, recinci nisi nocens non potest.*

„ 76 *LEONEM* Sil. xvi 235—8. Mart. i 14.

„ 78 *CAPUNT PLUS INTESTINA POSTAE* Antiphanes in Ath. 127^a *καταβεβηκον ορια | τον λεφάντων τετραπυρ.* Liban. ii 164 R of monks of *δι μελαγχολοειντες ούτοι και πλειον πιν των λεφάντων εσθιοιρες.* Hor. ep. i 15 34 35 of Macrius *patinas cenabat omasi, | cillis et agninae, tribus aris quod satis esset.*

„ 79 *IACAT IN HORTIS TAO* xvi 27 f. *cum plerique adepti consulatum et sacerdotia hortorum potius amoenitatibus insercunt.*

„ 83 *THIENAIOS* also the Achilleis Stat. a. v 2 160—8 *et mihi! sed coetus solitus si forte ciebo | et mea Romulei venient ad carmina patres, | tu deris, Crispine, mihi, cuneosque per omnes | te meus absentem circumspiciet Achilles.*

„ 84 *PROMITTITQUE DIEM TAO* d. 9 cited on 40. Epikt. iii 23 § 6—8. 27. Petrar. de acclam. iii 8.

„ „ *DULCEDINE CAPTOE EULEX* 125. Ov. Pont. i 8 85. anthol. 113 7 R (Zingerle).

„ 87 *ESCRIT INTACTAM PARIDI NISI VENDIT AGAVEN* here and 83 84 (*LAETAM... PROMITTITQUE DIEM*) Rignault notes 'do Statio loquitur, ut do lenono; et lenonum puellas promittunt noctem.' Hence Claud. in Eutr. ii 303—4 *hi tragicos memineret modos; his fabula Torosus (ver. 12), | his aedum commissa choro cantatur Agave.*

„ „ *ESCRIT* Mart. iii 38 cited on 91. see Holyday. *INTACTAM* Bentley on Hor. ep. ii 2 80. *PARIDI* Eckstein in Ersch u. Gruber. Teuffel in Pauly v 1164. Grynar in Rhein. Mus. ii (1833) 77 seq. The emperor Verus (Capitol. 8 § 7) *quasi reges aliquos ad triumphum adduxerit, sic histiones eduxit e Syria, quorum praecipuus fuit Maximinus, quem Paridis nomine nuncupavit.*

„ „ *VENDIT* Tor. hec. prol. 6 7 *et te qui scripsit hanc [fabulam] ob eam rem voluit | iterum referre, ut iterum posset vendere.* 55—57 *dute silentium, | ut lubent scribere alia mihi que ut discere | noras expediat posthas pretio emptas meo.* Ov. tr. ii 607—610 *quoque minus prodet, scaena est lucrosa poetae, | tantaque non parvo crimina praetor emit. | insipies ludorum sumptus, Auguste, tuorum, | empti tibi magno talia multa leges.* cf. Statius' *Battery of Claudine Etruscus* (14 n.).

VII 88 LARGITUS HONOREM Dracont. de mensibus (Dährens p. 1. m. v. 214) Jan. 1 *purpure iuridicis sacros largitur honores.*

.. 89 SEMNSTRIS DIGNOS VITUM CIRCUMLOCAT Auro Vahlen 'steckt an den Finger der Dichter den Goldreif des Sechsmonatstribunats,' taking *semenstri auro* as I have done. *tribunus semenstri* occurs CIL III 101. VII 2386 51. IX 4843—6 (Marquardt StV. II² 868). For the use of the adj. (*semenstri* = *tribunorum semenstrium*) Vahlen compares II 170 *ele praetextatos* (= *-orum*) *referunt Artaxata mores*, and more generally XII 96 *loquptem podagram. 99 euriens ramus.* Auro cf. XI 43.

.. 90 91 CAMERINOS ET BARBA PL. add sing. as VIII 182 *l'olesos Brutumque.*

.. 91 NOBILIUM ATRIA Ov. m. I 171—2 *dextra laetaque deorum | atria nobilium patris celebrantur aperta.*

.. 92 winds up the paragraph as x 337—8. Statius wrote *fabulae sallicae*. Tert. scorp. 8 John Baptist *contumeliosa caede detrunctur in puellae sallicae* (al. *psallicae*) *lucar.* Iosephus (vita 3 fin.) by the favour of the Jew Alityros, a *μυρολόγος μάχιστα τῷ Νέρωνι καταβίβως*, obtained through Poppaea the release of some priests, whom Felix had sent for trial to Rome. Sen. n. q. VII 82 § 3 *at quanta cura laboratur, ne cuius pantomimi nomen interdicat! stat per successores Pyladi et Dathylli domus, harum artium multi discipuli sunt multique doctores: privatam urbe tota sonat pulpitum.... philosophiae nulla cura est.* The *Pelopaea*, heroine of Statius, was doubtless the daughter of Thyestes, mother by him of Aegisthos (Ael. v. h. XII 42. Hygin. I. 88). Suet. gr. 18 L. *Crassicius... initio circa scaenam versatus est, dum mimographos adiuvit.* Mart. II 73 (of Atticus) *compunxit belle mimos.* Acumilius Severianus a *mimographus* of Tarraco CIL II 4092 (Teuffel⁴ § 8 n. 1). Fragments of *mimi* in Ribbeck com.² 392—402. cf. Friedländer II² 394.

.. 93 VATI QUEM PULPITA PARCENT Plut. reg. apophth. Hiero 4 (II 175) when Xenophanes complained that he could scarce keep (*ῥαψῆς*) two slaves, Hiero replied, 'Yet Homer, whom you revile, keeps (*ῥαψῆς*) more than 10,000 when dead and gone.' So when Zoilus begged alms of Ptolemy, the king replied (Vitr. VII praef. § 9) *Homerum, qui ante annos mille decessisset, auro perpetuo multa milia hominum pascere.*

.. 95 COTTA ranked for generosity with Seneca and Piso v 100. A freedman of his tells us in his own epitaph, found near Rome on the Appian way, that Cotta had several times given him presents of 400,000 sesterces, had encouraged him to marry, had protected his son and dowered his daughters Wilmanns insect. 568 M. A. *AMELIVS • COTTAE | MAXIMI • L. ROSINI | ACCENSVS • PATRONI libertinus eram, fateor, sed facta legetur | patrono Cotta nobilis umbra mea; | qui mihi saepe libens cenans donavit equestria, | qui insit natos tollere, quos aleret, | quique suas commisit opes mihi semper et idem | dotavit natus ut pater ipse meas, | Cottanumque meum [filium] produxit honore tribuni | quem fortis castris Caesaris emeruit... | quid non Cotta dedit, qui nunc et carmina triatis | haec dedit in tumultu concipienda meo!* He was a son of M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus and of Aurelia of the family of the Cottae (Plin. h. n. x § 52. Ov. Pont. IV 16 43 seq.), adopted by his mother's brother shortly after 9 A.D., and thenceforward called M. Aurelius Cotta Maximus (schol. Pers. II 72. Ov. Pont. III 2 103 seq. cet.). On the death of his brother Valerius Messalinus, not long, as it seems (Henzen ann. inst. arch. 1865 p. 8 seq.), after 21 A.D. (Tac. an. III 84) he exchanged the name Maximus for Messalinus and became M. Aurelius Cotta Messalinus. Therefore this stone, on which Cotta is called Maximus, was engraved cir. A.D. 10—25, probably after

A.D. 20, in which year Zosimus seems to have been *accensus* to Cotta in his consulship (Clinton F. B.). A.D. 82 Cotta is called (Tac. an. VI 7) *nobilis quidem, sed egeus ob luxum, per flagitia infamis* (cf. 5 6. XIII 84 A.D. 68 Nero assigns to Aurelius Cotta, probably a son, a yearly pension, *quamvis per luxum avitas opes dissipasset.* cf. Plin. I. c. it is doubtful whether Scipio Metellus a consular or M. Seius a Roman knight first served up the livers of crammed geese: *sed, quod constat, Messalinus Cotta, Messallae oratoris filius, palmas pedum ex his torcere atque patinis cum gallinaceorum cristis condire repperit.* *tribuetur enim a me culinis cuiusque palma cum fide.* WILMANN. By Teuffel in Pauly I² 2169 the consul of A.D. 20 is made grandson of Messalla, and father of Nero's pensioner. Ov. Pont. III 8 3 4 to Cotta *dignus es argento, fulro quoque dignior auro; | sed te, cum donas, ista iurare solent.* 2 3—8, 85 86 where he anticipates the verdict of Iuv. *ros etiam seri laudabunt saepe nepotes, | claraque erit scriptis gloria vestra meis.* 'I have sometimes wondered why Iuv. never mentions Pliny. He had here an occasion of doing it; and Pliny was certainly a generous, and in some cases a munificent man.' GIFFORD. Pollio is also omitted.

VII 96 UTILE MULTIS as to Archimedes, whose epigram (of 18 verses) on his great ship Hiero rewarded with a thousand *medimni* of wheat (Ath. 209); to Chocirilos (Hor. ep. II 1 232—4 Schmid); Tiberius (Suet. 42) gave to Asellius Sabinus 200,000 sesterces for a dialogue, in *quo boleti et feculae et ostreae et turdi certamen induxerat.* Oppian received 20,000 staters from M. Aurelius (Suid. s. v. Sozomen h. e. praef. §§ 5 6 who names other patrons of letters and calls Oppian's patron Severus). GRANAEOVS.

.. 96 97 UTILE MULTIS PALLERE Ov. a. a. I 159 160 *fuit utile multis | pulcrum facili composuisse manu.* II 642. Luc. I 182 *multis utile bellum.* Coripp. Iust. IV 861.

.. 97 PALLERE ind. Hor. ep. I 19 18 *Obbar exsangue cuminum.* On the Saturnalia see Macrobi. Sat. Lucian Sat. Marquardt StV. III¹ 562—4. Böttiger kl. Schr. III 196 seq. Schöffele in Pauly. Preller-Jordan röm. Myth. II² 15—20. With VINUM toto NESCIRE DECEMBRI cf. Stat. a. I 6 1—8 et Phoebus pater et severa Pallas | et Musae procut ite feriatae; | Iani ros recubimus kalendis. | Saturnus mihi compede exoluta | et multo gravidus mero December | et ridens Iocus et sales protervi | adint, dum refero diem beatam | laeti Caesaris obriamque noctem. Hor. a. II 7 4 *libertate decembri.*

.. 99 PETIT HIC PLUS TEMPORIS ATQUE OLEI PLUS P et A perit, rectissime. locatur pocta de historiis scriptoribus in parvisum vertens quod in omnium ore est, de rebus inutilibus 'perdere oleum et operam.' DEHN. Erasmus adagia has an excellent article on 'oleum et operam peritidi,' citing e.g. Cic. Att. II 17 § 1 *haec.... non desicimus, ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit.* Macrobi. Sat. II 29 § 80 on his return from the battle of Actium a raven greeted the conqueror 'ave, Caesar victor imperator.' miratus Caesar officiosam avem viginti milibus nummum emit. The trainer's partner, who had received no share of the purchase-money, urged that another raven should be sent for, which cried, *ave, victor imperator Antoni.* Caesar, without taking offence, ordered the first *dividere donativum cum contubernali.* § 81 He bought a parrot and a magpie for the same greeting. A poor cobbler, fired by the example to train a raven *ad parem salutationem*, would often, drained dry by the cost, cry to the indocile bird *opera et impensa perit.* At last the bird learnt his lesson perfectly, and said it as Augustus passed by. *Solis domi saluatorum talium habes, said the prince.* The bird rejoined

opera et impensa perit, Caesar with a laugh bought it at a higher price than any of the others. OLIV 151 n. l'ensina digna lucerna.

VII 101 MULTA PAPYRO Suet. vir. ill. 104 p. 133 Reiff. (from Isid. orig. vi 13) quaedam genera librorum certis modulis conficiebantur: breviori forma carmina atque epistolae, at vero historiae maiori modulo scribebantur. On the manufacture of paper see H. Blümner Technologie (as cited below 135) i 308—325.

.. 102 OPERUM LEX Hor. a. i 3 62 68 Iuvenius aeneas | primus in hunc operis componere carmina morem. a. p. 135 unde pedem proferre pudor uetis aut operis lex.

.. 105 OENUS IGNAVUM Ov. am. i 15 12 quid mihi, liquor edax, ignavos obicit annos | ingenique rocas carmen inertis opus?

.. LECTO Plin. ep. iii 1 § 4 n.

.. LECTO ET UMBRA Ov. am. i 9 41 42 ipse ego segnis eram disinctaque in ois natus: | molliorant animos lectus et umbra meos. Pauly iv 844. Marquardt Privatleben 702.

.. UMBRA 58 n. Friedländer m^o 616—7. 626 (uselessness of philosophy). Stob. fl. 97 17 χιμῶνι τ' ἀρκίῳ σῶμα θερμὰ θ' ἥλιον | τρεῖς μὲν ἀνὰ τὸν αἰῶνα πορεύμενοι.

.. 106 CAUSIDICIS 113 n. 136 n. vi 489 nec causidicus, nec praeco loquitur. Petron. 46 comm. destinari illum artificii docere, aut tonstreinum aut praecorem aut certe causidicum, quod illi auferre non possit nisi Orcus. CIL vi 9240—2. Mart. cited 81 n.

.. CIVILIA OFFICIA Sen. rh. contr. ii praef. § 8. esp. Sen. tranq. 8 § 1.

.. 107 IN FASCE Wyttenb. on Eunap. p. 140.

.. LINELLA Quintil. x 7 § 33 n. id. cited ver. 123.

.. 108 MAGNA SONANT VFL. iii 198 vana sonantem. τῶν στῆ probably we should read, as elsewhere, tunc cum (x 26. xii 40). tunc occurs iii 214 bis. vi 122. 235. 607. vii 111. x 89. 267. xii 58.

.. 110 QUI VENIT AD DUBIUM GRANDI CUM CODICE KOMEN Cic. Q. Rose. § 4 non refert parca nomina in codice? immo omnes summas. § 5 non habere se hoc nomen in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur. see the whole speech.

.. 111 FOLLES Aug. c. D. xiv 24 § 1 pulmones... ad spiritum ducendum ne remittendum roremque emittendum seu modificandam, sicut folles fabrorum vel organorum, flantis respirantis loquentis clamantis cantantis acciunt voluntati. GRANOAEUS.

.. 112 CONSPICUIT ind. anthol. Pal. xii 229 Boies. xvi 251. Ath. 294^b. Petron. 74. O. Jahn archäol. Beiträge 150.

.. MESSEM Prop. ii (iii) 16 7 (a praetor has come from Illyricum, maxima praedia tibi) quare, si sapia, oblatas ne desere mosses.

.. 113 CAUSIDICORUM 136 n. Mart. viii 16 pistior qui fueras dia, Cypere. | CAUSAS nunc agis et ducena quaeris.

.. 114 RUSSATI Theodoret h. a. ii 17 § 5 on the factions. Suet. Dom. 7. Galen x 478 K et repli balneis et apud eos theriacales deopalmos rās abrupit τὸν ἰσχυρὸν ἔκτα τοῦ γυναικῶς καὶ κατεργάσθηται τὰς τροφὰς. CIL ii 4315. Antonin. i § 5 Gataker. Coripp. Justin. i 818—829 comm. Orall 2593—8. 4749. Wilmanns 2509—2608. Inscriptions on the statues of charioteers in the racecourse at Constantinople anth. l'al. xv 41—60. xvi 335—387 comm. Plin. xxxiii § 90 visumque tam est Neronis principis spectaculis harenam circi chrysocolla sterni, cum ipse concolori panno aurigaturus esset. Friedländer m^o 286—306. Marquardt 84 v. m^o 464, 469—502. Darmsburg dict. des antiq. art. circus. On Nero's

profuse expenditure on drivers and actors see Plut. Galba 16. Suet. Galba 15. cf. Tac. h. i 20. infr. 243 n.

VII 115 CONSPICUIT a technical term. Aen. vii 169. Iuppiter in state, to receive the embassy of the dogs (Phaedr. iv 18 22) consedit genitor tum deorum maximus.

.. AIAX cf. Pacuvius armorum iudicium Ribbeck röm. Trag. 218—223. trag. Rom. fr. 2 pp. 80—82. Welcker d. ep. Cyclus ii 1881. Accius armorum iudicium G. Hermann opusc. vii 365 seqq. Ribbeck röm. Trag. 368—376. trag. Rom. fr. 2 pp. 154—157. A line and a half remain of an armorum iudicium of Pomponius (L. P. Bononiensis?) an Atollana according to Ribbeck com. Rom. fr. 2 p. 238. Aeschylus δῶλον κριεῖς (Welcker d. Aesch. Tril. 434. Nauck trag. gr. fr. pp. 43 44) one of 8 tragelias taken from the Little Iliad of Aeschylus (Aristot. poet. 23 p. 1459^b 5. Welcker ep. Cyclus ii 237). See too Qu. Smyrn. posthomer. v. Liban. or. iv 1038.

.. 116 117 NUBILCO ITDICE Sen. ep. 40 § 8 quemadmodum enim index subaequi poterit, aliquando etiam imperitus ac rudis? Quintil. xi 1 § 45 militarem ac rusticum iudicem. Cic. Att. vi 1 § 15 f. Gracii vero exultant, quod peregrinis iudicibus utuntur. 'Nugatoribus quidem' inquit. Quid refert? ... restri enim, credo, graves habent Turpionem auctorium et Vettium mancipem.

.. 117 NUNCE IECUR Obbar on Hor. ep. i 19 15.

.. 118 SCALARUM GLORIA PALMAE etym. magn. 113 18 ἀντήρ (i.e. ἀντήρ) τοῖς τῇ δόξῃ δόξαται τοῖς πρὸ τῶν θυμῶν ἰσχυροῖς. Tert. de an. 1 of Socrates nihil mirandum, et et in carcere inuicatus Angli et Meliti palmas gratiens infringere ipsa morte coram immortalitatem vindicat animae. Cassaubon on Suet. Dom. 23 first explained this verse correctly. In the Gr. Lat. conversations (Haupt opusc. ii 445 1—5) the Lat. runs: laudem scripsi.—Cuius?—Iocis Capitolini.—Lege. magne dixisti. tolle coronam.

.. 119 VOCIS PRETIUM Mart. cited on ver. 31. On barristers' fees see Quintil. xii 7 § 4 seq. Friedländer cites Labbe gl. ii p. 427 where the modest sum of 100 denarii satisfies the claims of all the lawyers: ἔγωγε μὲν πρὸς τὸν τραπεζίτην, λαβόμενος παρ' αὐτοῦ δηνάρια ἑκατὸν δόμην τῷ δικηγόγῳ (the causidicus)... καὶ τοῖς συνήγοροις (in the Lat. advocatis) καὶ τῷ νομικῷ (the pragmaticus, in the Lat. iuris perito), ἢ αὐτοδαιρέτῳ ἐκδιδόντων ἡμᾶς.

.. 120 PELAMYDUM IV 42 n. Varro γυνή σκαυρόν (fr. 209 Bitcheler) in Non. 49 14 non animadrertis cetarios, cum videre volunt in mari thunnon, excedere in malum alte, ut penitus per aquam percipiant places? Nissen ital. Landeskunde i (Berlin 1883) 110 111.

.. MAIORUM EPIMENIA BULBI Ov. rem. 797—8 Dammus an Libycis bulbis tibi missus ab oris, | an veniat Megaris, noxius omnis erit. The edible βολβός from Africa, which we eat, known to all (Dioscor. ii 200. Plin. xix § 95. other kinds §§ 93—97. xx § 102—6). cf. Oribas. ii 23 where Daremberg renders 'racet,' a word unknown to Littré. Ath. 63^a—64^a (64^a the 'royal' best; next the red, the white and African σκαυρόν; the Egyptian worst of all). Theophr. h. pl. vii 18. Paul. Aegin. i 76, vii 3, where Adams (i 118, iii 73) takes it to be a species of onion; not, as Sibthorp and Sprengel, of musk hyacinth. odior. Diocl. vi 41 bulbi Afri sibaе [sic] Faviani maximi numero viginti, denarii duodecim; 40 smaller ones are rated at the same price. 'Le nom de bulbus s'applique aux oignons d'une foule de plantes bulbeuses, parmi lesquelles il serait difficile de choisir. Leake (and Sibthorp flora Gr. i 388) fait observer qu'on

mange en Grèce l'ignon de l'*hyacinthus comosus*, et qu'on le nomme βολβός ou βορβός (Waddington). At a frugal board Plin. ep. i 15 § 2. Verg. moret. 96. Theokr. xiv 17. Part of the payment in kind to a pleader Mart. iv 46 10. Stat. a. iv 9 29 30 non replietae | bulborum tunicae!

VII 120 ΕΠΙΜΕΝΙΑ Epikt. ii 7 § 8 a lady, dispatching τὸ πλοῦς τῶν ἐπιμενίων to Gratilla in exile, was warned that Domitian would seize it: 'Better,' she replied, 'that he should seize it, than that I should fail to send it.' see also Rünisch in Ztschr. f. oest. Gymn. 1880 818. Bonifacio (p. 36 Jaffé) has the form -a -ae.

.. 121 VICTA, QUINQUE LAGONAE for the apposition Britannicus cites Plant. Pa. 1203—6 nisi mi argentum redditur. | riginti minae. Plin. xiv § 95 ne quis cinum Gracuum Amineumque octonis aeris singula quadrantalibus venderet. The German 'ein Glas Bier' ect. is only apparently analogous, for 'Bier, Wein, Fleisch' ect. with weights and measures are mutilated genitives (Heyse, Lehrb. d. deutschen Sprache, n° 186—7, 478).

.. 122 si CONTIGIT AUREUS CINTA Darenberg diet. den ant. aureus. dig. l. 13 l. § 12 si cui tantum est honorarium vel si quis de lite pactus est, videamus, an petere possit. et quidem de pactis ita est rescriptum ad imperatorem nostro et diro patre eius: 'litis causa malo more pecuniam tibi promissam ipse quoque propteris. sed hoc ita ius est, si suspensa lite societatem futuri emolumenti cantio pollicetur. si vero post causam actam causa est honoraria summa, peti poterit usque ad probabilem quantitatem, etiam nomine palmarum tantum sit: sic tamen, ut computetur id quod datum est cum eo quod debetur neutrumque compositum licitum quantitatem excedat.' licita autem quantitas intelligitur pro singulis causis usque ad centum aureos.

.. 123 PRAGMATICORUM Orelli inser. 4981. Henzen 7270. Quintil. xii 8 § 6 pessimae vero consuetudinis, libellis esse contentum, quos componit aut litigator, qui confugit ad patronum, quia liti ipse non sufficit, aut aliquis ex eo genere advocatorum, qui se non posse agere confitentur; deinde faciunt id quod est in agendo difficillimum oet. romulus Friedländer n° 292, 297.

.. 124 Plin. ep. v 4 9 (21). 13 §§ 6—10.

.. 125 seq. see the contemptuous description of DChrys. or. 4 (i 153—4 B). Luc. fugit. 10 Philosophy describes sophists as a species of Hippokentauri, σύνθετον τι καὶ μὲν ἐν μύθῳ δαίμονας καὶ φιλοσοφίας πλάττοντες.

.. 126 QUADRANTICES Müller Handb. d. Archäol. § 109 4. Philo leg. ad Galum 20 (ii 565 M) to spite the Jews the Alexandrians set up in the largest and most famous proseucha an image of Galus ἀντίκτυπον χαλκῶν δραχμῶν τριήκοντα.

.. VESTIBULIS Aen. vii 177. 181—6. Prop. i 16 1—8 quae fuerant magnis olim patefacta triumphis, | ianua..., | cuius inaurati celebrantur limina currus. Tac. xi 35 in vestibulo effigiem patris Silli consilio senatus abolitam demonstrat. Suet. Nero 81 of the golden house: vestibulum eius fuit, in quo colossus ex pedum staret ipsius effigie. Marquardt Privalleben 320.

.. 127 BELLATORE 'charger' with equus (Verg. Ov. VFL. in lxxl.); bellicus equus (Prop.).

.. 128 CONFUTABAT bankruptcy iii 180—3. xi 46—53. EXITUS HOS HOS—Tac. d. 9 (cited p. 282 An.).

.. 129 ΜΗΝΟΚΡΟΤΗΣ Sil. i 25 secte tauro. Longus iii 15 τῆς

ἐλάφου. Toup on schol. Theokr. p. 109. Rahnken Timae. s. v. τῆς ἀλωπεκῆς. Schneider on Plat. rep. i p. 136 λέων. lexx. παράδωκε.

VII 131 Lucian cited i 46. ΛΥΤΕΛΕΝΤΑ Mart. xii 26 8 the client forced matutinum ferre patique lutum.

.. 133 ΜΥΡΡΙΝΑ iud. Marquardt Privatl. 743—5.

.. 134 ΜΥΛΑΤΤΑΡΙΑ see esp. Heinrich on schol. (vol. i 396—9).

.. 135 1:6 PURPURA VENDIT CAUSIDICUM iii 283 n. Cic. Att. xiii 12 § 2 Edgarianam praeclare vendidisti: posthac, quidquid scripsero, tibi praeconium deferam. p. Quinct. § 19 cum auctionem venderet. Prop. i 2 1 4 quid iurat ornato procedere, vita, capillo | ... teque peregrinis vendere muneribus? Petron. 119 34 35 Lucrinia | eruta litoribus vendunt conchyliis cenas. Ambr. off. ii § 76 ambitu vestium captantes petitionis suffragium. Luc. adv. indoct. 29 compares the ignorant who seeks a reputation for learning by amassing books to the quack who courts practice by his instruments of ivory, silver and gold. A causidicus (113 n. i 32) in a Swiss inscription Wilmanns 2472. On the manufacture of purple see H. Blümner Technologie... der Gewerbe u. Künste bei Griechen und Römern (Leipzig 1875) i 234—240. A dandy flute-player in Phaedr. v 7 36—8; a dandy harper defeated by a master of the craft, whose crown and clothes together would be dear at 10 drachmae (Luc. adv. indoct. 8—10). Qualifications of a rhetor (Luc. rhet. prae. 15) καὶ ἐὼς δὲ τῶν εἰσόδων καὶ λευκῆ ἔργον τῆς ταρταρῆς ἐργασίας, ὥς διαφανέσθαι τὸ σῶμα, καὶ ἡ κρητὶς Ἀττικὴ καὶ γυναικεία, τὸ πολυχρόδιον, ἡ ἐμβάς Σικωνία τίλος τοῖς λαϊκοῖς ἐπιτίθεται, καὶ ἀκλόουθα πολλὰ καὶ βαβλῶν δόλ. See lexx. vendito, vendo. Tac. d. 6 of the pincider: iam vero qui togatorum comitatus et egressus! quae in publico species!

.. 137 FACIES MAIORIS VIVERE CENSUS see Gesner and Mühlmann facies. Ben. n. q. iv 2 § 8 in faciem lati ac turbidi maris stagnat. Sil. x 390 hen rebus facies inhonora sinistria. Quintil. viii 5 § 22 (inventiunculae) facies ingenii blandiuntur. Shakespeare 'the outward face of royalty.'

.. 139 140 CICERONI XENO DUCENTOS ΠΥΧΟ ΔΕΔΕΒΑΤ ΧΥΜΜΟΣ Mart. viii 16 2 canas nunc agis et ducena quacris.

.. 140 ΑΥΧΛΟΣ ΙΚΟΥΣ Galen de praenotione 1 (xiv 599 K) those who aim at success, not only in medicine but in all arts, flatter the rich, attend their loves, escort them through the streets; and not only so, but also τῇ τῶν ἰατρῶν καὶ θαντωνίων πολυτελείᾳ καὶ τῇ πλήθει τῶν ἀκολούθων καὶ σκηνῶν ἐργον τῆς παρασκευῆς τοῦ ἰσώτα ἀναπειθοῦσιν, ὥς ἀξιοφύλακτοι τινεσὶ ὄντες. STANLEY. display of rings by fashionable musicians Plin. xxvii §§ 6 7 HENKIKUS.

.. 141 ΣΕΝΤΙ Hoc. s. i 8 11 12 habebat saepe ducentos, | saepe decem centos.

.. 142 SELLA Mart. ix 22 10 et mea sit culto sella cliente frequens.

.. TOGATI Mart. ii 74 cited on 181.

.. 143 ANTE PEDES Mart. ii 74 cinctum togatis post et ante Sanseium | quanta reduci Regulus solet turba, | ad alta tonum templi cum rem misit, | Materne, cernis? invidere nolito. | non illi amicos et greges togatorum | Fuficulenius praestat et F'aventinus (money-lenders). xii 87 1—3 bis Cotta soleas perdidisse se questus, | dum neglegentem ducit ad pedes vernam, | qui solus inopi restat et facit turbam. Sidon. ep. i 9 (=9 p. 196—7 Baretti) duo fastigatissimi consulares... utrumque quidem, si fors laribus egrediebuntur, ardebat clientium praevia pedicula circumfusa popularitas. Agroecius (cited by Huguot) de orthogr. (Keil gramm. vii 125 8) circum pedes sunt officia vercorum, ante pedes amicorum: Iuvenalis togati ante pedes. consuecta ad Horum, cited 40 n.

VII 155 156 QUOD SIT CAUSAE GENUS ATQUE UBI SUMMA QUÆSTIO Quintil.
III 9 § 6 ante omnia intueri oportet, quod sit genus causae, quid in
ea quaeratur. 10 § 5 cum apparuerit genus causae, tum intuebamur,
negoturne factum, quod intenditur, an defendatur, an alio nomine appel-
letur, an a genere actionis repellatur: unde sunt status. 11 § 1 his inrentis
intuendum deinceps Hermagorae videtur, quid sit quaestio... quaestio
latius intellegitur omnia, de qua in utramque partem vel in plures dici
credibiliter potest. § 2 in iudiciali autem materia dupliciter accipienda
est: altero modo, quo dicimus multas quaestiones habere controversiam.
quo etiam minores omnes complectimur: altero, quo significamus summam
illam, in qua causa vertitur: de hac nunc loquor, ex qua
nascitur status, an factum sit, quid factum sit, an recte
factum sit. § 3 has Hermagoras et Apollodorus et alii plurimi scriptores
proprie quaestiones vocant, Theodorus, ut dixi, capita generalia,
sicut illas minores aut ex illis pendentes specialia.

„ 158 MENCEDEX J. C. Leukfeld diatribae de praemiis veterum sophis-
tarum, rhetorum atque oratorum. Jena 1719. 4to. Buchsenschütz
Besitz und Erwerb (Halle 1869) 562—8. Petron. 68 tam acies patrem
tuum mercedem perdidisti, quamvis et rhetoricam acis.

„ APPELLAS Cic. Colum. Quintil. in lex. Nep. Att. 8 § 3. Sen. ep.
21 § 11 *reiter praecepta non audit. parit, appellat. non est tamen
molestus creditor: parvo dimittitur, si modo das illi quod debes, non quod
potes.* ben. 1 2 § 3 nemo beneficia in calendario scribit, nec ararius exactor
ad diem et horam appellat. III 7 § 1. v 21 § 3. VII 23 § 1 quod debes,
quaere cui reddas et si nemo posset, ipse te appella. cons. Marc. 10 § 2.
rem. fort. 3 § 2. Longol. on Plin. ep. x 96 (97) § 7. Savaro ou Sidon.
ep. v 7 p. 334.

„ CULPA DOCENTIS Quintil. II 10 § 3 eo quidem res ista culpa do-
centium recedit, ut inter praecipuas quae corrumpunt eloquentiam
causas licentia atque inscitia declamantium fuerit.

„ 159 LAEVA PARTE MAMILLAE Pers. II 63 64 *aude et pectore laevo*
excutiat guttas lactari praetrepidum cor, as rightly understood by Conington
and Gildersleeve against Camanbon and Jahn. Beer 'lere quod legitur in
P non error librarii huius cod. originem debere sed iam in cod. X exstis-
sime consensus docet schedarum Arvicensium ex eodem fonte deducta-
rum. trita vero lectione accepta 'mamillam' hoc loco significare iubemus
'pectus', quod si hac voce intellectum vult pluralem ponit poeta (VI 401,
491, ne his quidem locis propria notione neglecta) cum singulari unum
maior declarat qua notione statuta demum comica versus XIII 168 vis
elucet: neque aliam significationem subesse loco XII 74 facile concedas.
quo sermonis uau observato in lectione tradita *laevae* acquiescere licet,
posui supplere *laevae a parte synicoci (sic)* non duriori quam versus XIV
90, alii statuta. bene autem ut libris praestantissimis ab omni parte
sufficiamus se habet ablativus ex more Iuvenaliano nudo positus valut
XIII 186 *lectis diversa parte tabellis*, denique ubi *parte* paene in adverbium
temporis abiit XI 71 seq. *et servatae parte anni*... *urvae*!

„ 160 ARCADICO ind.

„ 161 DIRUS SIL. XVI 623—3 non dira illa lues notis tam nocentibus
urbis assillet! Sidon. e. 7 129 130.

„ 163 DELIBERAT AN ind. ad Horum. III § 8 *sed si acciderit, ut
in consultatione alteri ab tua ratione, alteri ab honesta conscientia sit, ut
in deliberatione eorum, qui a Poeno circumveniunt deliberant, quid
opant.*

„ 168 168 AN PRIZAT VERBEN A GANTIS SIL. XVII 225—6 *est compes, qui*

acutimare? Tac. d. 34 in old times the young aspirant to public life attached himself to the chief orator of the day and attended all his speeches in the courts and in the assembly, *ita ut altercationes quoque exciperet et ingiis interesset utque sic dixerim, pugnare in proelio disceret.* *magnus ex hoc usus, multum constantiae, plurimum iudicii iuvenibus statim contingebat, in media luce studentibus atque inter ipsa discrimina . . . armuli ferro non rudibus dimicantes.* 85. 87 l. *plures . . . bonos proeliores bella quam pax ferunt. similis eloquentiae condicio. nam quo neptius steterit tamquam in acie quoque plures et intulerit ictus et exceperit quoque maiores adversarios acrioresque pugnas sibi ipsa desumpserit, tanto altior . . . in ore hominum agit.* DChrys. or. 32 (1663 ll.). Quintil. v 13 § 17 *declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensem velut praecipitis exercebat molibus, olim iam ab illa vera imagine ornuli recesserunt atque ad solum compositae voluptatem nervis carent, non alio medius fidius rillo dicentium, quam quo mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum virilitate eximia lenocinantur.* § 21 f. *nos, qui oratorem studemus effingere, non arma, sed tympana eloquentiae demus? § 22 igitur et ille, quem institimus, adulescens, quam maxime potest, componat se ad imitationem veritatis, inturnaque frequenter forensium certaminum pugnam iam in aetola victoriarum spectet et ferire vitalla ac tueri velat.* 13 § 59 (speaking of rules laid down by Theodorus and Apollodorus) *haec praecipunt, qui ipsi non dicunt in foro, ut artes a securis otiosaeque compositas ipsa pugna necessitate turbentur.* Philostr. soph. ii 26 § 3 the famous sophist Herakleides broke down, for fear of the court and guards, in an extemporary speech before the emperor Severus. Such a failure you would blame in a *causidicus* (*δυσπαῖς*), for boldness and assurance are the mark of his class; *σοφιστὴς δὲ ἐπερωδῶν περὶ αὐτοῦ τὸ πρὸς τοῖς ἑσπέραις πρὸς ἀνδράσιν ἐκπλήσσει;* a grave face and backward praise and the absence of accustomed applause is enough to bewilder him. see the letter of Pliny (i 18) to his book-worm (*scholasticus* ib. 24 § 4) friend Suetonius, who was frightened from pleading by a dream.

VII 173 UMBRA Petron. 2 comm. *nondum invenes declamationibus continebantur, cum Sophocles aut Euripides incenerunt verba quibus deberent loqui. nondum umbraticus doctor ingenua deleverat, cum Pindarus novemque lyrici Homericis versibus canere timerunt. et ne poetas . . . ad testimonium eilem, certe neque Platona neque Demosthenem ad hoc genus exercitationis accessisse video.* Tac. xiv 53 Seneca to Nero A.D. 62 *ego quid aliud munificentiae tunc adhibere potui quam studia, ut sic dixerim, in umbra educata!* Stat. a. v 2 103—9 *tu, quamquam non ante forum legesque noceras | passus, sed tacita studiorum ocellus in umbra, | defensare metus adcretaque tela subisti | pellere, inermis adhuc et tiro, parentis amici.* Never did Romulus see such tender years meddled bellare togata | strage fori. Amm. xvi 1 § 5 *ex academiæ quietis umbrasculis non e militari tabernaculo in pulcerem Martium tractus.*

.. 174 175 VILIS TESSERA FRUMENTI Marquardt StV. n° 110—125, esp. 128—130. DCass. calls them *σφαῖρα* (*σ. μισρά, σφαῖρα*) or *σινβόλα*. Beudorf (Ztschr. f. oest. Gymn. xvi 502—4) reckons 50 extant specimens, mostly of lead. They have the standing attribute of Annona, the modius, and sometimes two or three ears of corn; on the reverse is often a female figure with a cornucopiae in the left arm, a rudder in the right hand. Hirschfeld *Röm. Verwaltungsgesch.* i 126—129, also in Philologus xlix 1—106.

.. 174 TESSERA slaves were manumitted on condition of making over to their patrons *congiaria* and other largesses (DEL. iv 24) *ἐν τῷ δαπάνῳ*

οἷον λαμβάνουσι κατὰ μέτρα καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀλλῇ παρὰ τῶν ἡγουμένων γίγνεται τοῖς ἀπόροις τῶν πολλῶν φιλανθρώπων φέρουσι τοῖς διδασκαῖς τῶν διανοητῶν.

VII 176 QUANTI DOCEAT Plato apol. 20^b τίς, ἢ δ' ἰγώ, καὶ ποσῶν; καὶ πόσον διδάσκει; Εὐνοῖος, ἐφη, ὁ Σώκρατες, ἰδίως, πόνη μὴν.

.. 176 177 in an inscription in Teos (Hermes 1875 501—3) we find the following yearly stipends: (1) three grammarians (for boys and girls) 800, 550, 500 drachms; (2) two drill sergeants (τραυνορρίβαι) each 100 dr.; (3) one teacher of archery and of throwing the javelin 250 dr.; (4) one fencing master (ἐπὶ λόμαχος) 300 dr.

.. 178 BALNEA Baglio in Dareuberg dict. des ant. balneum.

.. 178 179 PORTICUS, IN QUA ORASTUR DOMINUS Mart. XII 57 23 intraque lumen cinis caecido cursus.

.. 179 ORASTUR (Galen VI 829 K αὐορῶν. 821 and 824 αὐορῶν. XII 836 αὐορῶν καὶ τραυνορρίβων καὶ βαλανεῖων.

.. 180 LUTO Butil. Lup. II 12 recillantem puer sustentat ac ducit pallium per lutum trahentem. Sen. ep. 107 § 2 ridiculum est queri, quod asparagis in publico aut iniquis in luto.

.. 181 UNXOLEA Stat. a. v. 8 54 55 non arva rigaret | sudor equum aut patri sonitum daret ungula campo.

.. MULA Magerstedt die Viehzucht der Römer (Sondershausen 1860) 169—174: common in Israel since David's time (Winer liW. Mantzler, Bohart hieroz. II c. 10—21), and since the Homeric age in Greece (Buchholz die homerischen Realien I 2, 1878, 182—5). Hebra Kulturpflanzen u. Haustierte 116, 603—4. Hermann-Bühner Gr. Privatallertümer p. 114 n. 6. Still largely used in the S. of Europe and in Eastern lands. Philo de spec. leg. 8 (II 808 M) 'some prefer mules to all beasts of burden.' Plin. h. n. viii § 171—5. used especially in the reia (Iuv. III 10, 317. Varro r. r. III 17 § 7 celerius voluntate Hortensi ex equis educeres rodarias, ut tibi haberet, mular, quam e plicina barbatum mullum. Sulp. Sev. dial. II 3 § 2, 5—7). Nero (Suet. 80 f.) never journeyed with less than 1000 carriages, soleis mularum argenteis, cannuis mullionibus. Horace, with his modest means, might ride a mule as far as Tarentum, if he chose, without loss of caste (a. 1 9 105). Mart. IX 23 13 14 if I ask for wealth, it is not for vulgar ends e.g. ut intulenta linat Tyrias mihi mula lacernas | et Massyla meum virga gubernet equum. cf. XI 79 4.

.. 183 ALOENTEM RAPIDAT CENATIO SOLEM Hor. c. II 15 14—16 nulla decempe dia | metata privatis opasam | porticus excoipobatarcton. Vitruv. VI 7 (= 4 § 2 p. 144 26 B) aestiva [tridinia] ad septentrionem [spectare debent], quod ea regio non ut reliquae per solstitium propter calorem efficitur aestiva, eo quod est aerea a solis cursu semper refrigerata et salubritatem et voluptatem in usu praestat. DÜNTZER. Marquardt Privatleben 248. As the ancients had neither stoves nor deal floors, they depended much for warmth in winter (as now the Romans) on the aspect of the windows. Vitruv. v 10 § 1 (for baths) primum eligendus locus est quam calidissimus, id est aereus ab septentrione et aquilone, ipsa autem caldaria tepidariaque lumen habeant ab occidentis hiberno. Colum. I 6 § 2. Plin. ep. v 6 §§ 15, 23, 31.

.. CENATIO Petron. 77 Interim dum Mercurius vigilat, ad/acasi hanc domum. ut cecilia, caecula erat; nunc templum est. habet quatuor cenationes, cubiculo viginti, porticus marmoreas duas, cenationem. Sen. ep. 90 §§ 2, 12. n. q. IV 13 § 7 quamvis cenationem soleis ac specularibus mundant et igne multo doment hibernum. Plin. ep. II

17 § 10 deinde vel cubiculum grande vel modica cenatio, quae plurimo sole... lucet. ib. §§ 12, 15. v 6 § 21.

VII 185 PULMENTARIA Haupt opus. II 82 et coco die ut pulmentaria bene condiant (ita rā προσφάγια καλῶς ἀρτόν). On the wages of cooks see Porphy. on Hor. a. I 1 102 L... Cassius Nomentanus adeo sine respectu calculatorum suorum prodigus, ut aetertium septuagies pulae ac libidini inperderit. huius libertum Damam nomine cocum Ballustius Crispus historianum scriptor fertur centenis milibus annuis conductum habuisse.

.. 185—187 217 n. Stob. d. XLIII 95 the vineyard committed to a slave worth not less than two minae, the children to a worthless Illyrian or Thracian. Sen. rh. contr. 26 § 14 dixit Haterius quibundam querentibus pusillas mercedes cum accepisse, cum duas res doceret: numquam magnas mercedes accepisse eos qui hermeneumata docerent. Marquardt Privatleben 92—94.

.. 187 UT MULTUM ind. ut. Hier. ep. 133 § 18 unum aut, ut multum, tres hominulos. Vopisc. Aurelian 46 § 4.

.. 187 188 RES NULLA MINORUM CONSTABIT PATRI QUAM FILIUS Gatakor on Antonin. I § 4 (where the emperor professes gratitude to his great grandfather for having taught him to attend public lectures and employ good teachers at home, and for the lesson ὅτι ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀναλίσκειν. His correspondence with Fronto shows how he revered a teacher who, in style at least, could scarcely have been less worthy of imitation). Scribon. Largus dedication to C. Julius Callistus (Patar. 1658 p. 4 l. 10 n) sunt quidam qui pluris omnia quam se ipsos aestimant. Varro sat. Men. περὶ ἐδεσμάτων fr. 404 Bu. in Gell. xv 19 (§ 1 there are very many, to whom Varro's words will apply) § 2 si, quantum operae occupasti, ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, eius duodecimam philomphiae dedisses, ipse bonus iam pridem eses factus. nunc illum qui vorant, volunt emere milibus centum, te qui vorit nemo centumis. Plut. de educ. 7 pr. p. 4 (Holland p. 5 12) 'now when children be grown to that age, wherein they are to be committed unto the charge of tutors, schoolmasters and governors: then, parents ought to have an especial care of their state, namely, under whom they set them to be trained up: least for want of good providence and foresight, they betray them into the hand of some vile slave, base barbarian, raine and light-headed persons. For most absurd and ridiculous is the practice of many men in this point: who if they have any servants more virtuous or better disposed than others, some of them they appoint to husbandry and tillage of their ground; others they make masters of their ships. They employ them (I say) either in merchandise to be their factours, or as stewards of their house to receive and pay all; or else to be bankers, and so they trust them with the exchanging and turning of their monies. But if they meet with one slave among the rest that seemeth to be cuphotten, given to gluttony and belly chure, or otherwise is untoward for any good service, him they set over their children to bring them up: Whereas indeed a governor over youth should be well given and of a right good nature himself, such an one as Phoenix was, who had the breeding and education of Achilles' cut. cf. sat. XIV n. p. 289. Tac. d. 20 cited on 218. Liban. IV 190—201 R other men's strength resides in the body, the sophist's in the soul: therefore you may hear a father say that he would gladly purchase this possession for his son at the cost of his whole fortune. Story of a father who attended lectures with his son, acting as his teacher, though he knew that his slaves were wasting his estate at home.

VII 189 190 ΚΟΥΡΩΝ ΠΑΤΟΡΩΝ Πατ. 27 nullam maiorem esse crediderim principum felicitatem quam sectae felitem et intercessisse inopiae et victis fortunam et dedisse homini novum fatum. GRANO. (after Turneb.).

.. 100—4 the lucky man, like the Stoic sage (Lucil. inc. 185 Müller. Hor. a. i 8 124—5 Palmer), is fair and brave and wise and highborn, the prince of orators and of athletes and of singers.

.. 194 ET, SI PERFRUIT, CANTAT BEHE Hor. ep. i 1 108 praecipue sanus, nisi eum pituita molesta est.

.. 195 EXCIPIANT Stat. a. v 8 60 70 meus ille, meus, tellure cadentem; excepi. GRANO.

.. 196 Lucil. xxi 11 M (in Non. 78) ita uti quaque nostrum e bulgari matris in lucem editus. GRANO. of foundlings 'Lutetiae Parisiorum dicti les enfans rouges, non tam, quod vestibus rubris induantur, quam quod adhuc a matre rubentes ipsis in vicia exponantur et excipiantur.'

.. 197 DE ANETONK COXST Manil. iv 46 ex exule consul. Suet. Galba 14 ex aenaeore praefectus praetorii. Capitolin. Pertinax 1 § 4 puer litteris elementariis et calculo imbutus, datus etiam Graeco grammatico atque inde Sulpicio Apollinari, post quem idem Pertinax grammaticen professus est. Spartian. Sever. 1 § 5 octavo decimo anno publice declamavit. Hand Turs. i 199. ii 644.

.. 202 CORVO BARION ALBO no white blackbirds were exhibited as enrichtica Varro r. r. iii 9 § 17 (of gallinae rusticae) aspectu ac facie incontaminatae in ornatis publicis solent poni cum palliis ac merulis albis, item aliis id genus rebis inuitatis. Priscian. perieg. 415—6 hic merulos perhibent albos (mirabile dictu) . . . naest. anth. Pal. xi 436 θάρρος ἐν λευκοῖς ἀράκας πρὸς τὴν χελώνης | ἐνέειν, ἢ δοκίμων ῥήτορα Καραδοκίτη.

.. 203 CATHEDRAE Sen. brev. vit. 10 § 1 non ex his cathedrae philosophi. Friedländer i 298. Eunap. p. 494 52 Didot. ib. 49 τοῦ παυδερνίου θρόνου. p. 463 7 (of Socrates) τοῖς βασιλεὺς ἐγγράμματος ὁπόροι. Aug. de disciplina christ. § 9 (vi 981 Gaume) do not show your love to your neighbour by partaking in his sins; say: Christianus es, Christianus sum: non hoc accepimus in domo disciplinae, non hoc didicimus in illa schola quam gratis intravimus; non hoc didicimus sub illo magistro cuius cathedra in caelo est. § 15 (188*) Christus est qui docet: cathedram in caelo habet . . . schola ipsius in terra est, et schola ipsius corpus ipsius est. On the bishop's cathedra or sedes (whence 'see'), θρόνος see Bingham viii 6 §§ 10 11. Haddan in DCA 'cathedra.'

.. 205 ET UTIC this may, I now think with Silvestri, Weber, Tensfel, be understood of Carrinas. 'him too Athens saw in destitution, nor daret to bestow on him aught but its hemlock,' i.e. it left him to starve or end his misery by poison.

.. 206 OELLAS CICUTAS XIII 186 n. Andokid. or. 3 § 10 p. 24. Lys. or. 18 § 24. Varro Hecatombe περὶ θουῶν in Non. 27 (fr. 99 Bicheler) Socrates cum in vinculis publicis esset et iam bibisset κύρεον, in exilio vitae. Tac. xv 64 Seneca . . . Statium Annarum, diu sibi amicitiae fide et arte medicinae probatum, orat prociuum pridem venenum, quo damnati publico Atheniensium iudicio exstinguerebantur, promeret, allatumque hausit frustra, frigidus iam artus et cluso corpore adversum vim veneni. Plin. (see Billig's ind.) xxv § 151. xiv § 158 some took hemlock to provoke thirst aliis eleutam praecumantibus ut bibere mors cogat. Hermann-Stark griech. Staatsalterth. § 129 9 (our common hemlock, conium maculatum L. cignus de Hecate). Plat. cor. num. vind. 10 pr. p. 554* Wyt. Philostr. soph. i 8 § 21. Oribas. ii 655 Dar. schweis ὅτι τῇ ἀπορίᾳ φανερῶς ἐστὶν ἐνδεδυμένον, ἀνθρώπος ἄνθρωπος. Luc. com. 26 pr.

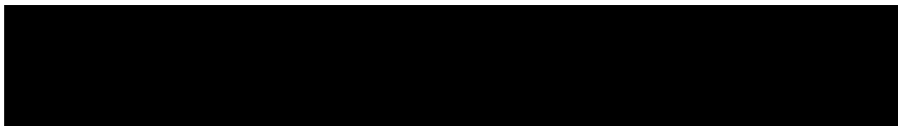
VII 207 TEXUM ET SINE PONDERE XI 96 n. nudo latere et aerea. Plin. ep. iii 11 § 1 n. Ov. met. xiii 290 rudis et sine pectore miles. Ov. am. i 7 51 albo et sine sanguine cultu. For the prayer ait tibi terra levis see Prop. i 17 21—24. Wilmanns p. 693 a. Orelli 7382. Brissac de form. i c. 146. Kirchmann de fun. iii c. 9. Ov. am. iii 9 67 68 ossa quiesca, precor, tuta requiescite in urna | et sit humus cineri non onerosa tuo. The correponding cur-c ib. ii 16 15 solliciti laceant terraque premantur iniqua. Tert. test. an. 4 med. terram gravem imprecari.

.. 218 ind. rer. Sil. xvi 310 Drak. Minuc. Oct. 12 § 6 comm. Mart. 188. Becker Gallus³ iii 380—1. Hermann-Blümner gr. Privatalt.³ 380—7. Freedmen were sometimes bound at certain times to crown the deceased's tomb or bust (Wecher and Foucart, inser. recueillies A Delphes, Par. 1863, n. 110, 136, 142, 420, CIG 5922. Becker l. c.). Varro (Plin. xxv § 160) gave orders that he should be buried, Pythagoras-wise, amid leaves of myrtle, olive and black poplar. Plin. xxi § 10 florum quidem populus Romanus honorem Scipioni tantum habuit. It was Scipio Serrapio, who died in office, not leaving sufficient estate for his funeral expenses. aues ergo contulit populus ac funus elocavit, quaque praeferebatur flores e prospectu omni sparit. § 11 et tam tunc coronae dorum honos erant . . . ac sepulcrorum et manium. Capitolin. Anton. phil. 3 § 5 tantum autem honoris magistris sola detulit, ut imagines eorum aureas in larario haberet ac sepulera eorum aditu hostilis floribus semper honoraret. DCass. LXVII 3 § 1 A.D. 83 Domitian slew the player Paris for adultery with his wife Domitia, and as many kal ἀρθεῖν καὶ μέγιστος τὸν τόπον ἐκείνου ἐρίμω, he gave orders for them to be slain. Kirchmann de fun. iv c. 3. Marquardt StV. iii¹ 218—300. Helenk has not noticed that Aus. epitaph 36 (= xvii 30 p. 78 8) 1—3 imitates Iuv. sparge mera cineres bene olentia et unguine nardi, | houpes, et adde rosis balsama puniceis. | perpetuum mihi ver agit inlacrimabilis urna. Prud. cath. 3 103 of Eden ver ubi perpetuum redoleat. Elsewhere we find rer aeternum, auidum.

.. 209 Curt Wachsmuth die Wiener Apophthegmen-Sammlung (Festschrift zur Begrüssung der in Karlsruhe vom 27—30 Sept. 1883 tagenden Philologenversammlung) n. 16, 134. Theon (progymn. in Spengel rhet. gr. ii 103 20—1 213 Walz) to the saying of Isokrates ὅτι τοῖς διδάσκαλοις προτιμητέον τῶν κατέρων' οἱ μὲν γὰρ τὸ ζῆν ἡμῖν, οἱ δὲ διδάσκαλοι τὸ καλῶς ζῆν παρεχόμενοι, retortit οὕτως ἐν τῇ ἐν μὴ τὸ ζῆν οἱ πατέρες παρεχόμενοι. Capitolin. Ant. Pius 10 § 4 Antoninus had brought Apollonius from Calchis as a teacher of the young Marcus; Ap. refusing a summons in Tiberianam domum, because 'non magister ad discipulum debet venire, sed discipulus ad magistrum,' he laughed 'it was easier for Ap. to come from Calchis to Rome than from his house to the palatium.' § 5 when Marcus mortuum educatorem suum secret roicaretur [? av.] que ab aulicis ministris ab ostentatione pietatis, the emperor interposed permittite illi, ut homo sit: neque enim vel philosophia vel imperium tollit affectus. Id. M. Ant. phil. 3 § 8—8. see the grateful acknowledgements of Aurolius comm. i §§ 5—13.

.. 209 210 VOLUTUM nesci very frequent of the appointments of nature or providence, of established traditions cet. many exx. in Merguet lex. Clo. iv 1004—8 a.g. Verr. i § 113 quid enim natura nobis inuendit, quid carius esse voluit? Bull. § 8 me natura misericordem, patria cecurum: crudelem nec patria nec natura esse voluit. Gal. iii §§ 144 145.

.. 210—212 METUENS VIRGAE ET CUI NON ELICKERT Plin. ep. iii 14 § 1 n. i 5 § 6, 10 § 5. Sen. rh. contr. vii praef. § 6 sollicitus declamator et qui de ditione sua timeret etiam cum dixisset. Plin. xv § 84 odore prae-



stantius et quod diutius servetur. xxvii § 133. Sen. ep. 73 § 5. ben. i § 4. 12 § 2. Mart. i 39 6. Eutr. vii 12 pr. funestissimus et qui...purgaverit. Observe the usage (conj. after qui consec.) of Eutr. vii 8 *vir insignis et qui merito Numae Pompilio conferatur* (that of Capitolin. Ant. P. 2 § 2 *laudabilis et qui merito Numae Pompilio ex honorum sententia comparatur*. Gustavus Fischer in his Lat. Grammar ii 570 (New York 1876) has exx. of both ind. and conj.

VII 210 METUENS VIRGAE ind. *virga*. Vopisc. Tac. § 6 *virgarum* magistratuum letibus terrorique. Hor. a. p. 415 *didicit prius extimulique magistrum*. Gräzberger Erziehung im klass. Alterthum i 272—5. ii 100—3, 228. Ov. a. a. i 13 14 of Achilles *qui totiens socios, totiens exterruit hostes, creditur annosum pertimuisse senem*. Aug. ep. 133 (159) 2 (to the tribune Marcellinus, respecting the punishment of Donatist murderers) *imple, christiane iudex, pii patris officium... noli perdere paternam diligentiam, quam in ipsa inquisitione serrasti, quando tantorum scelorum confessionem, non extendente equitico, non sulcantibus ungulis, non urentibus flammis, sed virgarum verberibus erulisti, qui modus coercionis a magistro artium liberalium et ab ipsa parentibus et sarpe etiam in iudiciis solet ab episcopis adhiberi*. Liban. iii 256 R what the master imparts to the child, the tutor keeps. *ὁ δὲ γὰρ ὡς ἡ φύσις γένηται, τὸν παιδαγωγὸν δέσιν, ἐκείνου δὲ, κεκαργέντος, πέδον διεισέρχεται, οὐδὲν αἰσώμενος*. In works of art where Chiron is seen with Achilles and his harp, the pupil has a most docile air. See Philostr. Imag. ii 2 with Jacobs and Weleker. Siebold cites Roulez l'éducation d'Achille représentée sur les monuments de l'art (bullet. de l'acad. de Bruxelles 1842, ix pt. 2 p. 456). On the constr. *licius* on Ov. met. i 323 *metuentior ulla deorum*.

.. ACHILLES ind. Tert. pall. 4 *ille apud rupicem et silicicola et monastrum cruditiorem scrupula schola eruditus*.

.. 212 CITHAROEDI MAGISTRI ind. Chiron. Ov. m. ii 630—9. He is διδάσκαλος in Hom. ὠφρῶν and βαδύμηνος in Pind. εὐσεβέστατος in Eur. His knowledge of medicine (Plut.) vit. Hom. 202 pr. Nil. xi 449—452 nam, quae Peliaca formabat rupe canendo | heroum mentes et magni pectora Achillis, | centauro dilecta chelys compesceret iras | percussa fide. Sen. Tro. 832—5 *iam trunca Chiron pueri magister, | tinnulus plectro feriente chordas, | tunc quoque ingentes acuebat iras | bella canendo*. Stat. s. ii 1 88 89 *tenero sic blandus Achilli | semifer Ilacmonium cinctus Pelas Chiron*. v 8 103—4 *quique tubas acra lituaque audire volentem | Aeaciden alio frangebat carmine Chiron*. Quintilian, advocating (i 10 § 9—23) the study of music for an orator § 29 *haec diutius forent dicenda, si hoc studium velut nocum praeciperem*. § 30 *cum vero antiquitus usque a Chirone atque Achille ad nostra tempora apud omnes, qui modo legitimam disciplinam non sint perosi, duraverit, cet.* Max. Tyr. 34 (18) § 1. Liban. or. iv 1013. Anson. idyl 4 (xxx protrept. p. 87 Schenkl) 20 21 *sic neque Peliaden terrobat Chiron Achillem | Thessalico permixtus equo*. Sidon. c. 9 (= 1 Baret) 130—6, ending *dormit mollis in iuba magistri*. c. 23 (= 20 Baret) 300—3 *nec si Peliaco datus bimembri | ad centaurea plectra constitissem, | hinmitum duplicis timens magistri*.

.. 213 Cio. rep. i § 43 *magister ut discipulos metuat et ille blanditur spernantque discipuli magistros*. DChrys. or. 82 (i 638 R to the Alexandrians) there is in your city no small number of so-called cynics, who in cross-roads and lanes and lobbies of temples collect and cheat children and sailors and the like, doing no good, but the greatest mis-

chief possible, accustoming the ignorant to mock philosophers, *ὥστε ὁ αὐτὸς τις ἰδίῃ διδασκάλῳ καταφρονεῖν*.

VII 213 CIO QUAEQUE ON SUA QUAEQUE SCO DRÜGER hist. Synt. i 78 79. Liv. iii 22 § 6 Weiss. xxiv 3 § 5. Tac. xiv 27 Nipp. Caes. b. c. i 83 § 2 Kramer-Hofmann. lex colon. Jul. Genetiv. (A. V. C. 710 = B. C. 44, in ephemeris epigraph. ii 115) tab. iii 7 12 (expanding abbreviations with Hübner) *duumvir ardilis praefectus coloniae Genetiras Iuliae quicumque erit, is suo quoque anno magistratum imperioque facito*.

.. 214 CICERONEM ALLOBROX Quintil. xi 1 § 89 *quod ad nationes externas pertinet, Cicero varie... Allobrogas ut hostes insequitur*. Compare the taunt of Regulus (Plin. ep. i 5 § 11) *Satrius Rufus, cui non est cum Cicero aemulatio, et qui contentus est eloquentia sacculi nostri*. § 13 now that you tell me, says Pl., I see that it was meant spitefully; else it might pass as a compliment '*est enim... mihi cum Cicero aemulatio, nec sum contentus eloquentia sacculi nostri*'. We must suppose that our Rufus was of Pliny's way of thinking.

.. 215 ONEMIO cf. 223 n. sedisti.

.. 217 MARQUARDT Privatloben 92—91. Friedländer i 298. esp. Kuhn Verfassung des röm. Reiches i 83—104. cod. Theod. xiii 3 (de medicis et professoribus, with Godefroy's notes; esp. c. 11 where the rhetor has double the pay of the grammaticus).

.. 218 CESTOS Plin. ep. iii 3 § 4 n.

.. 219 QUI DISPENSAT, FRANGIT SIBI Friedländer i 113 = i 112 vast fortunes of imperial dispensatores.

.. 220 221 ET PATERE INDE ALIQUID DECRESCERE, NON ALITER QUAM INSTITOR NIMIAE TEMENTI Friedländer compares the bargaining in the interpretamenta (printed 1872 by A. Boucherio noticia et extracta des manuscris xxi 277 seq.) in Haupt opusc. ii 446: *ego duco me ad centurium. Quanti parecium (the pair, ἡ ζυγὴ)? Centum denarii. Quanti penula? Ducentis denariis. Non potest tanti. tanti constat de infertoribus (from the importers). Quid dabo? Quod iusseris. Da illi [c]ento denario. cf. Alexis in Ath. 224' τὰν δ' ἐμάρτυς, πόσον τοῖς κεντρίας | πωλεῖς δὲ βύρας; δὲ δ' ὀβολῶν, φέρειν. βαρὶ. | δατὴ λαβὼς δὲ; κτερεῶν τὸν ἔτερον. | ὡ τὰν λαβὴ καὶ μὴ παῖζε' τοσοῦδ'. παρὰ τρεχε. For the institor cf. Sen. ap. Hier. adv. Iovin. i 47 (ii 814) *institores pecuniarum sericorumque restium*. The huckster Aiantomenes (Apul. i 6) hawked honey and cheese through Thessaly, Actolia, Boeotia.*

.. 222 NEMOMO NON FERAT, QUON 225. [Quintil.] decl. ii § 1 fin. n. o pereat, quod ultionis meae contingit bonus pater.

.. MEDIAE NOCTIS AB HORA ind. ludi. Liban. ii 693 R many leave their own houses and spend their time in those of magistrates, interrupting their breakfast, or if they are asleep, *δοῦναι ταῖς τῶν ἡγετῶν ἀφηνεῖσθαι μάλλον ἢ ταῖς παρὰ τῶν παιδαγωγῶν αἰ παιδεῖς*. so of the tutor (παιδαγωγὸς) iii 256 *ὁ δὲ αὐτὸς τε καὶ τὸν νέον ὑπάγει τῷ λόγῳ, καὶ πρῶτον αὐτὸν ἀφηνεῖται ἐν' ἐκείνῳ ἔρχεται, πῶς τὸν ἀλεκτρυόνος πῶς, ἐγείρει τῇ χειρὶ. τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖνον τοῖνον ἦντα καὶ τὰ τοῦ διδασκάλου, τοῦ μέγιστον μισσηβρίας εἰδότες τὸν νέον, μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ οὐχ ὀρώσονται οὐδὲ συνόσονται οὐδὲ παύονται περὶ αὐτόν*. id. ep. lat. 7.

.. 223 SEDISTI ind. sedco. Muson. in Stob. fl. lvi 16 (ii 338 6 Meib.) τὸν δ' οὐκ ὑπερμάκροτον τοῦ καθῆσθαι ἐν τάλῳ, ὥστε οἱ σφοδρῶς, τὸ δὲ ἔξω χωρὶ; Peckkamp p. 283 cites a. g. Cio. ann. i § 39 *statua est in Ceramides Chrysepti sedentis porrecta manu*. Ael. v. h. iv 28 of Phorekydes *καθήμενος... ἐν Ἀφῶ μετὰ τῶν μαθητῶν*. Pollux vii pr. Gräzberger Erziehung im klass. Alterthum ii 315—7. Jahn Darstellungen antiker

Reliefs, welche sich auf Handwerk... beziehen (Abhandl. d. Sachs. Ges. xii 1861, p. xlii—2). P. Annii Flori Vergilian orator an poeta (in Jahr's Florus p. xlii 22) 'in reditu est mihi professio litterarum.' 'o rem indignissimam! et quam aequo fero satum animo, sedere in scholis et pueris praecipere?' cf. xl. cited 289. Philostr. soph. i 21 § 10 διελύγες δ' ἀντὶ τοῦ τοῦ θρόνου ἐν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, ὅτε δ' ὁρῶν διελύγαντο, ἐπιστροφὴν τ' εἶχον ὁ λόγος καὶ ἔργον. On the gravestone of a schoolmaster, from Capua, he is seated on a high throne, with a boy on his right hand, a girl on his left (Hermes i 147).

VII 224 QUI DOCET OBLIQUO LAXAM DEDUCERE FERRO i.e. ἑλκεῖν, πτελεῖν, πετρεῖν, cārere, carminare, pectere, pectinare. The workmen are caritores, carminatores, pectinarii, portinatores; the comb xrelis, pecten, carmen (Venant. Fortun. c. v 6 praef. § 1 cum...ut ita dictum sit, nihil celleretur ex cellere quod carminaretur in carmine, probably a signification invented for the pun: in Claud. in Entr. ii 458 carmina are surely 'songs', not, as Blümner says, 'combs'). Noun. D. vi 145—6 ἀμφὶ δὲ καρχαρόδοντα γένον πενέστερ σιδήρεω | εἰσάκουσεν ἑαίρουσα, περὶ κτενὶ λήνεια κοῖρα. Anth. Pal. vi 247 3 καὶ κτενὰ κοσμοῦσιν. More in Blümner Technologie (as cited 135) i 104—7. Marquardt Privatleben 486—7.

.. 226 QUOT STABANT FURBI Prod. perist. 9 71—2 (boys taking vengeance on their master) reddimus ecce tibi tam millia multa noturum, | quam stando, stendo, te docente excepimus.

.. 227 FLACCUS...MARONI Friedländer i² 283 (the poets' busts, a possible but not necessary interpretation). On the poets as text-books see Petron. 48 solcham haec ego puer apud Homerum legere. Sen. ep. 38 § 5 after some Virgilian criticism non id ago nunc hac diligentia, ut ostendam, quantum tempus apud grammaticum perdidicim, sed ut...hoc intellegas, quantum apud Ennium et Accium verborum situs occupaverit, cum apud hunc quoque, qui cotidie exoutitur, aliqua nobis subducta sint. Orig. in ps. 86 hom. 3 6 (xii 189 L) an important passage on the course of study: grammarians (teaching poets, the drama, history); rhetoricians: philosophy, logic, geometry, astronomy, music; in short the trivium and (excepting arithmetic) the quadrivium. Marquardt Privatleben i 101. Gell. xviii 2 § 6. Add to Mullach's fragments of Xenophanes ἐξ ἀρχῆς καὶ "Ὁμῆρου δὲ καὶ περὶ ἀστρονομίας λόγους (Draco p. 33). Friedländer i² 309—i² 410. Plat. qu. conv. vii 8 3 § 5 would not have tragedy among acronimata (recitations at feasts), nor the old comedy, partly because of its grossness, partly because of its recondite personal allusions; else, as a cupbearer in a state dinner stands at each guest's side, so each will need a grammarian to explain who is Laespodias in Eupolis, Kinesias in Plato ect.

.. MARONET...MARONI haec e. dat. iii 233. x 141. Catull. Vrg. Hor. Ov. Phaedr. Sen. trag. Curt. Cels. Tac. in Mühlmann; with in c. abt. iii 248. xi 54.

.. 228 COGNITIONE VI 485. XVI 18.

.. COGNITIONE TRIBUNI even to the time of Hadrian we find tribunes employing *intercessio* against the orders of magistrates, the ancient *auxilium*. This function is to be here understood. Claims for honoraria were settled not by verdict of a jury, but by the praetor's decrees: redress must be sought from the tribune. Under Hadrian Pomponius seems to describe the circumstances existing in his own day, when before the consuls, praetors and aediles he names tribunes of the people as magistrates (dig. i 2 2 § 84) who *ius reddebant*; an incorrect expression denoting their function of annulling a decree (Mommson röm. StR. ii² 266 2. Cf. i² 266 2, 267 7, where he cites ad Herenn. ii § 19 ea [indicates]

nepe diversa sunt, ut aliud alii iudici aut praetori aut consuli aut tribuno plebis plurimum sit, where the consular intercession is meant).

VII 230—240 obs. the anaphora of ut, dicat, quot, exigit ut, ne.

.. 230 VERNONUM NEOTIA see exx. of such discussions in Gell. xv 9.

.. 231 HISTORIAS VI 480 nec historias sciat omnes. Marquardt Privatleben 106 cites L. Friedländer de historiarum enarratione in ludis grammaticis (ind. lect. acad. Regiomont. 1874. ii).

.. AUCTORES NOVERIT OMNES see the vaunt of *quispiam linguae Latinae litterator*, with whom Gellius (xvi 6) amused himself after a sea-voyage § 3 legebat barbare insciteque Vergiliū septimum, in quo libro hic versus est: centum lanigeras mactabat rite bidentis,

§ 4 et iubebat rogare se, si quis quid omnium rerum vellet discere. § 5 tum ego indocti hominis confidentiam demiratus: 'doceant' inquam, 'nos, magister, cur bidentis dicantur?' The nebulo discovers his ignorance and Gellius his learning.

.. 233 DIGITOS Gifford 'and have all authors at their finger's end.'

.. FORTE Holyday 'by chance and on the by.'

.. 233 PISCINE BALNEA Bücheler in Rhein. Mus. xxxv (1890) 295 Ph. & Iuv. commemorat in quibus pauperulus litterator lavet, quae balnea appellantur scholiasta adicit. gratuita praebita balnea Atrypae acclitatio clxx. iam Romae ad infinitum aucta numerum Plinius xxxvi 121 scribit, balnea pccclvi in notitia urbis numerantur. ego non audeo addeverari item balneum fuisse prius dictum a Phoebo, post cci. annos a Daphne, verum no interpreti ignorantiam locum et quacrenti intemptive subvenerint Apollo et Apollinis amores. The following puzzles all relate to Vergil. Servius will furnish many as edifying.

.. 234 Plat. qu. conv. ix 8 o: which hand was Aphrodite wounded by Diomedes?

.. 236 SCILLAS so Markland ms.

.. 238 CERA on the use of wax in the arts see Blümner Technologie (as cited 135) ii 2—4, 154—9. With the thought cf. Hor. ep. ii 2 8 argilla quidvis imitaberis uia. Sen. ep. 25 § 1 tenera anguntur. 50 § 6.

.. 239 209 n. notes on Plin. ep. iii 8 §§ 3 4 pp. 58—62, 264. Flor. (as cited 223) xliii 25 seq. once I thought of the scholastic profession as you do; for five years I was so weary of it ut nusquam vivere putarem hominem miseriores. xliii but on comparison with other callings tandem aliquando pulcritudo accepti operis apparuit. scire te ergo nunc oportet nullum maius praedium, nullam procuratorem, nullum honorem decerni quantum sit nostrae professionis: if the emperor had made me a centurion, a prefect, a tribune, it would have been no little distinction. si ergo non Caesar, sed Fortuna hoc genus stationis iniunxit uti pueri ingenuis atque honestis praeciderem, nonne tibi pulcrum videor atque magnificum consecutus officium? quae enim, propius intueri, utrum praeclarior sit sagulatis an praetextatis imperare? barbaris effratisque pectoribus an militibus et innaziis? bone Iuppiter, quam imperatorum quam regum est sedoro a suggestu praecipientem bonos mores et sacrarum studia litterarum. iam carmina praecipientem quibus ora mentesque formantur. Sen. cona. Marc. 24 §§ 1—8. Sievers Libanius 21 'the young folk were not without supervision: they had their paedagogus with them and he might be of great service to them. Liban. iii 236 the paedagogi are in honour next to the teachers. great, verily great are the benefits which the young derive from them: ἀδύναται γὰρ ὅν τὸ μαρτυρεῖν δεῖται καὶ τὸ πολλὸν κάλλιον, ἢ εὐφροσύνη. οὗτοι γὰρ φρονεοὶ τῆς ἀποδείξεως φιλοίας, οὗτοι φύλακται, οὗτοι τείχεα, ἀπελευθερωτοὶ τοῦτο μακρὸν ἐπὶ τῶν, ἀνυθιστοὶ, ἐργαστοὶ, οὗτοι δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀνακαταστάτες τῶν

προβόλῃ, ὑλακτοῦντες πόνει πρὸς λόγον γεγόμενοι. ib. 255—7. π 592.
 iv 468. ep. 189. 172. 235. Few fathers resembled him who remained
 with his son during his whole course ep. 358. or. iii (not ii, as Sievers)
 200, as Horace boasts of his father.

VII 239 LUDANT Mart. ix 25 8. comm. on Petron. 11. Hor. ep. i 14 26
 Obbar. so *ludans*. *salva*.

" 240 VICINUS Stat. cited on v 21.

" 241 MANUS VI 238. Ov. a. a. ii 706 seq. am. iii 774. Mart. ix 42.
 Sen. rh. contr. 4 § 11 inter pueriles condiscipulorum sinus las-
 civiam manu obacena iussisti. Ath. 577.

" OCULUS TREMENTIS II 94 95. Ov. a. a. ii 721. Apul. met. iii
 14 fin. Apul. physiogn. (in Val. Rose anecd. i Berl. 1864) 128 17 (oculi
 pravi) si trementes fuerint, nihil non audebunt quod iniquum improbum.
 129 21 qui... incertas palpebras promerent atque contingunt sub diceris
 motibus pupillarum ac superius ciliis molliter oculus superducunt, cinaedi
 sunt. qui autem alteram ex superioribus palpebris paulatim deprimunt et
 molliter retrocitant et aciem dirigunt, affectores pulchritudinis sunt et moechos
 et adulteros se profitentur. Interdum palpebra superior ad medium ita de-
 ducitur ut hinc atque illinc reflexa atque retracta angulis subluceat oculus,
 simulque incertas palpebras agunt: haec etiam signa moechis et adulteris
 voracitatem et intemperantiam vini cum intemperantia veneris. Follow
 two other classes of oculi trementes (glanci and non glanci). Fourteen
 pp. 116—180 are taken up with signs drawn from the eyes, and much
 is omitted. Verily, to judge by this manual non est lere tot puerorum
 obacere oculos. See Pers. i 16 Casaubon and Jahn patrant fractus
 oculo.

" IN FIXE usually of time Plin. ep. iii 9 § 20 n. Sil. ix 180 in
 fine laborum. Stanley 'in fine rei ἀφροδισίων vid. Aristot.' [i.e., no
 doubt, probl. iv 82 p. 880 b 8 δὲ δὲ δὲ, δὲ ἀφροδισίων, οὐ ἀφροδισίων
 δὲ ἀφροδισίων;]

" 242 CUM SE VERTERIT ANNUS the usual payments were monthly (Hor.
 a. i 6 75 where Palmer is certainly right in accepting octonius [aues]
 aeris, though Marquardt adheres to octonius), but a contract might be made
 for a yearly stipend, payable at the end of the old Roman year, i.e. in
 March, or the yearly honorarium might be left to the generosity of the
 parents. Luc. Hermotim. 80 a philosopher claiming his covenanted fee,
 16 days over due. Macrob. Sat. i 12 § 7 hoc mense (March) mercedes
 exsolvebant magistris quas completus annus deberi fecit. Ov.
 f. iii 829 830 (cited x 116 n.). Marquardt Privatleben 98.

" AN VERTERIT ANNUS Plant. Cic. Nep. in lex. Vitr. ix 4 § 6 mense
 vertente. Stat. a. i 2 157 versumque domus sibi temperat annum.
 Suet. Cal. 87 f. non toto vertente anno. Aulon. 'de nominibus dierum.
 (col. 11 p. 9 Schenk) vertentibus... diebus. id. 'ratio dierum anni
 vertentis' (col. 717 p. 18) vertentibus annis. Gunther latinis. restit.
 p. ii c. 188 fin. Georges.

" 243 ACCIPIT, VICTORI POPULUS QUOD POSTULAT, AURUM cf. 112—4.
 Markland ms. 'accipe'. Quid? expectaturos mercedem solidam laborum
 tuorum; sed ille supra προβόλῃ dicit accipe—victori cet. id est stipem
 aliquam exigam, qualis in ludis potest plebs pro victoribus; hanc
 ille irrisorie et satirice aurum vocat.' Suet. Cal. 55 agitatori Eutychis
 cominatione quadam in apophoreis vicies centertium contulit. Nero 8 (of
 Domitius) perfidias vero tantae, ut... in praetura mercede palmarum auri-
 garis fraudaverit; motatus ob haec et tororis loco, quarentibus domi-

—243 POSTULAT AURUM. IV 94. VIII 10. 47. 103. 157. 465

factionum repraesentanda praemia in posterum sanxit. Hier. ep. 69 § 9 fin.
 nunc plerumque cernimus vel favorem populi in aurigarum morem pretio
 redimere vel tanto omnium hominum odio vivere, ut non extorqueant pecunia,
 quod mimi impetrant gestibus. Vopisc. Aurel. 15 § 4 vidimus proxime
 consulatum Furii Placidi tanto ambitu in circo editum ut non praemia
 dari aurigis sed patrimonium viderentur cet. (as cited xi 198).
 VII 243 POPULUS POSTULAT Fronto ad M. Caes. ii 4 qui beatias strenue
 interfecerint, populo postulante orantis aut manumittitis, nocentes
 etiam homines aut scelere damnatos; sed populo postulanti conceditis.
 So postulo Suet. Cal. 30 bis. Claud. 21 (an imperiali ject) Palumbum
 postulantibus daturum se promissit, 'et captus esset.' Tac. h. i 82 bis.
 Lact. epit. 63 § 4 fin.

IV 94

O. Jahn in Rhein. Mus. ix (1854) 627: 'George Valla remarks:
 Acilius Glabronius filius consul sub Domitiano fuit Papinii Statii
 carmine de bello Germanico quod Domitianus egit probatus

lumina Nestorci mitis prudentia Crispi,
 et Fabius Veiento, potentem signat utrumque
 purpura, ter memores implerunt nomine fastos,
 et prope Caesareas confinis Acilii sulae.

These verses occur nowhere else: that Valla invented them, is incon-
 ceivable, he found them doubtless in his scholia, which on many passages
 contained fuller historical extracts than those of 1' and the St Gallen
 ms.; here, as in other places, he has not named Probus. That Statius
 sang of this theme we know from himself, s. iv 2 64—7

talio longo post tempore venit
 lux mihi, Troianae qualis sub collibus Albae
 cum modo Germanas acies, modo Dacia sonantem
 proelia Palladio tua me manus induit auro.

The second verse is corrupt, for Veiento was named not Fabius but
 Fabricius; we must therefore strike out et and read Fabricius.

VIII

" 10 SI LUDITUR ALEA PERNOX Capitolin. Ver. 4 § 6 fertur et nocte
 perpeti alea luisse. Fronto p. 128 24 Naber alea in castris frequens,
 somnus pernox.

" 47 INA PLEBE QUIRITEM Ov. am. i 7 29 de plebe Quiritem.
 103 104 POLYCLITI MULTUS UBIQUE LABOR Cic. parad. § 87 Echionis
 tabula te stupidum detinet aut signum aliquod Polycliti. mitto unde sus-
 tuleris et quomodo habes.

" 157 EPONAM Jahrb. des Vereins v. Alterthumsk. im Rheinl. 1843
 180. 1843 48. 1859 91 seq. Orelli 1365—CIL vii 1114. Hensen 5239.
 Brambach CIB 688. 864—5. H. Jordan de genii et Eponae picturis
 Pompeianis nuper detectis Romae. 1872. Bull. inst. archéol. di Roma
 LXI (1881) 239—248 (with plates) 'una rarissima statua della dea Epona'.
 A colic word (cf. Eporedia, Eporedix, Epomina). s. as in Divina.

„177 AEQUA IMI LIBERTAS Ben. n. q. IV 8 § 6 inter nullos magis quam
inter philosophos debet esse aequa libertas.

I

186 189 QUI SPATIUM VITAE EXTREMUM INTER NUMERA POSAT KATRICE has been usual to join *extremum* as an epithet with *spatium*, so e.g. Mühlmann s.v. *exter* col. 1186 med. and Lemaire ind., but my brother (in a note printed in my small edition, 1879), rightly takes it as a predicate: = *τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἀφαιρῶς* cf. 188 da spatium vitae: far from being the proper object of a wise man's prayer'. In 188 d. s. v. is parallel to multos da, Iuppiter annos. cf. Sen. ep. 49 § 10 doce non esse positum bonum vitae in spatio eius, ed in un. For inter with superlatives see Liv. II 10 inter...notissime. Hand Turrell. III 394.

XI 172

In the symposium of Xenophon c. 9 the young Autolykos retires with his father before the mimic representation of the drunken Bacchus and Ariadne is introduced. The effect of the action upon the spectators (§ 7) fully justifies the father's caution and Juvenal's protest.

III

139 180 MONTIUS AURUM EXARQUET, NEC ANXI QUENQUAN, NEC ANSTOR
AB ULLO I long ago traced those words to their source Cic. amic. § 53 nam
quis est, pro decorum fidem atque hominum! qui velit, ut neque diligit
quemquam nec ipse ab ullo diligitur, circumfluere omnibuse
copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere?



INDEX.

[illegible]

Achilles discipulus Chironis Plin. xiv § 42
 acies pacifica exercebat vi 40
 Achilles prius Caucasos confinis A. aulis
 Stat. cited vol. i p. 463
 acies praefata vi 104. Sae. contr. 9 § 39
 acies in castra praefata vi 107
 acies pro va. acies observet no 11
 ad nomenum tm 73. hanc satis ad iuvencum
 viii 71
 adile et herculeos castra hastanum 361
 nervas xii 22. apertula quantum rati-
 onem 218. iam erit adictura quatu-
 mioria moribus ad iustitiam 117. - et
 insecundis et nullis exarum xii 46. - et quod
 xiv 114 - vi 47 (et 174) et 166. Stat. viii
 237. - Itar imperis filianum x 161
 adeo tm 274. xii 183 et xii 160. 163.
 adeo tm 129. vi 129. vi 201. vi 201.
 adfectat Venetum sine viribus x 362. an-
 cipitem causam protulero no 33
 aditus ibidem custos v 40. truncus - et tro-
 phia loricis x 155
 aditus - et carcerum xiv 211
 aditus tm 111. 214. vi 10. vi 190. violentus
 vi 36. x 116. xii 18. xii 41. x 35
 aditus convallent rursi aut iuvulpos aut
 campum nulli et vicinate - tantis xii 37
 aditus aditus xii 109
 adfective nescit. ad aulis et humilis vi 20
 adnatisse inoprobria hinc auro xii 63. -
 aptum rionibus vi 20
 adnatis tantum diuersos vi 31. confuso
 - andis locuta x 11
 aditus aditus xii 171. ad placidi
 rationem - ita x 12. - aut que nuntioria
 sonantem xii 225. longi muerum - ere
 caltri xiv 217. frusta non - entia muerum
 v 60. pectora dote non - entia carum vi 64.
 non omnino apertus exaltat patres vi 64.
 aditus aditus xii 109
 aditus xii 12. Africa Nilo - ta typus x 149.
 Phalaris licet - et dictis peritura tauru
 vi 82
 adnotos Lactius caput intactum base narco-
 que plio - et xii 109
 adnotos - et hanculo cuncto tempora vii 115
 adnotos crocodilon vi 2. nil praefer natus
 - aut xiv 97. - andos rotundis pocalis xii
 148
 adnotum aditus nuntius subterit abnoto
 adnotum
 adnotum omni cunctum divites docet xiv
 220. hunc crocodilon pocalis putat - endi
 artificem 116. dicto inestabile votum 124.
 que terraque nuntius - endi patres 223
 adnotum cunctis pocalis vi 203
 adnotum cunctis pocalis et nuntius tantum
 vi 161



adsum ego prior l 102. Montani quoque
venit est l 107. quando rogatus calidus
pellidaeque minister? v 68. quare ab omni
guberna est cecus x 254. modica nec
multum fortior aura ventus xli 67. ova
sunt ipsa cum matribus xli 71.
adulator caecus iv 116.
adulanti gens prudentissima iii 66.
adulter quae nittit, ferre ad nuptiam iii 45.
adultery, punishment of Hic. ep. l 1 seq.
adulter cum fatus ac virginis occurrat xv 131.
adulter qui gaudet pingue antiquae de litore
Cretae passum et municipis lovis xix 130.
adulter xiv 271. etus Roman quo prima
et cotona vento iii 83.
adversum per montem occurrit v 77. -la fatia
xli 156. -la arguentibus xli 63.
aedem conducere iii 31. Fortunae atque
Herculis xiv 90. flammanti ex o iii 139.
tamquam ipse suas incendit -es 222.
quae emittit l 7. Maculonis comminatio
vii 40. cecropiae Lateranorum obidit tota
coltura x 17.
aedificare domos xv 163.
aedilibus in consilio est iii 162.
acer plurimus iii 232. al lullimam evas-
erit xli 122. iniquis -et caustis x 207.
-am palliam xli 98. -o in corde vii 62.
-ae deliciae l 2. quid enim sperare no-
centibus -la concessum? xli 234. iam
quantum sperantibus iv 87.
Aegyptus demens qualis portenta colat xv
2. horrida 46. Maecio tactor ara l 16.
aemula Picenis mala xli 74.
aeneus curvus vii 125. Iuppiter xlii 116. -a
lampas iii 245.
aeno Consul toto mergatur xli 66. nec ar-
denti decuit -o xv 81.
aequalis habitus iii 177.
aequit longum invulsi aniel collum cervi-
bus Hercules iii 84. voluptatem, cui
nulla -ae quae praetoria pulpa xiv 237.
-antem aeterna (sex) paribus litura multum
iv 16. passurus gentis -anda pericula rotas
xiv 314.
aequor tollentibus nimbia l 81. quidquid
conspicuum est -oro toto, res facit est iv 84.
cubus primus in -ore pulvis xli 61. Iovis
laetia per -ora mota xli 74. nec l'uppo-
thum Gaetaliaque tantum -ora transiit
xiv 379.
aequis favor (o conj.) xvi 84. -a die potestas
iv 71. 184. Hicetas vii 177 (cf. vol. l p. 609).
mores modica erroribus -os xiv 16.
aeu Baedens aditans xli 42. raptem per -a
curvis ungulibus xli 100. -o sub crasso
nasci x 60.
aerata aren xiv 239.
aerata from lectis li 94.
aerumne cumulus ultimus iii 219.
aer-ria incipit vii 61. -o paterio al 30. rho-
teris -a vii 217. castrorum -a sacrentem
xvi 55.
aestuat animus occultis iii 60.
aestus de -ibus locuturi iv 87.
aestas digna supercilio v 61. et petari pati-
et caudis atque ligonis defuit vii 82. huc
valet praestare Neronem securum vii 177.
fractis -te xiv 161. antiqui praecertum
Metelli xiv 109.
aeri cludom Aelius iv 94. -o tam longo
dignum quod facinus admiserit? x 253.
Hio admirabilia fuit improbitas xlii 63.
nostro quod exemplum dira feritas pro-
duxerit x 23.

Alien' cum tenues nuper Marius discerneret
-ros vii 120.
afferre quis gremio Ciciadi -ert, quantum
grammaticus meruit labor? vii 214. vultus
partem cadaveris xiv 74. praecidia -hum
navem factura minorem xli 64. quare
hominem secum attulit ad nos iii 74. ut
loquacem aequum tibi sexagenarium ap-
pus -at xiv 148. si clado et pecto sub illa
honestum -ro licet conuictum iv 84. qui
pallidus -ar mero tibi caulis v 87. vi-
dem thorax luebit -ri miferique mores
assequere rogatum 144.
afficit Statius tanta dulcedine captos animos
vii 84. illa verbera luctu -ant pecto et
lucina prima securus vii 264.
Africa quoniam non capis, hic est x 149. in
corn l'endit l'elice et l'ensuere iii 469.
agelo capto oripatur grax parvus equorum
vii 109.
ager quot possidet -ri lugera? iii 161. culti
si tantum solus possederat, quantum sub
Tulo populus Romanus aratus xiv 139.
modus hic nunc nostro non sufficit horte
172. si Laurenti custodit in -o conductio
Corrinus oves l 107. de Tiburtino vendit
haedulus xli 64. Turi pascitur bris xli
108. ventrum pecorum -oramus capere
xli 41. utilla -o xli 71. gelidus ventum
calcat in -o iii 62. provincia vendit
tantil, sed aulores Apulia vendit l 2.
quod venales l'uria fecerit xli 161.
agilo Hlod non -as, ut xli 64. non sum
merces -at furor 244. -ant venis l'ice vi
108. perpetuo riu pulmonem -ar x 83.
haec ego non -em l 152. frusta quae
genium -ert v 62.
agnis hodi officia praecedere x 46. mo-
no populus praeit -no lumbis iii 244.
circumductio capivorum x 201. si alio
evryum fuit super -a montem iii 254. per
cuncta iam aequore vultus dimidit x 66.
agna l'asura mullier vii 16.
agnosco praeferre vii 26. nec vultum -
amici x 234. tota fugi -endus harum vii
81.
ago uxorem comocodis -it iii 94. ferro -it rem
265. munum xli 110. hoc -inus vi 66.
quidquid -ant homines l 85. illos con-
ducta Paulus -ebat sardonyche, atque illos
pluris quam Gilius -ebat vii 143 144. al
quater exili 122. Laureolum Lentulus
egit vii 187. melius non edimus vii 125.
quid -as, cum? iii 201 -iv 14. sic ut nihil
ipse futurus laudat -as vii 76. quid -ant
vendi l 8. agere ut phasmo Catuli vii
186. causas -e xiv 192. quanto Faecidium
laudat vocale -entem sportula xli 32. res
vera -itur iv 35. nona actus xli 28. huius
enim quod nunc -itur, miserabile debet
exemplum esse cibi x 97. genialis -atur
die dies iv 66. ut credas salubris -um xiv
143. quod placitum est ipse praestatur
(militibus) tempus -endi xvi 40. nittis et
bellorum et pacis rebus -endis xiv 72.
agrestem falcem priusquam sumeret Statu-
nus xlii 89.
ait ii 22. iv 121. v 18. ix 63.
alms fatigatas exult Daedalus iii 25.
Albanum vinum Galen vi 334 K.
albus tunice iii 179. -i staminis l'andice
Parco xli 64. -a porci onerata xli 117.
aliena pecunia quae veneres habent, necit?
xli 84. -a sumere vultum a facie iii 104.
amittere arca 161. vitore quadra v 2. -

laeva aratro vii 246. membra -a fumo
l'acramant xv 102.
alimen talibus l'alcones prodazere animas
xv 93.
aliquando iii 184. vi 300. ix 23.
aliquid magnum dubia pro libertate quos
decebat vii 253. debet Alianus de mon-
tibus aut de l'etide v 83. de claudis apri
167. Ignorum pecto cecus vii 24. tam-
quam l'ecris l'pae, propter quod nollis
esse vii 41. primum da, quod primum
titulu l'uckero 64. praeclearum Eupira-
moris et l'olyelli iii 217. de sanguine
quasi x 92 est.
alios non p'cedit dormire? iii 231. non a.
quam vi 619 -vii 230.
alunde vii 22.
alvus v 67. lectus non a. cuiquam vii 178.
quis? xli 44. est metens xli 90. anno
-ad tunc praecedit? iv 76. vos -am potatis
aquam v 62 est.
alvum cervicis gurgitis iii 296.
altaria loris vii 164. tot pecto pro reditu
Catuli xli 94. dubit hanc -ibus 119.
alto nutant iii 246.
alter al fecerat item iv 11. de sapientibus x
24. unus et a. xiv 33. -as acens al 109
est.
altis minor iam venit ad nos v 104.
altissimus Maro xl 161. cf. vol. ii p. 223.
alta tota paritur iv 131. -o per placem pe-
rore text xiv 148. -a l'eyone relicta iii 60.
alta delivore Clonem 184. -i l'rasorum
sternunt vii 60. -i quadrifera vi 125.
-a nomina vii 121. -o elephanta x 160.
-as amica x 176. -a culmina l'itatum xiv
80. navibus -e vii 100. curritus x 24. unde
-or erat canis x 104. ubi tota coltura po-
de non est -or sum xli 173.
alumnus magnus A. arumco l 29. trepidum
mullorum l'ri l'ollet -o xiv 547.
amara poma xli 247.
amalgama rei al quam in citabere totis vii 60.
amictus al praecertum xli 155.
amictus totos laqueos connotato mali
vii 64.
amo se connotare -as x 823. -as perdidit
Hic crucis 227.
amara Alms perdidit totam hanc (partem
relictam) xiv 94.
amico magnus al nittit, est ratio ulterior
iv 29.
amictus deponis l 142.
amictus al bene ractavit iii 107. quantus
serve Vitronio l 134. quod tibi non reddat
sacrum depositum xli 14. al de-pocitum
non inficitur 66. -i magni delator l 23.
deformis faciem laudat iii 67. lacrimas
et conepit, flet 101. aviam p'cupinat 112.
locuturi de pluvie fatum pendebat iv 89.
iam senis nauquans trepidum occursum
vii 182. nec vultum agnosceit x 224. tre-
pidantis aditus horrendoque panti et l'eu-
lumen aro mirantis ob reditus xli 16.
veniente oculis non foeda stris displicent
xiv 66. dicentis causam aequalorum xv 134.
cardio munquam cyathum miferus -o
v 82. quod nittit, non habet l'elice N.
vultus vii 74. tam sterili quis agrum gal-
liam impendat? xli 90. cum dieis l'uvendi
statum, qui domet -o xiv 224. -as secilis
corer iii 116. qui gentis vltio numquam
partitur 123. l'upido l'ulice motum 278.
l'andem et curum sterili fuit uxor v

160. a magno acemper timearis -o iii 87.
tali dicitur v 172. l'ralis placendum
sanus -i l 146. modica quae placidantur
a Meneca v 100. pauper, dives tibi 113.
vltus anclitae fuit l'pocentur 144. quae
sportula foci -os x 64. os exomaturus non
sollicitum xvi 23.
amici l'ecario iv 76.
amici carmen -o Thebalos vii 83.
amice pecunia varia plorat l'acrimis xli
124.
amnis tamquam in mare fluxerit gurgitibus
nitis et lactis vertice torrens xli 60. ma-
turus tuentis Myrina -l'um vii 176.
am flet adulter et illius, quam non -at x
823. numquam -avi hunc hominem 64.
-es nomen victimae Machinae vii 9.
nec -et quemquam nec -et ab ullo xli
130. proutipus expellam, quot -averit
l'lypia mactem x 229. -am bidentis viro
iii 227. al l'arlam metis hie, ericam de-
ponit hie 104. rogas aplicationem -o con-
l'ugia x 241.
amici necesse l'as iii 4.
amor in lo (divitiam) quantus erat patris
l'ecorum in pectore xiv 229. quibus
namque amas p'cepti -em 227. -o huius-
modi pectis numquam vltio iv 114.
ampla al res domi erat xli 14. altera cena
-or xiv 171.
am non l 164. an iii 93. iv 146. vii 141 162.
162 163. est.
ampliora iii 166 -7.
amplius -l'icem causam p'otegere al 33.
amella natum vii 264. -arum frontibus im-
ponet vltas xli 117.
amnis dentibus legiones cum elipe mactur-
tur xiv 211.
amulus arore patulus vix ceperat summum
xli 74.
amula res domi iii 166 - vi 187. quos -o
vltum expro x 117. -am vltum l'itatur
iii 90. -o l'itio mullu actuat x 161.
amplius -a l'ap'arum in rupe sed-nit 69.
amulus, quae res l'ummas l'ubent illis,
necet datus non gladii, necet mata x 168.
-o conserunt mulla aas l 88. -am p'ro-
f'ru pudet summu notat vii 83. -am
olulmaret opimus x 241. p'ictura l'uct-
orum -o vii 264. claus l'itit'at' -o
abstulit urbi iv 122. -as servorum nostra
materis constare xiv 16.
amula p'romissa die qua die fectis crepes
expectat xli 2. eodem quarent iii sumpti-
p'innis xiv 76. post cuncta xiv 90. -lus
lanatit abstinet omnis necem 11. cunctis
abstulit l'ithagoras 173.
amulus cui fervere actuat occultis iii 60.
anxietate carens fuit hunc, quem scito
tantum vii 67. illera vltio -i p'roferro iv
91. bona delice mlti prima vii 24. omne
vltum tanto conp'et'at, quanto maior
qui peccat habetur 140. ut arore vltant
x 240. nantit acemper et l'itrat' est exi-
guis voluptas vltio xli 100. -i felices
credidit arore xiv 119. numquam -o p'ro-
l'it'at' oblatibus xli 14. sufficient' nos l'ar-
sica regna xiv 323. fortis pecto -am,
morte terrore carentem x 367. trepidum
dirae formidinis culmo sic confirmat xli
104. mltum praecipit l'itatus? xiv 14. an
magis oblatit l'acta p'ituro corpore,
quam in? 164. mulli p'incipio l'ubet
connotare condit' l'it' tantum animas,
sed -am quoque xv 140. corfendi quod-

rumque o flagrantem libere i 162. secum
voluta haec ante tubas 160. o tortore
quaticulo flagellum xii 160. nos orum
impulsi ducti conflagrum petimus x 260.
tardis tunc subeunt -o vi 24. tanta di-
cedens capto afflicto ille 85. cum (exemplis)
manus subant auctoribus xiv 82. ingule
-loque furens xii 83. ardentibus in-
plant turpia prima sonare xv 83
anno iv 78. vi 179. 190. x 207. xv 122
annuum necem decederat curus xi 119
annui prior virga Latentius vii 165
annus cum ad verteret vii 232. cum ap-
pulus transferit puerum xiv 10. ut acce-
ditus ubi locupletem aequalem adferat 197.
expectantes erit qui hinc linoet totius
populi xvi 42. cervicalis parte -i uras xi 72.
et lucis vicia viderit natura xii 86. unum
conducit in -um iii 225. Salus -o i 117.
curas circumfusus uno xi 63. -o rhombi
iv 129. propter mille cedit linoere vi 30.
multos de, lupuliter i x 104. oas iam
dextra computat 269. aragula qui iam
post terra reliquit xii 17. pueri ne te
concupiscit xiv 65. improbus in iii 242.
quot Accetes vixerit vi 234. multa quod
deterat in carcere fornicis x 230. quatuor
tam venerabile erat praecedere xii 88
annus -a pua xiv 20
annus ante ipsum magis locat. -bus par
alibus v 114
Anteus vii 17 40
Ante domum Veneris iv 66. ipsum v 84. 114.
effugit malorum pona vii 22. clara facit
a. alios 61. stantiam parentis triumphu-
m 144. altarum Iovis 164. pedes Iovis
228. omnia x 191 -o xi 192. alphas et beta
xiv 206. clypeum 244 -vi 423. novum Iovis
xi 190. pedes togati vii 163. pedes iii
111. venit 263. eorum xiv 229 ect.
antecedent omittit before relative i 161. in
relative classe iii 66. Drago hist. Syn.
119 601 -2
Antioch iii 63
antiqui aetate Metrii xv 100. -ae de Miro
Cretas xiv 270. non minor -o Nubem
Lappa conthrus vii 72. -o rita x 334. a
reze postea convensa xii 160. -la orbis
i 194. legibus castrorum xvi 18
antium Veneris i 8. -o Florio vii 80. -la
Idaea xii 41
antiotas perpetua xii 211. -o carus an-
nus vii 67
antius populus duns tantum res optat x 80.
-a epistola iv 140
aper quo memore expiravit malora deuti-
lus -vi xv 102. aliquid de ciuibus -vi v
167. -rum Tuncum hnti Movia i 23
apostropha Iovis 180 645
apotheca of emperors iv 71
apotheca nigra humana subestit abitus vi
192
apotheca. vnum. quinqne legum vi 121.
abus. te plur. illic. ep. 9 *limilium* cervos
animal. 601. xi 25 *Erident* *tumidolimus*
accola Coliae.
apto utenda fontium Amidum vii 80.
-am teneris quoque Macerallius vestem
xii 85. auctoritas capidique artibus -i
xv 146. -lucina quoque dabat di x 349
apud tragula xv 81. doctoria. a. quem xi 187
apua vnum iii 13. vos aliam potate -am
v 82. alter -la ad odora vnum xi 63
apud cotidies dicitur Bueri vii 80
apud marmos vnum xii 7. capto a quo-

quam. ne pateret et putet esse aliquid
nump -ae rubenti? xii 37. ad -ae ducatur
ebur xii 112. Mamothracum et nostrorum
iii 145. nullas numerorum erechuras i 111
astro alieno hasum Marius xii 266. ab
ingrato iam fastidius bos x 270
arbitrio integer vii 79
arbitrio nostro necari xii 177
arbor omnia populo mercedem pendere hunc
est iii 16. nostra ex -o mentes viderunt
illa tempora xi 117. propria cum iam facti
nidos vultus xiv 80. belus furra pento
pecta -bus Rutulo pascitur xii 106
arbitra mercaris xiv 141
arcescere perituram vnum lantibus op-
positis haud difficile est xi 17
arsus veteris iii 11
ardet aditus iii 215. adortum populo caput
x 62. immortale odium et nunquam rema-
bile valuit inter finitimas Umbra et Te-
tyra xv 34. in illa tarda. qua stantes. est.
qui fixo pectore fumant i 164. -est mem-
bra sanguis xi 6. docta cythra non -ent
xiv 209. -clit ultimus iii 201. iam sedi-
sum in euro x 27. leat -ent ira i 44. -et
palmo Falerno iv 139. spumantibus -as
viceribus xii 14. pater -tis nasae fulli-
gine lippus x 130. Antiochi barham -um
233. semper -te cammo xiv 114. -i sto-
macho haerens clypeus iii 234. ferro uritur
xiv 22. nec -ti deconvit abeno xv 81. amula
-tibus 62. velle nullum conseri posse ma-
fractum xii 22
Argentum concinna in titulus faciesque in-
notas xiv 291. -i motum iii 225. omo
quod nequam est vii 125. quod erat. solis
fulgurat in armis xi 102. -o praefere chi-
xii 49. ille nec -uni dubitabit mittere
xii 43
arillam proparate iv 134
arguit sporum quos litora xii 194. quod
molles in aure lenebras -ent i 106. -lar
culpa docentis. quod vii 189
aria cum tota decedunt arnica tela i xiv 61.
aria famelia humana ad virides huius
mittitur -as xiv 147.
arma superant spoliatis vii 121. quae in-
festa vallo coerebant iam detestabile mon-
strum nodet? xv 121. illa quae -a tunc
xvi 45. nocturna vos dominus templa-
que parat vii 232. -a Vulcania 270. nulli
miles tremulus posita tiara x 267. eodem
movet heros bullatus parvo frustillo xiv 8.
bis -la hia quoque totus in aula iv 64. in-
dustria vii 62. nec mirabilis in -la
Gracchum 200. quid ulcisci debuit mudo
Veriginis? 221. in solis fulgore. arendi
quod erat xi 109. in parvis currii Ppy-
maeus bellator xii 106. protogere lapsum
civem xv 145
armato custode tenentur iii 206. contra for-
tunam -i xvi 24
armatum Caecaria. nulli servio paratum
privato xii 106. pater -i capto cripiatur
acello vii 100
ars quantum (sacri) sub Tatlo populus Ro-
manus abas xiv 109
ars nota iam callidus -o i 122. nulla non
petitus summa locus x 110. omni Ma-
ditio frangit illo xi 174. hropi micribilla
eacurrit prora xii 67. benigna quibus
fluxit precordia Titus xiv 24. has omnes
generos principes -as vii 234. quod
-ibus hementis Titus in urbe loci xi 21.
concedendi cupiditatis opti xv 146. qui

iam non intellegat -as patricias? iv 101.
accipe nunc vii 20. Grana mirari nescias
miles xi 100. plurimum intererit. quibus
-bus hunc tu instituas xiv 73
arbitrum magnorum pocula frangebant miles
xi 102.
ars viderum inferre iii 236
arsu tenace micranatibus hostibus ipso xv
101
ars Tiburis iii 192. xiv 87
-as sem rogatum given to the infant parante
v 144. iuncto -lino capdes xi 145
arsuati novem navigio i 82
arsuati macula Tiberinus v 104
arsuati populos xv 109. deus. quicunque
-exit. rictet et edit 71. ut sanctas illas
omni -lat sine lahe dorum xiv 69. -ere
vultus dimidius xv 66. -o ii 105. v 80. vi
201. x 209. xii 74. xiv 276. magnae mentis
opus curras et equos faciesque decorum
-ere vii 64. -ecti acuti cithari iv 143. -andus
regis x 241
arsuati ix 20. xii 173
arsuati lectore i 12. -o amono sedes vii 160.
-a hucis xiv 118. hucis tectorum -as iii
11. rectus -la v 75. cunctibus vii 243
ars iii 69. vi 67. vii 66. xiv 246. xv 78. 205.
xvi 48
astorum motus ignora iii 63
as iii 134. 246. 254. iv 129. v 68. vi 68. vi 80.
vii 62. 151. 257. ix 27. 135. x 366. xi 120.
xii 180. xiv 140
astus procorum iii 213
astr -ri vultus pona xii 61. -a serpen-
tibus v 71
astus i 66. 67. 116. 129. 130. 134. 144. 160.
171. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272.
astru stercore fouda canino xiv 65
astutus parumper x 261. interior a -as xi
16
astutis partem non ullam vitae xiv 104.
-erant nunquam maiora cadavera corvi
vii 252
astutius urbi iv 77. -am urbem xi 100. -o
harrat Alcino xiv 12
astuti huius dapidet xii 2. -o novit om-
nes vii 231. deis -ibus ultor patri vii 216.
magnis -bus cum subeant animas exemplo
xiv 23
astutia perdit iii 72. magna xii 109
astuta conviva v 74. sponale xi 201. -eco
carina x 264
astute dicere nomen i 163. quidquid Gracia
-et in historia x 174. temptare parentes
205. quia nunc -et argento praefere caput?
xii 48. para altera prouere ferrum xv 74.
non -ent Lartius cristam prouere galli
xii 224. plurima non -ent homines per-
tusa dicere laeta v 131. rebus quas turpi-
ter -ent vi 97. brevis sit. quod turpiter -as
vii 165. ne te pulsare tognus -ent. Immo
eti pulsetur. dissimulet nec -ent excusos
pratori ostendere dentes xvi 9. 10. -ent
ile necio quis. pugnos qui vidit. dicere
-vidi? 29. quia enim proponere talem aut
emere -eret? iv 47. -o dicere to miserum
xii 101. triumphales. inter quas -us ha-
bere nescio quis titulos Acgyptus atque
Arabarches i 129. inodulus necum -us
virga humilis inordere salici xi 67. -i
quod licet tunc ruitre molesta vii 235.
tam detestabile monstrum -ere xv 122
audio perituros multos x 51. -la. Iuppiter.
huc. nec labra moves? xii 115. cum
creditor -it vii 108. populi frons durior

hules. qui planipedes -it Fabios vii 121.
huc quota pars acierum. quos custos
Gallicus urbis -it? xii 166. classis -et
Hercules stridentem gurgito adent xiv 264.
ut totiens illam pater -lat vii 164. ille
testatur crevitus xi 171. tanta hodi-
valdi -itur Fabius vii 86. vos nocte fere
media mediamque -ita per urbem xi 113.
cornua cum litula -ita xiv 200
auditor rabet. cui frigida mens est criminal-
bus i 168. saturarum iii 222
auspicio abstulit urbi industria animas iv 161.
numere tanto praecipuum cerum ix. quan-
tum nominis Octavii vii 243. servatum
victo caput x 264
auvere peculia cultis servis cogitur clientis
iii 185. subaltis -eti xv 72
aula tuta in illa iv 84. -a malis tibi luerit
Aeneas v 130
aura modica non multum fortior ventus xii
66
aura trulla iii 104. opus vii 207. edigios
cercepitici xiv 4
auricula carpitur Galbam vii 6
auris ut sentiat. clamore opus est x 216. -em
perculit fragor xi 197. referre calcem
189. -em principis contingat x 241. -o
tyranni quid violentus? iv 64. -bus con-
cepta urina movetur xi 170
aurum 'cup of gold' v 20. Plat. Lys. 13 § 6.
-i omne quod nequam est vii 122. -um
victori populus quod postulat vii 243.
quod in mare voluit iii 64. quod Tago
et Pactolus voluit xiv 230
auro semper tollendus xiv 205. -la iam
est aced aut iterum iii 134. Proterges
aliquis vel -aut 120. aut die. aut accipe
calcem i 236. et.
autem iii 209. vii 217. vii 119. x 293. 814.
xi 90. xii 20. 106. xiv 83. 100. xv 90
auxilium petere et praestare xv 150. ope et
-o xiv 183. pro totis legionibus et pro
omnibus -la vii 256
avaritia sinus quando maior patuit? i 89.
-ae pone frena vii 89. Iuvencus solam in-
viti quoque -am exercere ludent xiv 108
avrus launatur tanquam frugis xiv 111. -i
propterantia quis innotat? 178. -ae nurus
corruptor i 77. -as pater credit animi
felices xiv 119. proclit pueros 228
averte negotia dilata curis xi 183
avium iii 112
avis Afrus latus xi 142
avidus curis xvi 85
avunculus Ilioti xiv 43
avus qui cenavit fercula septem secreto? i
95. quae fecit templa vii 143. -as equa-
lentis tradunt 17
axis qui saxa Iagustica portat procubuit iii
258. -e citato percolat Flavianum i 60.
Arctinos qui medicaret ad -as iv 117
haculo nullo dextram subeunt iii 20
baking v 70
balantum pecudem spendero acello xii 233
barbas in -a portas crudum parocum i 143.
in -a dextis testiculos pupillares xi 143
barba notat mihi (sever) gravis x 226. -am
arulentum Antiochi videt x 263. cum pre-
tere coepit xiv 216. quaedam cum prima
prececcatur crimina -a vii 100
barbarus induperator x 120. pila lupa -a
miles iii 66. turis xv 60

προβόλῃ, ὑλακτοῦντες κότες πρὸς λόκους γυγνόμενοι. ib. 255—7. II 592. IV 868. ep. 189. 172. 235. Few fathers resembled him who remained with his son during his whole course ep. 858. or. III (not II, as Sievers) 200, as Horace boasts of his father.

VII 239 LUDANT Mart. IX 25 8. comm. on Petron. 11. Hor. ep. I 14 26 Obbar. so *ludans*, *salis*.

.. 240 VICINUS Stat. cited on v 21.

.. 241 MANTIS VI 238. Ov. a. a. II 706 seq. am. III 7 74. Mart. IX 42. Sen. rh. contr. 4 § 11 inter pueriles condiscipulorum sinus lasciviam manu obscena iussit. Ath. 577.

.. OCTILIS TREMENTIS II 94 95. Ov. a. a. II 721. Apul. met. III 14 fin. Apul. physiogn. (in Val. Rome anecd. I Berl. 1864) 123 17 (oculi pravii) si trementes fuerint, nihil non audebunt quod iniquum improbum. 129 21 qui... incertas palpebras promorent atque coniungunt sub diversis motibus pupillarum ac superius ciliis molliter oculis superducunt, cinaedi sunt. qui autem alteram ex superioribus palpebris paulatim depriment et molliter revocant et aciem dirigunt, affectatores pulcritudinis sunt et moechos et adulteros se prostentur. interdum palpebra superior ad medium ita deducitur ut hinc atque illinc reflexis atque retractis angulis subleceat oculus, simulque incertas palpebras agunt: haec etiam signa moechis et adulteris attributa sunt. ib. 119 8 oculi trementes magni cum pererrant... et voracitatem et intemperantiam vini cum intemperantia veneris. Follow two other classes of oculi trementes (*glanci* and *non glanci*). Fourteen pp. 116—180 are taken up with signs drawn from the eyes, and much is omitted. Verily, to judge by this manual non est leve tot puerorum observare oculos. See Pers. I 16 Casaubon and Jahn patrant fractus oculo.

.. IN FINE usually of time Plin. ep. III 9 § 20 n. Sil. IX 150 in fine laborum. Stanley 'in fine rei ἀποδοτέω vid. Aristot.' [i.e., no doubt, probl. IV 82 p. 880 b 8 δὲ τὴν, δὲν ἀποδοτέω δ' ἀδύνατος, αὐτὸν ἀδύνατον μάλιστα;]

.. 242 CUM SE VERTENT ANNUUS the usual payments were monthly (Hor. a. I 6 75 where Palmer is certainly right in accepting *octonius* [aurei] *aeris*, though Marquardt adheres to *octonis*), but a contract might be made for a yearly stipend, payable at the end of the old Roman year, i.e. in March, or the yearly *honorarium* might be left to the generosity of the parents. Luc. Hermotim. 80 a philosopher claiming his covenanted fee, 16 days over due. Macrob. Sat. I 12 § 7 hoc mense (March) mercedes exsolvebant magistris quas completus annus deberi fecit. Ov. f. III 829 830 (cited x 115 n.). Marquardt Privatleben 98.

.. SE VERTENT ANNUUS Plaut. Clo. Nep. in lex. Vitr. IX 4 § 6 mense vertente. Stat. a. I 2 167 versumque domus sibi temperat annum. Suet. Cal. 87 f. non toto vertente anno. Auson. 'de nominibus dierum' (col. I 1 p. 9 Schenkl) vertentibus... diebus. id. 'ratio dierum anni vertentis' (col. 7 17 p. 13) vertentibus annis. Gunther latinit. restit. pt. II c. 186 fin. Georges.

.. 243 ACCIPE, VICTORI POPULUS QUOD POSTULAT, AURUM cf. 112—4. Markland ms. 'accipe— Quid? expectasses mercedem solidam laborum tuorum: sed ille raptā postulavit dedit accipe—victori cet. id est stipem aliquam exignam, qualom in ludis potero solet plebs pro victoribus: hanc ille irrisorie et satirice aurum vocat.' Suet. Cal. 55 agitatori Eutychio comissione quadam in apophoreti vices tertium contulit. Nero 5 (of Domitiana) perfidias vero tantae, ut... in praetura mercede palmarum aurigae fraudaverit; notatus ob haec et sororis loco, querentibus dominis

factionum repraesentanda praemia in posterum sanxit. Hier. ep. 69 § 9 fin. nunc plerumque cernimus vel favorem populi in aurigarum morem pretio redimere vel tanto omnium hominum odio vivere, ut non extorqueant pecunia, quod mimi impetrant gestibus. Vopisc. Aurel. 15 § 4 vidimus proxime consulatum Furii Placidi tanto ambitu in circo editum ut non praemia dari aurigis sed patrimonium viderentur cet. (as cited xi 195).

VII 243 POPULUS POSTULAT Fronto ad M. Caes. II 4 qui bestias strenue interfecerint, populo postulante ornatis aut manumittitis, nocentes etiam homines aut scelere damnatos; sed populo postulanti concessitis. So postulo Suet. Cal. 30 bis. Claud. 21 (an imperial jest) Palumbum postulanti daturum se promissit, 'et captus esset.' Tac. h. I 82 bis. Lact. epit. 63 § 4 fin.

IV 94

O. Jahn in Rhein. Mus. IX (1854) 627: 'George Valla remarks: Acilius Glabronis filius consul sub Domitiano fuit Papinii Statii carmine de bello Germanico quod Domitianus egit probatus

lumina Nestorci mitis prudentia Crispi,
et Fabius Veiento, potentem signat utrumque
purpura, ter memores impulerunt nomine fastos,
et prope Cacaereae confinis Acilius aulae.

These verses occur nowhere else: that Valla invented them, is inconceivable, he found them doubtless in his *scholia*, which on many passages contained fuller historical extracts than those of P and the St Gallen ms.; here, as in other places, he has not named Probus. That Statius sang of this theme we know from himself, s. IV 2 64—7

talis longo post tempore venit
lux mihi, Troianae qualis sub collibus Albae
cum modo Germanas acies, modo Dacia sonantem
proelia Palladio tua me manus induit auro.

The second verse is corrupt, for Veiento was named not Fabius but Fabricius; we must therefore strike out *et* and read Fabricius.

VIII

.. 10 SI LUDITUR ALEA PERNOX Capitolin. Ver. 4 § 6 fertur et nocte perpetua lusisse. Fronto p. 129 24 Naber alea in castris frequens, communis pernox.

.. 47 INA PLEBE QUIRITEM Ov. am. I 7 29 de plebe Quiritem.

.. 103 104 POLYCLITI MULTUS UNIQUE LABOR Cic. parad. § 87 Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet aut signum aliquod Polyoliti. mitto unde sustuleris et quomodo habeas.

.. 157 ΕΡΩΝΑ Jahrb. des Vereins v. Alterthumsk. im Rheinl. 1842 180. 1843 43. 1858 91 seq. Orelli 1255—CIL VII 1114. Henson 5289. Brambach CIR 683. 864—5. H. Jordan de genii et Eponae picturis Pompeianis nuper detectis Romae. 1872. Bull. inst. archéol. di Roma LIII (1881) 230—248 (with plates) 'una rarissima statua della des Epona'. A Celtic word (cf. Eporidia, Eporidix, Eponina). s. as in Divina.

466 VIII 161. 177. x 311. 358. XI 172. XII 108. 130.

Bullet. 1866 tav. K n. 8. Fca in Bianconi's Circhi tav. xvi. CIL III 1152. 4784.

VIII 161 HOSPITIS ADPECTU DOMINUM REGEMQUE SALUTAT Sen. ben. i 14 § 1 *beneficium qui quibuslibet, dat nulli gratum: nemo se stabularii aut cauponis hospitem iudicat.* Calenus says of Cicero (DCass. XLVI 6 § 4) *τοὺς δ' ἄρτι προσέειπεν οὖτοι καὶ γὰρ ὅσπερ αἱ παρθενίαι.* Eunap. vit. soph. p. 463 80 Didot i 34 *προσέειπε τοὺς καυχήσας τὸ κέρδος ὁρῶσα, πρὶν τῶν ὑπαρχόντων παρασκευάζειν καὶ διερχόμεναι κ.τ.λ.*

„ 177 Aequa ibi libertas Sen. n. q. iv 8 § 6 *inter nullos magis quam inter philosophos debet esse aequa libertas.*

X

811 812 ADULTER PUBLICUS Sen. ben. III 28 § 4 *certum in quinquam vocas libidinis et gulas servus et adulterae, immo adulterarum commune mancipium?*

858 859 QUI SPATIUM VITAE EXTREMUM INTER MENERA PONAT KATTRAH it has been usual to join *extremum* as an epithet with *spatium*, so e.g. Mühlmann s.v. *exter* col. 1155 med. and Lemaire ind., but my brother (in a note printed in my small edition, 1879), rightly takes it as a predicate: *ἡ ἐσχάτη τῶν φησὶ ἀγαθῶν* cf. 188 *da spatium vitae*: far from being the proper object of a wise man's prayer. In 188 *da s. v.* is parallel to *multos da, Iuppiter annos.* cf. Sen. ep. 49 § 10 *doce non esse positum bonum vitas in spatio eius, sed in usu.* For *inter* with superlatives see Inv. II 10 *inter...notissima.* Hand Tursell. III 894.

XI 173

In the symposium of Xenophon c. 9 the young Autolykos retires with his father before the mimic representation of the drunken Bacchus and Ariadne is introduced. The effect of the action upon the spectators (§ 7) fully justifies the father's caution and Juvenal's protest.

XII

106 P. Armandi histoire des éléphants dans les guerres et les fêtes des peuples anciens jusqu'à l'introduction des armes à feu. Limoges, Ardent et Co. 1881. pp. 804.

129 130 MONTIBUS AURUM EXARQUET, NEG AMET QUENQUAM, NEG AMETUS AS VILLO I long ago traced these words to their source Cic. amic. § 52 *nam quis est, pro deorum fidem atque hominum? qui velit, ut neque diligat quemquam nec ipse ab ullo diligatur, circumfluere omnibus copis atque in omnium rerum abundantia vivere?*



INDEX.

a *inter* a procul xiv 48
a *mandis* a *temperato* cohortes vii 164
a *ment* vestibulis clientis i 132
a *ides* longa coruscant iii 255
a *idive*, domibus Circae Naneque ferantur
pectora videri vii 64
a *idivandae* Tiberina ultra merces fastidia xiv
362
a *idive* nummos xiii 94
a *idivect* viciam dare xv 104
a *idivum* crede hunc graviore catena xiii 176
a *idivum* novum stamine mactis xiv 250
a *idivum* nec galea factum vii 253. *decimo*
cunctis -re tenebras xii 18
a *idivum* petit lide i 123
a *idivum* necno nocens ac iudicio xiii 9
a *idivum* quibus veritas nudum olido stans
formis mancipium xii 173. *hanc* anima-
bus omnis necno xiv 11. -*idiv* cunctis
anulibus i'thagoras 173. *carne* nulla
pater xiv 161. -*idiv* damanda 36
a *idivum* for concreto Dräger hist. Syn. 1° 23
-24
a *idivum* divinitis Pint. de fort. Rom. 6
a *idivum* -*idiv* ab illo deducit hoc iv 130. *quis*
tam procul ab urbe? xvi 25
a *idivum* toto iam corpore xv 91
a *idivum* 64. 96. meliora ac plura iii 258. *alla* ac
diversa 268. 278 ect.
a *idivum* nova, si quam dabit hostia, carne
xii 18
a *idivum* Catullo similis fortuna xii 29
a *idivum* cadumidum iii 103. -*idiv* 64. vii 243.
nunc artes 30 -*idiv*, so xiii 120. xv 31.
ceras xiv 191. -*idiv* quantum in hylone
tribuni iii 133. *idiv* parva simulacra co-
pones xii 88. *agilis* -*idiv* i 99. cum te
provincia rectorum -*idiv* vii 88. -*idiv* necro-
dem sanguinis i 42. *idiv* maritus moechi
bona 66. te *idiv* vel potius Africa vii
147. *cuperet* Rutillio Verginiligibus -*idiv*
atque suam (iacku) Rutillio dare x 204.
-*idiv* claudenda est iuvam dante xiii 129
a *idivum* iii 215. xiii 157
a *idivum* qui potest Verrum, carus erit Verrum
iii 64
a *idivum* et pulcher felix vii 190. -*idiv* Antiochus
x 222. -*idiv* Fabiano xii 216. -*idiv* urtica
xii 167. -*idiv* exemplis videri te claudere
xiv 222. si *idiv* latas -*idiv* lile vii 190.
ergo impetus xv 62
a *idivum* piacularum strepitum gaudet Rutillus
xiv 18. *clamore* castibus 64
a *idivum* legem numerorum statuit vii 190.
-*idiv* ipse videret domi mactores glaudis -*idiv*
xiii 67
a *idivum* quoniam portio facta? iii 61

Achilles discipulus Chironis Phil. xiv § 43
a *idivum* puerilis exerceat xv 69
a *idivum* prope Camarone confusa A. adias
Biat. cited vol. i p. 463
a *idivum* legenti vii 104. Sen. contr. 9 § 29
a *idivum* tuum piteum iv 102
a *idivum* proa v 84. *idivum* obsecret -*idiv* ii
ad summum iii 78. *idivum* antia ad iuvencum
viii 71
a *idivum* et Herculeo arcus hastamque Mi-
nervae xiii 82. *idivum* quantum ratho-
sibus -*idiv* i 118. *idiv* erit ulterius, quod
monstris moribus -*idiv* pueritiam 147. -*idiv* et
bascandas et nullis carnis xii 44. -*idiv* quod
xiv 114 -*idiv* 47 (cf. Dräger hist. Syn. 1° 237).
-*idiv* imperio filiginea x 151
a *idivum* iii 274. vii 153/4. xii 30. xiii 60. 163.
-*idivum* x. iii 64. v 120. vi 125. x 204. x 21
a *idivum* Venerem sine viribus x 204. na-
cipitum causam protegere -*idiv* xii 33
a *idivum* iudicio custos v 40. *idivum* -*idiv* tro-
jace iudicio x 133
a *idivum* -*idiv* parentem xiv 211
a *idivum* iii 111. 218. iv 10. vii 194. *idivum*
viii 38. x 116. xii 16. xiii 41. xv 35
a *idivum* convallum ruris avili improbus aut
campum nulli si vicinus -*idiv* xvi 37
a *idivum* iudicio ac xii 42
a *idivum* neut. ac subet. ex humili iii 39
a *idivum* iudicio iudicio libo ac xii 53. -*idiv*
a *idivum* iudicio iv 30
a *idivum* iudicio iudicio vii 31. *idivum*
-*idivum* iudicio x 11
a *idivum* si verum -*idivum* iii 171. si placidi
rationem -*idivum* i 31. -*idivum* quae iudicio
solum iii 235. *idivum* iudicio -*idivum* -*idivum*
cuius xiv 217. *idivum* non -*idivum* iudicio
v 68. *idivum* duas non -*idivum* iudicio vii 64.
-*idivum* obsonia sportans cunctis patres iv 64
a *idivum* mille iudicio iudicio, hinc to-
tietu xiv 12. Africa Nilo -*idivum* iudicio x 149.
Phalaris iudicio -*idivum* iudicio peritiam iudicio
viii 82
a *idivum* iudicio caput iudicio iudicio
que pilona xiv 196
a *idivum* iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio vii 148
a *idivum* iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
-*idivum* xiv 97. -*idivum* iudicio iudicio xiii
148
a *idivum* iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
vii 193
a *idivum* iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
235. *idivum* iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
artificem iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
que terrae iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
a *idivum* iudicio iudicio iudicio iudicio
xv 167



remque -o flagrantis liberet l 162. tecum
voluit hanc ante tubas 160. -o tortore
quicquid flagrantis xli 160. nos -orum
impulsi ducti conagium petimus x 160.
tacta tunc subeant -o vi 164. tanta diti-
tudine capto afficit ille 66. cum (exemplis)
maris subeant auctoribus xiv 63. Ingenu
-aque lauretis xli 63. ardentibus in-
claudunt turpia prima omare xv 66
anno iv 75. vi 179. 169. x 207. xv 193
amorem necem delectant curas xl 119
amnet prior virga Lateranus vii 163
amum cum se verterit vii 162. cum septi-
mum transierit puerum xiv 14. ut actage-
dona ubi loquacem aequum adferat 197.
expectandus erit qui hinc inchoat totum
populi xvi 62. servatque parte i vno xl 72.
et lucis vico volente natura xli 63. unum
conducit in -um iii 228. fuit -o i 117.
curantem circumstant uno xl 62. -os rhombi
iv 129. propter nullo cecidit Homero vii 26.
fr 129. propter nullo cecidit Homero vii 26.
multos da. Iuppiter x 104. suos tam
dextra computat 240. acutagula qui iam
post terga reliquit xli 17. pueri ne tu
contempseris xiv 68. improbus -o iii 242.
quod Accesi vixerit vii 224. multa quod
dierat in carcere fornicio x 200. quantus
tam venerabile erat procedere xli 66
amur -o puls xvi 20
amoris ante locum magis locat. -fuit par
altius v 114
Antares iii 40
ante domum Veneris iv 60. puerum v 66. 114.
effudit malarum puerum vii 22.
a. alios 61. stadium parentis triumphan-
tem 144. altaria Iovis 164. pedes Iovis
224. omnia x 191. -o iii 192. alphas et beta
xiv 200. cibum 266. -vi 623. memm hmon
xi 198. pedes legat vii 164. pudicus iii
111. veniet 242. corporum xiv 220. est.
antecedent cunctis before relativo i 161. in
relativo classe iii 46. Driger hist. Synt.
110 601-3
Antioch iii 63
antiqui acule Metelli xv 100. -ae de Miro
Crete xiv 78. non minor -o Rubens
Lapa ostendit vii 72. -o rha x 234. a
perz pedes cornua xli 160. -o orbibus
136. legibus castrorum xvi 15
antrum Vulcani i 4. -o Plerio vii 60. -o
Idonei xli 41
antiquos perperas xli 211. -o carens an-
turus vii 67
anxius populus deus tantum res optat x 60.
-o epistola iv 160
aper quod memore exspiravit maioris den-
bus -vii 102. aliquid de clambus vii v
167. -cum Tuscum heras Meria i 23
apotheca Hermos 1600 640
apotheca of emperors iv 71
appetam nigros lumen subitit abito vii
102
apposition. vinum. quinque lagonas vii 121.
sine. to plur. Illic. ep. 9 timidum cervos
animal. vii. xl 25 Eridani tumidissimus
aerolis Celtis c
aptus ibendia fontibus Aonidum vii 60.
-am teneris quoque Maccenatibus vestem
xli 33. exercendis capicidique artilas -i
xv 145. -asina quaeque dabant di i 140
aput tragulos xv 81. doctoris. a. quem xl 127
aque nomen iii 19. vos allam potatis -am
v 62. alter -a ad sidera minus xl 63
aquila custodes domili Batavi vii 63
asee maturus vitulus xli 7. exiga a quo-

quam. ne peleret et putet esse aliquid
nugum -ae rubenti? xli 37. ad -ae ducatur
ebur xli 112. Ramothracum et nostrorum
iii 145. nullas numerorum erechtes i 114
aratro alieno iussu Marium vii 246. ab
ingrato iam fastidius bos x 370
arbitrio integer vii 79
arbitrio nostro necari xli 177
arbor omnia populo mercedem pendere hunc
est iii 16. nostra ex -o necans viderunt
illa tempora xl 117. propria cum iam facti
nidos vultus xiv 60. beina furra gemo
petita -fuit Rutulus puerit xli 106
aristata mercaria xiv 141
arcescere peritum summam lincibus op-
positis hanc diffidit est xl 17
arvus vetera iii 11
ardet adhuc iii 214. adoratam populo caput
x 62. immortale odium et nunquam tana-
bile vulnus inter finitima Umbra et Ten-
tyra xv 34. in illa taccia. qua stantes est
qui fixo pectore fumant i 161. -est mem-
bra sanguine xl 6. deila cryel non -est
xiv 209. -est ultimus iii 201. lato Bed-
num in auro x 27. lecur -est ira i 44. -est
pulmo Falerno iv 139. apumantibus -eng
viceribus xli 14. pater -tis masano ful-
gine lippus x 129. Antiochii bartham -tem
263. decempr -to camino xiv 114. -di an-
mancho hincem etius iii 234. ferro vitius
xiv 22. nec -ti decempr abeno xv 61. anulo
-tibus 62. velle nullum conferri posse ma-
fractum xli 22
argentinum concinnis in titulus facieque ni-
butas xiv 201. -i animum iii 229. quom-
quod usquam est vii 123. quod erat. ante
fulgebat in armis xl 100. -o praefere
cui xli 60. ille nec -um dubitabat mittere
xli 43
arillam proptere iv 124
arguit hincem quos littera xli 124. quod
molles in aure leuocae -rim i 166. -sur
culpa doctus. quod vii 139
arila cum tota descendit aranea tela? xiv 61.
arila lampella lumentis ad virides hunc
mitentur -as xiv 147.
arima superant spoliatis vii 124. quae la-
festa vallo coarctant tam delectabile mon-
strum audere? xv 121. illa quae -a teunt
xvi 68. nocturna vos dominus temple-
que parat vii 232. -a Vulcania 370. fuit
miles tremulus posita tiana x 267. eadem
hinc herca bulatus parvo frutulo xiv 4.
bia -is illa quereus tutus in aula iv 62. in-
dustrius vii 62. nec mirum illis in -a
Graecum 200. quid ulcisci debuit ma-
ginitus? 221. in nullo fulgebat. arvidi
quod erat xl 100. in parvis currit Py-
ramus bellator xli 160. protegere lapsum
civem xv 145
armato custode tenentur iii 204. contra for-
tunam -i xvi 24
armatum Caesaris. nulli servare paratum
privato xli 104. pater -i capto capiat
aerolis vii 100
aro quantum (sacr) sub Tatio populus Ro-
manus -abus xiv 160
aro nota iam calidus -a i 123. nulla non
petitus summus locus x 110. omni illa-
ditio fratur ille xl 174. inopi mibribus
eucurrit proza xl 67. benigna quibus
fuit praecordia. Tiam xiv 24. hae sunt
generosi principia -o vii 224. quom-
-fuit hominis nullus in urbe locum iii 21.
caerenda captandisque apti xv 144. quo-

lam non intelligit -es patricias? iv 101.
acipe nunc vii 50. Grales mirari necius
miles xl 100. plurimum intererit. quibus
-fuit hunc tu institutus xiv 73
artificum magnorum pocula frangebant miles
xl 102
arte vicorum inferu iii 230
artes leuocae micantibus hostibus ipse xv
101
arz Tiburis iii 192. xiv 67
as -sem rogatum given to the infant parasite
v 144. paucis -fuit caput xl 146
ascedit monum navigio i 82
asperius macula Tiberinus v 104
aspiciens populos xv 100. deus. quicunque
-exit. ridet et odit 71. ut sanctam illius
omni -lat sine lahe domum xiv 60. -erit
vultus dimittit xv 60. -o iii 168. v 60. vi
801. x 209. xlii 76. xiv 276. magnae mentis
quis curras et equos facieque decurram
-ere vii 64. -etii anet echni iv 145. -andus
regis x 241
astutus ix 20. xlii 173
audire lectore i 13. -o amano utus vii 160.
-a incute xiv 118. laqueus fictorum -os iii
8. relictos la v 76. caedibus vii 243
as iii 60. vi 67. vii 66. xiv 246. xv 76. 166.
xvi 48
astorum motus ignoro iii 63
as iii 134. 246. 254. iv 129. v 84. vi 600. vii 80.
viii 62. 151. 267. ix 27. 136. x 266. xl 120.
xlii 180. xiv 140
astros pronorum iii 213
astr -ri vultus poema xlii 61. -a asper-
sibus v 91
asque i 66. 67. 116. 120. 130. 134. 144. 180.
171. cet. -et. -a. vii 32
astra stercore fecta canino xiv 68
astutus parumper x 254. interius xl -as xl
10
astutem pariem non ullam vitas xiv 100.
-erant nunquam maiora cadavera corvi
vii 242
astutus urbi iv 77. -am urbem xl 199. -o
maratit Aleino xv 13
astutus huius dicitur xlii 2. -a novit om-
nes vii 231. dicit -fuit auctor patris vii 216.
magis -fuit cum subeant animas exempla
xvi 33
astutus perdita iii 73. magna xlii 100
astutus contra v 74. sponso xl 201. -eco
carinus x 264
astutus dicere nomen i 163. quidquid Graecia
-et in historia x 174. temptare parentes
305. quis nunc -et argento praefere caput?
xli 48. pars altera promero ferrum xv 74.
non -ent Laribus cristam promittere galli
xlii 24. plurima non -ent homines ver-
tuta dicere lacu v 131. rebus quas turpi-
ter -ent vi 97. brevis sit. quod turpiter -es
vii 165. ne te pulsare tognus -ent. immo
etiam pulsetur. dissimulet nec -ent excusos
praetori ostendere dentes xvi 9 16. -ent
ille neculo quis. pugnos qui vidit. dicere
"vili" 29. quis enim proponere talem aut
emere -eret? iv 47. -o dicere to miserum
xlii 161. triumphales. inter quas -aus ha-
bere nescio quis titulos Aegyptius atque
Arabarches i 129. haedulus necum -aus
Viras huius mordere salici xl 67. -i
quod licet tunc pueri molesta vii 236.
tam detestabile monstrum -ere xv 122
astutus perituros multos x 61. -is. Iuppiter.
hinc. nec labra moves? xlii 113. cum
creditor -it vii 105. populi fons durior

hulus. qui planipedes -it Fabios vii 191.
hinc quota pars scelerum. quos custos
Gallia urbis -it? xlii 126. clausa -et
Herculeo stridentem gurgite solen xiv 360.
ut totiens illum pater -lat vii 164. ille
testatur crepitus xl 171. tanta Hbeline
vulpi -itur Matius vii 86. vox nocte levo
necula mediamque -ita per urbem xl 112.
cornu cum litulo -ita xiv 200
auditor rubet. cui frigida aena est crimin-
bus i 166. saturarum iii 223
ausro abstulit urbi illustres animas iv 161.
munere tanto praecipuum ceram ix. quan-
tum nomis Octavium vii 242. servatum
victo caput x 294
ausere peculia enitio servis cogitur clement
iii 180. subaltis -eti xv 73
ausa tutus in illa iv 83. -a nullus tibi haerit
Aeneas v 136
ausa modica non multum fortior ventus xli
66
ausra trulla iii 104. spiria vii 207. effigies
crepuitheci xv 4
auricula carentem Gallum vii 6
auris ut sentiat. clamor opus est x 214. -em
percutit fragor xl 107. referens calentes
189. -em principis continuat x 241. -o
tyranni quid violentis? iv 64. -aus con-
cepta urna movetur xl 170
aurum 'cup of gold' v 20. Plut. Lye. 13 § 6.
-i omne quod usquam est vii 123. -um
victori populum quod pensat vii 244.
quod in mare torvitur iii 64. quod Tagus
et Aetolis roivit xiv 216
ausro semper tollendus xiv 268. -o iam
deicientibus xli 69
aut sentiat aut herum iii 134. Protagoras
aliquis vel. aut 120. aut dicit. aut accipit
calicem i 256. est.
autem iii 209. vii 217. vii 119. x 134. 214.
xl 90. xlii 20. 196. xiv 83. 100. xv 90
autum post finem xiv 140
auxilium petere et praestare xv 150. ope et
-o xiv 183. pro totis legionibus et pro
omnibus -is vii 256
avaritia alius quando maior patuit? i 86.
-o pone frena vii 60. iavere solam in-
vili quoque -am exerece iuventur xiv 106
avarus laudatur tamquam frugi xiv 111. -i
properantis quis metus? 176. -o natus
corruptor i 77. -o pater credit animi
felices xiv 119. produci pueros 236
averto negotia dilatae curis xl 163
aviam iii 113
avis Afras latas xl 143
avili rursi xvi 36
avunculus Iuvini xiv 43
avus qui ceravit fercula asperum secretis? i
86. quae fecit templa vii 143. -o aequi-
lencia tradit 17
avis qui saxa Iagustica portas procubuit iii
254. -o citato pervolat Placidum i 68.
Aricinus qui mendicavit ad -as iv 117
baccilo nullo dextram subante iii 28
baking v 70
balantum pecudem spondero sacello xlii 223
balnea in -a portas crudum paronem i 163.
in -a defect testiculos pupillares xl 160
barba vocalis mihi iuvet gratia x 226. -am
ariontem inchoat videt x 263. -am per-
tere coepit xiv 216. quaciam cum primo
reocentur crinita -a vii 100
barbarus induperator x 126. plota lupa -a
milia iii 66. turba xv 60



barbato culicemque si puer non aduenerit
 etiam credentem xlii 66
 hours in the amphitheatrum ix 99
 beatus, laetum atque -um i 67, quid ille
 vive -us? x 279
 bellator Pygmaeus xlii 108, tot -um effugit
 xli 10
 bellatorum xlii vii 108, -a horrida expressit
 vii 212, nullis et -orum et pacis robur
 arcendis 72, -orum curvare x 133, pompa
 261, -is socialibus calcatum avare x 31
 belua (a fish) ix 121, 127, Moa vii 77, ele-
 phant xlii 104
 beluorum xlii vii 147, caestus 194, rostrata
 iii 167, spre h. comandi v 164, egit Lau-
 roclum vii 167
 benedictus menses men ille gulis v 132
 benedixi tibi hora xlii 4, -a muna x 201 = xli 64,
 me quibus fasces praecordia Titan xlii 34
 Berytus iii 117, 118
 bibula -orum aurum xxiium x 250, -e
 cras Albano aliquid de montibus v 23,
 quare -erant Thracum Heliadibusque x1,
 qui ventrum usque inde temeravit ut
 dicit rest' fides? v 134, nulla acuita -untur
 scitibus x 234, aptus -culo fontibus Aon-
 idem 25
 bilio medicori ferredum xlii 143
 bina laetura xli 163
 bina ferat ut bina v 164, quingenae vi 137,
 centum ceteris xlii 72, septem ordinibus
 xli 24
 black slaves v 3
 blanda budo vi 116
 boar-fights i 23
 bouum vita laetandis videtur xlii 100, vera
 -a atque illa multum diversa x 2, cum ac-
 cipit macech -a leno, si capendi vi nullum
 usori 44, domavit praescipue 69, tota
 farsena v 174, Phalanx x 237, hunsale
 morsu x 157
 boues cito melle, totum boues vii 79, et
 odor laeri ex re qualibet xli 264, qui -is
 et fere dignis arcum uita aliam stibit credi
 mola? v 140, regum utillius ille -orum
 vii 207, praemia quanta -is mactant 82,
 et -is coeclat Crispianum vi 100
 boas vetulus x 264, -is coelo in mare de-
 cussus xli 101, -vo percussu magis
 Agamemnon credit xli 264, -ve macti
 126, delungue v 115, mune sociis lupa
 paucis -am vii 100
 bores -a -apares melle taberna xli 45,
 corderidius greco coe 164 v 170, porcora
 rursus, quae pingue occurrunt medio xli
 70
 bread, leaves of v 2, coarsu 11
 brevis portus iii 236, Pankia, vit. Ambr. 1,
 aquem brevis est *ullianum*, -e sit, quid
 brevis vit. 266, -is coeclat coeclat
 217, -fusa romae x 127, tegula par
 dimidia -or v 2, -or vii (short cut to
 wealth) xli 223
 brucina tempore iii 102, -am carot vii 373
 brum locum excoct domus iii 382, in
 vestito scitit regum mator clina x 106
 busti portandum ad -a cadaver iii 24
 cadaver ad busti portandum iii 22, obtri-
 tum valde 268, mordere vi 67, -erie
 tam educti vultus xlii 78, -ore crudo
 crum vi 67, toto laetis Calixta x 260,
 fudo par -dum v 184, propra 184, maiora
 mator vii 266, -is coeclat vii 266, quod
 vultu -a cadaver vi 67

[illegible]

capacem pecorum agrorumque ventrem xi
41. urnas cratera xli 44. generis tabula
xli 45. vasa xli 114. crura
implere modio quadrati i 63. Metastum
crustes v 27
capessunt bellia xlv 242. Vulcanica arma -as
vii 270
capilli nostri rectique xi 189
capitula taurina equidant v 12. totam hostie
Romani circus -is xi 197. quantum Mo-
cratius cepissent penitus xlv 220. summum
patulato vix -erat angulus arcae xli 74.
regem aliquem -is v 125. quidam -itar
xv 78. huc -i voluit picea v 120. quid
vixit hic tullius aetate i 65. -culina ardi
capit v 145. -um nictori -culine v 102.
-do agello viii 109. dulcedine -as animas
vii 64
Caprea verberosa epistula venit a -is x 72
caputior victimis sola tantis digna deis et
-is huc horum xi 114
caputior tauri in arce summum x 127. cir-
cumspiciat -orum armine 280. -is fata
triumphum dabunt vii 291
caput licturae marmoreum viii 58. semum
latus h 109. arcamum victo alutulu
280. profer i 124. pulsantium proclama-
v 72. intactum luto xvi 184. mudi muni-
bus impit flammali vii 161. vile coronati
aselli xi 97. -do tignum locuti vi 240. tot
res impudens vix ferret Corinulo 252. graves
dentis deponit belina xi 127
carbo quem pater a -no et sorcipiens ad
rictora mela x 121
carborescunt xlviii v 276. aliquid Glyris et -o
durum i 173. inclusus -o nasare xi 123
cardine facili pateantur valvae v 63
caribis mortis xvi 154. ut ameno -is vi 64.
huc poena -ali Citharus x 287. nasaturo
-as animas vli 67. deorum vno -orem
carum 64. Galliana caribula nasque -culina
viii i animam mortis terrore -entem x
287
carinas aulacae edificare x 364
carinas trivale communi qui ferat moneta
vii 64. curritur ad -as amine Theulidos
62. so -huc solo -exante 83. qui facit in
carina -as -is -culia 25. Maronem
Guldam facilius -ina pulsum xi 161. ut
iam quae -ina tralunt digna dile credas x
117. divina rochant opaci mares xi 297
carne multa pascedum lenem vi 74. se-
cedente nova, si quibus dant v 120. quod
carum carum pater -is -is non nullam xvi
64. nili unquam huc -ne licentia edit v
64. -ilia huncque vaei lecti 13
carosities inter locutum iuvenem viii 176
caras eris Verri, qui Verrem accusare potest
xi 63. -um asterilum facit aior amicum v
160. -erit dia homo quum ubi x 206
talis xvi 167
casus cincta xi 103
Casella Hirgantum xiv 106
casura, thetine of the imperial court v
124. prospera si substantur v 2. more-
casura si substantur v 124. si substantur
pura lentina dolabra 248. -orum imporis
tactus xi 87. longos ferre labores xvi
190. legibus antiqua xvi 184. cora morem-
casura 254
casus, talia, stipes cora x 267. multo ubi
casus 254

cognitas xii §. quae impluit hoc? v. 119.
conspicimus ne improbitus xii 773. extrinsecus
v. 95. nonne dolorem finis in hinc - xii 182.
tunc geminus - us urbis ii 214. praeter
petula omnia ponant xii 104
categorical for conditional sentence iii 106
caecum stridore lactus xiv 23. abreptum
crede hunc graviore - xii 174. quae formae
non graves -? iii 309
cathedris reportanda posita orchestra vi 47
catillo supplante coram in Italy iv 57
causa et origo munitis nulla pones te est xiv
226. mali tanti 230. iustas querellas si
defectur xii 19. -us genus et color vi 163.
-no malum cum mazura superest amandata
xii 102. -um principum protegere ii 32.
mater xiv 110. unde fere acerbum am
172. -as laboris inde habuit x 178. eili-
um et carcer lene -as habuere 275. his
allias subnectere -as iii 315. -as locorum
praebet 147. -as aetate xii 102. aquatus ii
58. -as nobilis indocti defensor vi 14.
-as nullo nisi levibus flagrantis praecedunt
xii 193
camillei nota lectica 132. -i passilli sanguine
numquam uiderunt matra x 121
cantus circumstant coherctos vi 163
careat in -a maceratum hoc tollit xvi 247
carvi convassus superbus xii 130. -et hume-
mum xii 137
casti folia vi 111
cedit aut Homero vi 88. barbaria turba non
-a Canopo luxuria xv 44. non -it Veneto
iv 123. ut cessat (turba intranti) gl. sacro
-as honoris i 116. -atus patet ad 20.
-as -as -as -as -as -as -as -as -as -as -as
-as peragula xii 134. turba -ente vi 20.
-as lesfero -ente prunis assummo ii 58.
celestes notique poetas vi 2
celebreior quanto sportula fumo iii 249
celeri fars terna praestat xv 78. Maari -es
ii 125
cento notorio ludis xii 194
cena olim luxuriosa venatus xi 78. patella
tamem v 23. esquis ferale -a patella 85.
a culco redentibus altera -a amplior xiv
176. partem sumptuosam modice de marino
-e iv 30. ad crispationem x 230. altierius
fuerit -a secunda -a 130. tanquam
gaulidia -e xv 51. ad -am si intolestus cum
iii 273. per cunctas it -na fabula -a i 145.
facient optata tonitrui -as maioris v 117. -a
Mardanapalli potiores acerrimas florentia
x 303
cenati si eximie Altatis, lautus habebat si 1.
censet si enclausque micerrimum 12. quam
multa magnaque parvipede iii 142. cum
quod praetorita -avi nocte x 233. postquam
ut -eo civiter v 112. scitissimos are pudet
ii 168. lauto are paratu xiv 13. spes
bene -andi res decipit i 164. nulla velox
-a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a -a
conosi purguli alium iii 216
convoco te extra communiam concendum?
xiv 140
corcor iv 10
corros Tulli v 67. cuncta excerpere patri-
monia i 18. omnia xii 1. haec moraria
vivat v 137. inmundi domus cupidini
xiv 178. magri amorem 237. magri minor
est eruditio. 304. monstra quae nullatenus

contemnit me, quem luna solet deducere III
208. ne tu pueri .peris annos xiv 48.
Antoni gladius potuit .ero x 123. te .pto
rapitur xiv 232
contemtu veneto cucullo III 170. fama VII 79.
sarcofago x 172. furba .a cadavere crudo
xv 83. .um uno fluctu xlii 245. .am uno
carere Romam III 214. vivit .i casulla latis
xiv 179. .a sidera paucis nummibus xlii 47
confines se Auster v 100. se nunc populus
x 80
contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus
xiv 184. Etruscum puero si .igit aurum v
164. si .igit aurum unum VII 122. nec tam
tenus censis tibi .igit xlii 7. dum res nota
tibi .at principia aurem x 341. thyrsus
ere VII 60. multa virga .ere equitum na-
gistros VII 7. pecula tuis .acta labeis v
123
continuo violati numinis aras videt xlii 219.
legiones nascuntur xiv 243
continuis lonca senectus plena malis x 100.
facere hoc non possis quinque dictus .is xi
207
contra torrentem nunquam dextera brachia
IV 89. incipit .a te stare parentum nobili-
tas VII 138. falsum testem .a paganum
producere xvi 33. vera loquentium .a
fortunam armati .aque pudorem x 13. ade.
quae .a valent solacia ferre xlii 120
contundere faciem plana palma xlii 124
convallum raris avit el inprobus nihil viol-
ens adit xvi 39
convulsa Frontonis .ulsa marmora clamant
112
convertite me a Cunis ad Helviam Cerecem
III 321. in lacrum .as iv 129
conviva regis tibi videtur v 101. vis tu con-
suetis .audax .a. canistris imperi? 74. .a
mibi promissus x 100. superbum .am caveo
130. de .a Corymba videbis v 25. centum
de III 259
convivia nostra dabunt alios hodie ludos xi
179. nulla .a caeliceclorum xlii 42. (= con-
viva) qua despicit .a cauda v 82. hodie
tantum propter .a pexi xi 150
copia villorum quando uberior? 187. torrens
dicendi .a multis mortifera x 9
cor agro in .de senecit scribendi cacoethes
VII 82. mollissima .da humano generi dare
se natura fatetur xv 131
cornu latrone cantabit vacuus viator x 22.
am dominis xi 47. si .am alius dictum
puero pulvis 69
corbis de .ibus idem semula Picenis mala
xi 73
corn supplantat by cattle in Italy iv 27
cornu nascenti vixit robora vitulus xi 9
coronas antiquo .a regis positas tollunt sacri-
led xlii 149
corpus erat aere nocte dieque VII 62. Alus
oris cervit x 296. omnia .oris ornatum
321. gelido iam in .ore minimus sanguis
217. decernat quodcumque volit de .oro
nostro Isis xlii 92. .ore trunco 178. simi-
lem tibi se non .ore tantum xiv 61. ab-
sumpto iam toto .ore xv 91. .ora lactata
petaura xiv 296. .ora scroverum nostra
materia constare 16. de grege scroverum
magna et pulcherrima neque .ora vove-
bit xlii 117. missum ad sua .ora morium
infesto erodunt .a nummo xlii 230. quid
superest de .oribus? III 250. quorum .oribus
vescebantur xv 106
corripit et castigat xiv 64. cur .as? x 202

corrois casibus edit totum xv 89
corrumpunt nos citius villorum exempla
domestica xiv 32
coruscant longa abies III 254
counterpane v 17
cotam Aeneas quo pondere percussit Tydides
xv 66
eras ((hodie) III 23. v 33. altera fiet domus
xiv 310
crassum linum III 150. .o infante maiorem
mamillam xlii 163. .a luctina xl 159
crevit pater annui felices avroa xiv 119.
nemo nulli tantum delinquere 215. mazie
Agamemnona 296. vilia sibi aliena mala
xv 142. .mista alios defecisse amica x 176.
ant morbum missum infesto .a numine
xlii 231. se ludere xv 60. .clant grande
nefas xlii 54. stigmatum dicitur .idit x 144.
ant dicitur barba minorum xvi 31. .as
haec dilecta Venusina lucerna i 51. .as
deterius III 7. impense Virronem parere
v 156. falsibus actum xiv 149. ponendum
aliquid discriminis 203. dicitur fide quae
carmina trahunt xv 118. .at solus habes-
dos esse 27. Herentis aerumnas po-
tiores venire Sardanapallu x 363. .anum
tunicae VII 207. .ant nullo mundum recu-
ere moveri xlii 87. se quoque Lul recu-
sum .eret xlii 20. citius Neylam .derum
xv 21. .int pectora brachia vultum genua
esse 214 171. summum .e nefas nimium
praecere pudori xlii 83. abiectione hunc
graviter caecus xlii 175. clausus iam nu-
ram xiv 220. .ite me volis folium recitare
Nihilay xlii 126. nil est quod .ere de se
non possit iv 70. quavis iurato metum
tibi .ere testis v 8. .ere poma subrepta
corribus Africa 182. illa .der III 93.
contemere fulmina pauper 146. velleclan
Athos x 173. .a multis fiducia xlii 119. hu-
manis maiora bonis .antur x 137
cryptum dedit aurea trulla inverso fundo III
108. audiat ille testaturum .as xi 172
crescent his patrimonium fabris xiv 116. qu-
cumque modo 117. .ant ut opes x 24. nec
patimur Tyrrenum .ere placem v 96. .ente
gula xi 29
crimen si nullum in confuge VIII 128. par Ag-
amemnoniae 218. omne animi vitium tanta
conspicit in se .en habet 141. ne .en poema
sequatur xlii 30. foedior omni .ile per-
sona iv 15. de fidel violata .ine xlii 6. ex
omni lucrum quaesitum 24. omni divitias
adquirere xiv 238. quaedam cum prima
rescendunt .ina barba xlii 106. occulta ad
patres proditi servus 294. committunt
eandem diverso fato xlii 104. ad maiora si
fleat oculos 144. ne nostra sequatur et
nobis geniti xiv 39. cui fricula mens est
inibus i 167. peractis xlii 239
crispus cadaverit omnes .a .ibus hydi xiv 79
Crispium princeps equitum iv 22. quod tur-
pe bonis .decebat .um 14. tu succinctus
patria quondam .e. papyro 24
Crispus .Vibius iv 61. cf. Nestore nulli
sapientia Crispi Statius cited vol. i p. 49
crocus of Corycus Laer. II 416. Verg. i 186
Ford. colex 401
cruciatu hoc caruit Lentulus x 296
crudo cadavere contenta turba xv 83
crucientis fluctibus x 186. verberibus socii
316
crus dimidium xlii 95. pinguis .ra toto III
247. levis totius gentis quid facit tibi?
vili 116. cum duo habens xvi 34

cubili hinc praeda ponitur xiv 83
cubito ferit hic III 245
cubus in faciem III 260
cursus deficiente xi 38. .a magna non degene-
rare xiv 14
culmine delubri condescit examen apium
xlii 69. alta villarum .a Praenestina in
montibus parabat xiv 89
cupia docentis arguitur VII 158. tam dirao
praecina .ae VIII 119. defensor .ae 163.
dirae trepidum formidine xlii 104. veteris
monstrata diu orata xiv 37. tacita sudant
praecordia .a i 167
cultello volanti chloronomunta v 122
cultro ulterius nil aut gravius timet hostia
xv 119. domini .a collum praebet bos x 203
culti villicus horti III 225. tantum .i agri xiv
180. .am nullo palliole hordia III 98
cum rhinocroto lavari VII 130. omnia
Romae .e. pretio III 184. paucis .e. den-
tibus inde reverti 301. quo cenavit x 235.
decidere lactu coepit .e. ventis xlii 34. Ni-
cula torrens .e. coniuge Pluton xlii 50
cum occurrit i 17. 22. 24. 26. 63. cet.
cuncta mitem xlii 91. .a notissima templis
vota x 23. idem habitus xi 149. primo-
ribus xv 39. .as nocentes xlii 101. it per
as cenat x 145. .a per oppida ire VIII 129.
patrimonia x 13. post .a xi 42. quae mea
sunt .fundite? xlii 37. fora xlii 155. rap-
temum incitum xiv 245. per agmina xv 86.
post animalia 99. .a graviora cothurnis
29. animalibus abstulit xv 173
cupido sacra inmodici cupit xiv 175. laudis
titulique x 143. caeca magnaquo .ine ducti
361
cupidus si Fabius VII 14
cupiet lauto cenare paratu xiv 13. .ent ca-
dem minores i 148. quidni haec .as? x 96.
ne nullum .as xi 37. .at nihil x 300. hic
qui nil .eret xiv 313. .eret Rutilae Ver-
nia gibbum accipere x 294. .ens evadere
damno testiculi xiv 35
cura non omnia? III 38. i 120. 163. vili 12. x
294. 291. xlii 116. 192
cura si forte brevis nocte soporem indulsit
xlii 217. .am sperare cohortis 188. rebus
Latia praestare xi 115. effugies xiv 167.
nimia congesta pecunia .a x 12. .a natura
potentior omni 303. graviore timetur
proxima tempestas xlii 227. maiore ser-
vantur tantis parta malis xiv 303. pectora
vestra duas non admittentia .as VII 65.
vulgi ridebat x 61. effudit populus 78.
nemo inter .as duxit habendum xi 83. di-
latis avertit negotia .is 183
curia quid mandet .respicit VIII 91
Curio quid sentit .quid Fabricius II 153 164.
hic duo cupied also by A.V. Caes. 18 I.
III. 55 4. Angul. 28 3. Paes. 9
curia tu Cumerinos? VII 91. si .ant cunctos
paulo nocentes xlii 101. si .et nocte toga-
tum currere III 127. haec .a VII 242. curan-
dam. ne VIII 121
curriculo totas effundit habenas xiv 231
currit Syriopocis VII 109. Pygmaeus bel-
litor xlii 164. huc omnes tanquam ad
vitaris .ant III 508. per montem adversum
coeruit v 77. inopit miserabilis arte cucur-
rit prors xlii 67. .et super ora ingenti
Liburno III 240. .amus praecipites x 56.
severa .o per Alpes 166. .ite. iam sedis
iv 76. si curat pauper nocte togatus .ere
III 128. .itar ad vocem iucundam VII 82
curru servus portatur eodem x 61. de Tou-

tonico descendere 282. marnae mentis
opus .as decorum aspicere VII 67. stantes
in .ibus Acumilianos VII 3
cursus nimia formidine praecipitans xv 77.
u ventiat ignem III 255. tanto contexere
macteros mucchos xiv 27
curia vasa III 279
curvatum hastile VII 127
curvo litore xiv 64. Illic. ep. 3 2 6. 77 6 6
et. 84. xi 21 22
cushion v 17
custodia macul censas misera est xiv 304
custodit conductas Corvina oves i 107. gem-
ma loculis .itur eburnis xlii 134
custodes domiti Itatavi aquilas VII 52
Cybele xiv 263. nec II. H. Gochler de Matris
Magne apud Romanos cultu. Lips. Fock.
1896. 8vo
cynic coarseness III 107
cynici nudi dolia non ardent xiv 309
Daedalus. Fleckelsen's Jahrbh. suppl. xv
(1889) 183-224. "Iadalaos. I3n Ieltrae
par griech. Künstlergeschichte von Ernst
Kulmer", who asserts that D., far from
being *malis natus Alkula*, never left
Crete
damnat Graeculus et odit tales habitus VII
292. si sacvitium .are liceret iv 83. ruerint
ante senatu VII 93. ad mores natura re-
currit .atos xlii 240. abstinentia .audis (et.
Ilin. ep. III 9 3 5) xiv 38
dammum alterius partis x 216. omni mem-
brorum .o minor dementia 233. accepto
claudenda est lanua xlii 129. nec .a levant
xlii 84. neque vulnus erat par .orum xlii 99
dammus III 83
de tot oribus una comedunt patrimonium
mensa i 137. de moribus ultima quaestio
III 140. de pulvino quaeque equestri 154 cet.
deum te. Fortuna. nos facinus x 306
debes omnia ferre. si potes v 171. mibi prima
animi bona VII 24. quibus omnia 78. fla-
grantior aequo non .et dolor esse vili xlii
12. miserabile .et esse exemplum huius
eild xv 97. criminibus .ent hortos i 75.
cuius supplicio non .uit una parari simia
vili 213. quid Vergilius .uit uclis aucta?
222. .uerant olim tenues micrae Quiri-
tes III 163. propter quod rumpere sonum
cat v 20. cui cedere .cat omnia percula
xi 126. quae coronata iustitiae .cat agna
xlii 63. medicamen sorbere ante cibum
quod .cat pater xiv 258. cum mittere vo-
cum .eris vel marnocoris xlii 115. nil tibi
se .ere putat III 61. veterum ad dominum
reverti IV 52. maxima .ctur puero reve-
rentia xiv 47
debilis umero. lumbis. coxa x 227
delitor si sumptos pergit non reddere num-
mos xvi 40
decem comites VII 142. sceleritia xlii 71
decency. varying conceptions of III 107
decernat quodcumque volit de corpore nos-
tro Isis xlii 92
deceperit si vis aliam scum xiv 253
deceit quales esse xi 155. quos cultas .et ad-
solias puellae 202. quod turpe bonis.
ebat Crispinum iv 13. quae turpia Cur-
doni. Volcos .ebant VII 182. quos mag-
num aliquid dubia pro libertate .eret 263
decens lectis tabella xlii 136. ut non ter d.
respiat xiv 29
decipit vos apes bene cenandi v 166
decolor cum totus esset Flaccus VII 228



decoquo nec ardentem xlt. aeno xv 81.
decrevrat genus hoc iam vivo Homero
 xv 69.
deducit hoc abest ab illo lv 131. urbis habes
 et illic viii 209.
deducit gentem ab infami aeylo viii 273. la-
 tum media vulcum -it harena i 167. ad
 sua qui donatos -xlt flagra Quirites x 109.
 alta Chlomen -ero sella iii 136. me luna
 solit 256. lunam obliquo ferro vii 224.
 quæstum ad fontem solus verpus xiv 104.
 -endum corio hova in mare xli 165.
defendit eur thucum locum? i 103. causas
 nobilis indocti viii 45. malo -aus Alax x 65.
defensor culpus viii 163.
defert in bulnes pupillares lentulos xi 160.
 si iustas -rtur causa querellæ xvi 19.
defecti nostrum mare v 94. thucas ne vomer
 -ciat iii 311. si -eret viridis pannus xi 193.
 hoc ipsum -celisse puta v 7. -ento culina
 xi 28. iam -entibus austria xii 69.
deformis hiema stridit vi 86. amiel faciem
 iii 87. -ctu vultum x 101. pellem per cute
 192. ephibum pulvis castris tyranus
 307.
defundere patulas nelves iii 277. in tenues
 plantas -itur (i dii) 227.
dehinc si forte nunc apponam eurus xi
 119.
dein xv 63.
deinde i 101. 123. (mor d.) iii 280. 298. viii
 119. x 61. 63.
delapsa est pluma catullii iii 118.
delator stolicus iii 116.
delectant se ad alta nomina viii 132. to si
 helictes accuras 137. bania genitrix -atur
 harena xvi 6.
delevit Alliani vili titulum senectus fulgine
 v 35. -elit tabulas xli 123. vigiliata proelia
 -e vii 27.
delinquere tantum, quantum permittas xiv
 23.
delubri culmine examen apium concedit
 xlii 69. acerta -la imponit xli 84. to sacra
 ad -a vocantem præcedit xlii 107.
demens i et curre per Alpes x 106. habetur
 Hædus, si cenat eximio xi 2. Aegyptus
 xvi 1.
denusum a cælesti arce sensum xv 146.
denas ut lieat paucis cum -tilibus reverti iii
 301. expiravit aper maioris -tilibus apri xv
 162.
denus monem qui canet oliva xiv 144. -no
 trucebat xli 15. tarda per -a cadavera
 prora x 189.
deponis amictus i 112. -sult belua dentes
 iam nimios xi 126. nec unquam -altum
 tili sospes erit xlii 178.
deprendere primo morsu, Circis nata forent
 cotrus an Lucrinum ad saxum iv 142.
 verum morsum vii 112.
decendunt statuas x 68. pauci reges ad
 generum Cereris sine caede 113. o caelo
 -it yphæ creator x 27. in vultem Ezerino
 -mus iii 17. -at arida aranea xiv 61. ad
 terram tremulo -ant clamo puellæ xi 164.
 de Teutonio -ere curru x 262.
desertis Aganippes vallibus vii 6.
desiderat viduas ulmos stratus humi palmas
 vii 78. tristes puer notos ludos xi 163.
desidia tardos places iv 44.
despicit res exiguas xi 131. illum ego iure
 -am 24. -e viii 114.
destinat hoc monstrum pontifici iv 48. cui
 subere Cæsaris uxor x 324.

deum dicitur placitæ patinæ mensura iv 72.
 nec -fuit illi, unde emerit leonem vii 74.
 non derit iii 303 (cf. ii 108. ix 112. 130).
 nec illi ultio xvi 18. no qua indignatio
 -sit v 129. ut thucas, ne mariae -sint iii 211.
detertus iam non est eedere foris, quam xi
 80. ut non -tus credas iii 7. ade, omnia
 peccet xiv 63.
detert erat eadem res exiguâ aliquid iii 24.
detestabile (tam) factum xlii 126. tam -e
 monstrum xv 121.
deus si quis aut similia dis hominibus v 132.
 si quis unicus in ædificia xlii 111. illa
 quisque prandebat xlii 40. quicunque
 asperit, ridet et odit homines qui nunc
 sunt xv 71. -i clipeo venientis nudam
 effugiem periturus, ostenderet hosti xi 107.
 di, maiorum umbra tenemus terram i vii
 207. facies evertit domos totas optima-
 tilibus ipsa x 8. pro lucundis aptissima
 quæque dabunt 349. -orum placencia-
 torum ornamenta xli 218. currus et equos
 faciesque aspicere vii 67. genua incutere
 x 55. quæstum vellet iure acervit? 184.
 saxa hæc et tela putant xlii 231. nec
 surdum esse quæcumque, nec Tiresiam 249.
 quoniam hominum quævis -orum? xv 163.
 deos contemneret, dis ignocentibus ipsa iii
 146. hic putat esse xlii 91. solus credit
 habenda, quos ipse colit xv 34. promissa
 deis simulata xli 2. deis auctoribus ultor
 patris viii 216. victimis sola tentis dion
 deis xli 114. dis officium vatis peragenti-
 bus xi 113.
devenit unde alius furtivæ aurum pelliculæ
 i 19.
devenit redas basin inactat iv 118.
detra illi læbat belua iv 120. -ne extinc-
 tæ corpus iii 48. -am nullo subente ha-
 cillo 28. cohilere memento v 71. pendente
 recta vibrata -a nequiquam effudit vii 204.
 -ne nostro tempore natae xv 67.
dicit nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia
 xiv 321. aut dicit aut accipit clement iii 254.
 bene -entem Hostium vii 147. Legendi-
 mensum rhetor -turus ad arma i 44. tam-
 quam de Catilla aliquid iv 148. dubia pro
 libertate surgis vii 116. torrens -endi copia
 x 9. modo -la mihi gens xv 98. -tum a
 vultu collem iii 71 et.
dictatoris honore functus xi 67. equitum
 cum -ore magistrus viii 8.
dictum puero coram aliis pultes xi 60. -et
 pericula Phalaris viii 82. ceras nunc hæc
 -ante pusillas implet xiv 29.
dicit ignoscit Mæcius an non i 154. sanctus
 haberi -la meritis viii 25.
diducit scopulos Hannibal x 153.
dico iste gentilis agatur iv 67. quæ tam
 festa, ut casset prodero furem? xlii 23.
 -cu impio consumpsit Telephus? i 4.
 per totum consare xi 163. lætum his-
 remque ne sentirent xv 41. nocte -eque
 iii 105. vii 61. xlii 198. sexta quoque
 vii 161. uno x 224. natali mihi dulcor xli L.
 ipse -erum festorum mactatus iii 172. vita
 paucorum x 343. paucos consume -e xlii
 168. -ebus fœda servare aled terga sola xi
 83. quinque continua 206.
dicit i 143.
differre in tempore cenæ alterius conchum
 xiv 130. qui tot per sæcula mortem dis-
 tulit x 249. tempestas velut hoc -ata
 servare xlii 228. -la avertis negotia curis xi
 163.

difficile est satiram non scribere i 30. laud
 -e est perituran arcescere summam xi 17.
diffinitus (tuo) in -o clavus mihi militis
 hæret iii 248. -o mendicat Pollio nudo xi
 43. anulus in -o quod ferricus 127. se-
 mentis vatum -os circumlocut auro vii 18.
 ventilet æstivum -la sudantibus aurum i
 28. transfert Virro gemmas a -la ad pocula
 v 44. lalra cibum accipiunt -la alienis x
 223. quibus illa premetur per somnum i
 xiv 222. ductis per terram aliquid de san-
 guine gustat xv 92.
designatur quam summam bis septem ordini-
 bus lex Ottonis xiv 324.
diemus qui mendicaret iv 117. ferro Mela-
 gri aper v 115. his epulis et tali amico 173.
 fœderit et iunice inacta vii 29. morte
 perit viii 85. vera cruce 198. face arcana
 xv 140. -a viro sententia iv 136. super-
 ellio forma v 62. quali tabella facies x 187.
 victimis tantis deis xli 114. Tucia libellis
 fides xlii 62. dis atque ipso Iove sententia
 xiv 236. -um nullo corde Vagelli xvi 22.
 alacritas -ona x 163. sitiente Phodo cratera
 xli 43. sacra veraque Charlydii xv 37.
 maiorum larva capillisque xvi 31. bte
 onum vocem adyti -am templo xlii 205.
 -um aliqui Gyris aude 173. tam longo
 nevo factus x 255. si quid censoris ira
 fecerit xiv 90. -i moliam versare viii 67.
 fama -a sinistra xiv 1. Vespusia lucerna
 xli 61. fide xv 118. supplicia hic populus
 129. quæ non -lor hostia vita? xlii 238.
 senior bulla -issime 33.
dierdimur xvi 47.
dilect quantum Thebas Menocæus xiv 249.
 quæ hunc -dicitur nisi consuevit i 42.
 -etne adulter matrone? quam non amat
 x 318.
dimidium crus xlii 95. -o siluro xiv 132.
 tectis pars -a brevior v 9. -o constrictus
 caninatus ovo 84. vendere plura -o xiv
 201. -am vultus xv 67.
dimittit citius i 125. Nicias -ere v 20.
diræ Masorum atque xiv 196. -ata Alba
 iv 60.
dira persona iv 14. pars eiusdem sortis xli
 20. feritas xv 32. exestas longæ obid-
 onis 86. tam -ne culque viii 119. -ne culque
 xlii 106. -i conscia læti mens xlii 195. -a
 panis xv 104.
discedit si, laqueo tenet vii 60.
discipulus Tryphæri doctoris structor xi 137.
 -i custos vi 218. -um occidit senex iii 117.
 meliorem prætoris magistro xiv 213.
discit læcium torquere a capella v 155. -unt
 hæc omnes ante alpina et beta puellæ xiv
 209. didicit iam dives avarus tantum
 admirari disertos vii 30. boletum condire
 xiv 9. ferre incommoda vitæ vita dilicere
 nactus xlii 22.
discrimen nullum habendum est effugies inter
 vestras statuamque Vagelli xlii 118. causas
 -inis x 130. genus aliud xli 24. -inis
 ultima, quando 85. ponendum aliquid
 -his inter unguenta et corium xiv 203.
 hulus causa 250. nec nihilum refert -hoc,
 quo sexta gallina secetur v 123. nullo
 alio vincis -ine, quam quod vii 54. magno
 protegere accipiem causam xi 32. quanto
 capitis content incrementa domus xiv 258.
 plurima sunt iuvenum -ina x 193. quem
 maiorum expectant 311.
discedit ad quæ -enda valent sterile mala
 robora fici x 145.

disertos laudare tantum didicit iam dives
 avarus vii 31.
disiunge boves v 119.
dispensat illum candela iii 267. qui -at vii
 219.
disperat algæ inquisitores iv 48. -os trahere
 in populum xv 181.
displect Alliani veteris pretiosæ senectus
 xlii 218. trepidus, ne stercore fœda atria
 -cant oculis venientis amici xiv 63.
dispositis amie vigilare colorum servorum
 noctis xiv 203.
dis-similem rem facit causa viii 216. destræ
 illis -e xv 68. speluncas -e veris iii 13.
dis-simulat, etsi pulsat xvi 9.
distinxit nos vatum Otlio iii 160. quam longo
 -quant pectore læceta v 80.
distet quantum ferrata ab arca sacerdos xi
 26. nec aræ putant humana carne sul-
 lam xiv 98. tenui -milia rima iii 97. dog-
 mata stoica a cyclica tunica xlii 122.
ditu iv 61. v 100. viii 87. x 213. xiv 37.
diversa res xv 94. -um vitæ licet vii 122. -o
 tempore x 263. committunt eandem -o
 crimina fato xlii 101. -ne solitæ vii 156.
 alia ne -a pericula noctis iii 265. -e -a par-
 titus orbis iv 118.
dives velletur turba cedente iii 250. avarus
 vii 30. qui heri vult, et cito vult fieri xiv
 175. -itis acris eludit latus inyenorum
 alius iii 131. acris urticæ xi 108. Nili
 ostii xlii 27. -ibus gens accepissimum ros-
 tris iii 88. nunc conandi nulla voluptas xi
 129.
divina domus iv 71. carmina rodebant opici
 mures iii 207.
divitiæ vincant i 110. Narsiad xiv 320.
 -arum sanctissimum mactatus i 112. quæ -e
 hæc per tormenta cunctas? xiv 153. ad-
 quire omni crimine 258.
divum hominumque fidem clamore cecinus
 xlii 31.
do proinus accipe quod da vii 168. quid
 das ut? iii 184. sacris libellis præceda
 dat sapientia xlii 19. libertatem xiv 230.
 fortunæ veniam damus xi 176. da veniam
 v 42. veniam dare ventribus dira passio
 xv 103. quod non dant proceres, dabit his-
 tria vii 60. populus qui dabit omni impe-
 rium x 78. si quam dant hostia caræ xi
 85. patriæ civem dedit xiv 70. scintillas
 ignis ipse 244. apex, cui candida nomen
 scrofa dedit xli 73. portus, quos natura
 dedit 79. consilium delinuit Scyllæ ut i 10.
 Pouspicio dicitur Campana felix x 253.
 turn dabo Laribus xli 90. hic liberos dabit
 et forules iii 219. tili pocula cursor
 Gaetulus v 63. ecco dabit iam semesma
 leporeta 105. nemo regunt, quanti sub-
 cella content vii 43. quis dabit historico,
 quantum daret aeti legendi? 194. sibi ipse
 rudem 171. tibi vna xi 159. omni soll
 Pacuvio xli 123. minibus sanguis invi-
 diosa solacia xlii 179. servis regna da-
 bunt, capitis fata triumphum vii 201.
 pro lucundis aptissima quæque da x 349.
 cum mors dederit -e-villa nummos 310.
 Ciceroni nemo nunc ducentos nummos
 vii 140. ut conlata daret fiducia somnos
 tutos xv 155. utinam hic potius mugis
 tota illa dedisset tempora senectutis iv
 160. da prætori, da deinde tribuno i 101.
 da Trebonio v 155. primum aliquid da vii
 68. da teitem iii 137. xvi 28. epulum
 centum dare Pythagoreis iii 229. scis



dare liberos vii 43. suam faciem Rustiae dare x 205. monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare 263. mollissimam corda humano generi dare se natura facit, quo lacrimas dedit xv 132-3. communi dare signa tuba 157. viros magna exempla daturus x 49. si quando datur aurum, custos adduxit x 46. illud murena 98. solis militibus suis testandi vivo patre xvi 62. Punicis passis proelia vix lucra bona dabantur xiv 163. Aemilio dabitur quantum licet vii 124. pugnanti Gorgone Maura par velis xii 4. ritu decies centena dabantur antiquo x 335. tempora vitae longa tibi xiv 158. libera si datur dari iubet v 150. data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris i vii 150. spolare et circumseribere et omni crimine divitias adquirere xiv 237. qui et obliquum lausam deducere ferro vii 224. prima et rectum sapientia xii 189. sacro litibus xiv 18. adquirendi inasabile votum 125. Gallia caudicibus exit Britannus xv 111. quanti Chrysogonus cent vii 170. culpa sentis arculat 158. etus spectare lacunar i 64. et ad calicem strere 67. i Palamonia vii 216. docti qui componit fercula vii 184. dolus fiet, nec et illi 102. hoc agit, ut -cas v 157. dolor ille solus patriam fugientibus xi 82. viri non debet esse flagrantior neque xiii 12. nemo enim fingit in hoc casu 131. interis vigili cum febre poti 229. dolo atque sulpure coepta incendia xiii 140. domesticis exempla vitiis xiv 32. dominus in qua coecitior, porticus vii 179. 145. frumenti piperisve compulsi 263. si stomachus i fervet v 49. nullus erit i vox i furit instantia virgineum tenentis xiv 63. tener o squilla 42. boletus x 269. vii 71. fertur o squilla 42. boletus x 269. fugitivum placem veterem ad -um debere reverti iv 62. ne quis in lus -um trahat x 88. magnarum domuum i futuri iii 72. -ra prelia mutare valentur excaus vii 65. i Circae Naveque feruntur pectora vestra vii 64. talibus a -is exit anus xi 42. conducta pecunia coram -is consumitur 47. Domitiani's practical jokes iv 150. domo -id latavi custodes aquilas vii 51. Jonem iam -um vii 77. -us Caesar duxit ad sua flagra Quirites x 109. domus tota reda componitur una iii 10. plena libis venalibus 157. magna Asturici ei cecidit 213. optima bono paratur, quam nunc tenebris unum conducit in unum 224. accura patella iam lavat 201. maxima quoque plena servis superbia v 66. ferrata vii 41. quantumque 184. plena tunc omnia vii 100. horrida licet sanctos mores tradiderit x 209. quante, tales cibi xi 99. humilis non capit lina magna 171. una sufficit humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti xii 169. nitens cras fiet xiv 310. secreta -us iii 113. elado renovata semper x 244. deda -us ille sciet ultimus 842. malore gemitu plan, -untur nunti, quam funera xiii 130. incrementa quanto capitis discubant con-

stent xiv 259. panis fumusque 4 i 120. res angusta iii 165. pone laurus x 65. natus mensas xi 117. si res ampla esset xii 10. si qua est nobilis illi Iphigenia 119. plura frasa licet ipse videret xii 57. ante -um Veneris iv 40. pone xi 191. inde repetam xii 57. sanctum sine labe vitioque carcentem ut filius aspiciat xiv 64. nec prius inde -um (militum) 148. reverti inde -um 262. extinctus tota cum prole -oque xiii 285. viscera mazorum -num iii 12. -tus flammis parvis vii 233. evertire -os totas di facies i 7. ne difficere xv 153. clausis -ibus iii 303. donec perazat dictata v 122. aedet, d. Mithy. no libet vigilare tyranno x 162. usque o luctore, d. lux occidit, audit xii 158. donat Calvinas quantum trioni accipiant iii 133. -avit ignem teris Prometheus xv 80. accurret qui marmora -et iii 215. Quintilliae quod -et, habet vii 75. cum dicta invecti stultum, qui -et amico xiv 235. quadrangenta tibi si quis dens aut hominelo -aret v 133. quot Melaus Phrygius viii 147. avertit urnas Aeneas vii 236. gratum requiem -a tibi xi 184. unum circum are filiofilae iii 3. illi summas curules x 91. -altur, ne perent iv 55. -audi gloria maior olim titulis et facibus v 111. dona populorum xii 149. sua reddit pulchro labori xvi 57. dormiet intus iii 241. securus pendente habet -iri ruina 190. non alter poterit? 251. dote cum mortifera xiv 221. Draconius indicat iur, iii 213. cives i 85. Dryden on Hor, and Juv, vii, i pp. 331-2. dubie nec -e laudetur xiv 111. dubitas deducere iii 130. nec -ant vendere vii 194. nec argentum -alat mittere xii 44. cur -em locum defendere? i 105. ne -es, an gesserit xv 85. quis tam perditus, ut -et Senecam praefere Neroni? vii 212. nec -et Ladas optare pedigrum xii 97. an -et? 153. non -aturi dicere iv 50. dubius furor haud -us xiv 130. nll -um x 82. Maronis carmina -am facientia pulnam xi 161. dicturus a pro libertate vii 116. quos magnam aliquid -a pro libertate deceret vii 263. curentur i medicis maioribus negri xii 124. -is siberibus v 22. ducentos nummos netuo nunc dederit Cleonix vii 139. ducti purpura ad scelus atque nefas xiv 188. lenis in pulvere sulcos -itus vii 43. n -tem recione agnam xii 3. lra quoque felices xii 30. trito -unt epidemia colio vii 66. meliora pensa manu benigna Parcae xii 63. reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia xiv 26. nemo inter curas et scria -alt habendum xi 63. cum tener uxorem -at apud i 22. qui bracteorum de Casore -at xii 182. due in Capitolium creatum horem x 65. Selanus -itur unco 66. -dis planta v 123. casus et medio Fortuna -tus acerbo xii 16. caeca cupidine -ti x 361. -tis per terram digitis xv 61. dudum vigilantibus orbis iii 129. aedet filia parito flammecolo x 333. iam d. iii 317. dulcedine famae si succensus rectus vii 80. tanta captos addit ille animos 84. dulci senex vicinus Hyemiti xii 155. nec filia -lor filio v 139. natali die mihi haec lux xii 1. dummodo non percat quod sodisti vii 222. d. n. p. officio 225. xii 94.

duo funera iv 169. acertitia vii 157. -os post meos v 15. equites xiv 320. pectora -as non admittentia curas vii 65. tantum res anxius optat populus x 89. -o propter lites xiv 21. daret cur in luce tempora x 254. duri pastoris xi 151. -um Catonem 90. -o eucallo iii 170. assera 245. -a flagra v 172. Romae -lor pauperibus comatus iii 163. Roma populi ludis vii 189. nil habet paupertas -us in se, quam quod -facit iii 162. dux istius hoc -is referre videtur xvi 58. cum Gaetula -cum portaret belua luscum x 158. quot libras in -ce summo invenies? 147. concedere -ca vii 116. signa movebant vii 12. nostris -clius parere solebant (scribant?) xii 105. rapienda occasio vias huiusmodi -clius xv 40. e caelo descendit xi 27. eans et medio fortu- tunc ductus acerbo xii 10 cet. ebris ac petulans iii 276. aliquis nondum xv 24. chor alico nulla uncta nobis est. oris xi 135. ecce iterum Crispinus iv 1. e, alius quanta murrina porrexit panem v 67. e. dabit iam 106. movet e. tridentem vii 203. genus e, aliud discrimina xii 24. educunt insulalem sua xiv 101. cogit minias -ere sorores 124. edo quales boletos Claudius -it, ante illum uxor, post quem nihil amplius -it v 147. -a totum corruis oculis iv 80. nil unquam luc carne libentius 85. esse parati et sua membra 102. nulli maior fuit usus -udi iv 129. edunt munera iii 30. primos incipientem -ere vagitus vii 194. ut primus -ere plane- tas Cassandra inciperet x 261. Mutuplus -ita fundo ostra iv 141. ehecut curialis ut sit vindicta xvi 21. effices sacri nitet aurca cercopithec v 4. enias ad -em non tantum necesse fas est i 131. nudam -em dei xi 105. -es quo tot bellatorum? vii 9. nullum discrimen habendum est -es inter vestras (deorum) statu- tianque Vagelli xii 119. effudit sacrum medio de limite saxum xvi 38. effudit et luctum et curam xiv 157. -at to- gam nostra cuticula xi 204. -entem ex uris pulorem 55. effundit glacies solibus rupta pisces ad ostia Ponti iv 43. totas huleas curriculo xiv 250. penicillia recta vibrata dextra nequ- quam -udit vii 205. tanquam lapides -uderit lumbi xii 67. epro -et corpus aere vii 62. si non -et Anticyra xii 97. -ent sensus a caelesti demissi arco prona et terram spectantia xv 147. rara iureces quae cognitione trioni non -cat vii 221. -entis vivere fato xiv 137. erectas dira longae obsidionis xv 60. qm mi fuit obvis x 82. nostri memor iii 318. nobiscum i 101. eproitor prima si luce -asa reverti uxor nocte solet xi 180. egregius civis vii 28. fons xii 41. filius corporis -i x 296. -um vatem vii 63. sanctum- que virum xii 64. artificem adquirendi xiv 115. voluptatem -am 246. -as Lateranorum aedes x 17. electum aemel de fronte ruborem xii 242. -is mendicant silva Camenis iii 16. elapsam inde (ex vivaris Caesaris) plicem iv 52.

elemento gratulor xv 50. -is poribus constare animas et corpora cervorum xiv 17. elephants in battle, first heard of at Ar- bica (Armandi, cited p. 466). elice, quidnam suadendum esse putes x 329. ellipsis of sunt i 144. of via 171. eloquium Demosthenis aut Cleonae x 114. -o sed uterque petit orator 116. fidinus -ot vii 139. emicte i 143. emittit ipse minatur curvatum hastile vii 129. emittit quem valent laudum nostro tum- pore natae dextrae xv 67. emit mulum sex milibus iv 15. sibi 22. quod captator -at Lacus v 98. nec defuit 84 unde -eret vii 74. quas -erit aedes iv 7. -e quod Mithridates composuit xiv 252. quis talem -ere auderet? iv 47. -pituras pueros argentum murrina vii 133. etiam cum placis -etur xi 30. necit tot milibus -ptas pauperibus murece puer v 60. calice panis aedibus -ptos xi 145. caulis murece atque lenis -entis i 134. emolumenta nulla laborum iii 22. sacramen- torum xvi 35. enim quid e. salvis in hania nummis? i 49. so vii 158. 159. vii 221. x 4. 302. 331. xi 2. xii 98. 234. quis e. i iii 205. iv 46. 101. v 163. vii 20. x 141. xi 39. xv 140. neque e. i 80. vii 60. xi 30. xiv 127. nec e. iv 41. xv 97. eo it per cunctas fabula cenae i 145. Eos Rubrius iv 104. ad has ejulas solio ma- turus xi 85. in caelum ibit Gergeneus ca- riens iii 78. ad cetum si intrastus cas iii 274. de iii 60. lingua omninoque faventis xii 83. blue tre iii 25. praecipitem 124. parat cuncta per oppida vii 120. cunctis in proelia turrim xii 110. epimadiplosis iii 106-7. epies, rage for i 11. 62-4; safe 162-4. epistola anxia venisset praecipiti pluma iv 149. Veneris si nos Marti commendat xvi 6. epizeuxa v 112 113. epulas quales tunc induperatorem glutinoso putamus? iv 28. ad has solio maturas ibat aliquis titulo ter consulta functus xi 85. his -is dignis v 173. equarum grex parvus nunc sociis eripitur vii 108. equus ut plinieris evaderet xi 103. volucres sic laudamus -um vii 55. -os decorum as- pice vii 67. erro i 105. 154. 168. iii 104. 214. iv 99. v 18. 97. vii 37. x 54. 103. 159. xi 21. 90. 129. xii 126. xiii 204. xiv 64. 79. 143. xv 71. 124. xvi 64. e. optes iii 270. e. in consilium iv 73. e. omnia v 150. -xiv 202. e. ut vii 68. e. ignominiam 203. e. opta- bant x 246. e. haud xi 17. e. habibat xiv 92. e. animi 112. -o ignem 244. e. aliquid 823. e. acrior xv 62. in 9th foot iv 55. xv 171. xvi 22. erigit nudam ad spectacula vultum vii 200. quis totidem -exit villas? i 34. ad hoc se Romanus induperator x 130. longae huna ramos xii 91. nullas munerum -eximus aras i 114. -ectum referens filicem xi 20. -ectas in terga endes iv 128. eripuit et illum sacrus exitus x 127. quando vitam leoni leo fortior? xv 161. cum Panna -at, quidquid Natta reliquit vii 95. poter armentum capto -atur agnito 109. erroris nebula remota x 4. nec ultra fovit

contemnit me, quem luna solet deducere III 286. ne tu pueri peris annos XIV 48. Antoni gladius potuit -ere x 123. te -pto rapitur XIV 232
 contemnat veneto cucullo III 170. fama VII 79. sarcophago x 172. turba -a cadaveris erudit x 83. -um uno flatu III 243. -am uno carcere Roman III 214. vivit -a casulis istis XIV 179. -a sidera paucis numinibus XIII 47. continet se Auster v 100. se nunc populus x 80
 contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus XIV 184. -Xru-cum pueri si -igit aurum v 164. si -igit aurum unus VII 122. nec tam tenuis census III 4. -igit XIII 7. dum res nota urbi -at principia aurem x 341. thyraum -ere VII 60. multa vixit -ere equitum sapientia VIII 7. pocula tuis -acta labellis v 129
 continuo violati numinis ara videt XIII 219. legiones nascuntur XIV 243
 continua loca senectus plena malis x 100. facere hoc non possis quiaque dicitur -is XI 207
 contra torrentem nunquam dexteri brachia IV 89. incipit -a te stare parentum nobilitas VII 138. falsum testem -a pagani producere XVI 33. vera loquentem -a fortunam arantem -aque pudorem 34. ade. quae -a valent solacia ferre XII 120
 contendere faciem plana palma XII 124
 convallium ruris aviti si improbus milii vicinus adeunt XVI 39
 convulso Frontonis -ulsa marmora clamant I 12
 convertit me a Cumis ad Helviam Cererem III 321. in laevum -ans IV 129
 conviva regis tibi videris v 161. vis tu consuetis, audax -a. canistris impleri? 74. -a mihi promissus XI 60. superbum -am caveo 130. de -a Corymba videris v 25. centum -ae III 250
 convivia nostra dabant alios hodie ludos XI 179. nulla -a caelicolarum XII 42. -a convivas qua despiciat -a cauda v 82. hodie tantum propter -a pecti XI 150
 copia villorum quando obicit? I 167. torrens dicendi -a multa m-rifera x 9
 cor aegro in de senescit scribendi cunctos VII 82. mollissimum -da humano generi dare se natura facit XV 131
 coram latrone cantabit vacuus vintor x 22. -am dominis XI 47. si -am alio dictum pueri pultis 59
 corbis de -ibus idem aculea Picenis mala XI 73
 corn supplanted by cattle in Italy IV 27
 cornu nascenti vexat robora vitulus XII 9
 coronas antiquo a rege positas tollunt sacrilegi XIII 149
 corpus exet aere nocte dieque VII 62. illius -oris cerylli x 206. omnem -oris ornatum 217. gelido iam in -ore minibus sanguis 217. decernat quodcumque volet de -ore nostro Iola XII 92. -ore trunco 178. similes illi se non -ore tantum XIV 61. absumpto iam toto -ore xv 91. -ora lactata petrauro XIV 206. -ora servorum nostra materia constare 16. de grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quaeque -ora vovebit XII 117. missum ad sua -ora moribus infesto credunt a numine XII 230. quid superat de -oribus? III 260. quorum -oribus vescantur XV 100
 corripit et castigat XIV 54. cur -ae? x 209

corrois nasibus edit totum XV 80
 corrumpunt nos citius viliorum exempla domesticum XIV 32
 coruscant longa abies III 254
 counterpane v 17
 costam Aeneae quo pondere percussit Tydides XV 66
 cras (J) hodie III 23. v 33. altera fiet domus XIV 310
 crassum linum III 150. -o infante maiorem mamillam XII 163. -a fulgura XI 164
 crevit pater animi fructus aratro XIV 119. nemo satis tantum delinquere 235. murem Acamemnona 266. ulla sibi aliena mala XV 142. -lms altos defecisse annos x 176. -ant morbum missum infecto a numine XIII 231. se Iulio xv 50. -bant grande nefas XIII 54. stigmatem dicitur -idit x 184. -am dicitur barba minorum XVI 31. -am hanc dicit Venusina Iucerna I 51. -as deterius III 7. impensae Virronum parere v 156. falsibus actum XIV 149. ponendum aliquid discriminis 263. dicitur fide quae carnis tradunt XV 118. -at solus habundat esse deus 37. Heculle acrumus potiores venire Sardanapalli x 164. -am tunicae VIII 207. -ant nullo mundum rectorem moveri XII 87. se quoque Iulio percutum -eret XII 20. citius deyllam -iderit XV 21. -ant pectora brachia vultum genus esse cila 171. -numina -e meos animam praeterre pudori VIII 83. abieperit hunc gravioere cetera XII 178. elatum iam namur XIV 230. -ite me vultu folium recitare Silyllae VIII 126. nil est quod -ere de se non possit IV 70. quavis iurato intemum tibi -ere testi v 6. -ere poma accepta sororibus Afris 152. illis -dur III 93. contemere fulmina pauper 146. vellestia Athos x 173. a multis fiducia XII 110. humanis maiora bonis -antur x 137
 crepitum dedit aurea trulla inverso fundo III 105. audiat hic testaturum -as XI 172
 crescant his patrimonium fabris XIV 116. quocumque modo 117. -ant ut opes x 24. nec patitur Tyrrenum -ere piscem v 96. -ente gula XI 39
 crinens si nullum in conige VIII 128. par Agamemnonidae 218. omne animi vitium tanto conspectus in se -en habet 141. ne -en poena sequatur XII 90. foedior omni -ine persona IV 15. de fide violatae -ine XII 6. ex omni lucrum quae situm 24. omni divites adquirere XIV 238. quendam cum prima resercentur -ina barba VIII 106. occulta ad patres produxit servus 206. committant eadem diversa fato XII 104. ad maiora si flectas oculos 144. ne nostra sequantur ex nobis genti XIV 30. cui frigida mens est -indus I 167. perneis XII 239
 crinula cadent omnia x -ibus hydi VII 79
 Crispinus princeps equitum IV 32. quod turpe bonis, decibat -um 14. tu succinctus patria quondam. -e. papyro 24
 Crispus, Vibius IV 81. cf. Nestor miles sapientia Crispus Statius cited vol. I p. 43
 crocus of Corymba Lucr. II 416. Verg. p. 146
 Forb. culex 401
 cruciati hoc caruit Lentulus x 296
 crudo cadavere contenta turba XV 83
 cruentis fluctibus x 186. verberibus acat 316
 crux dimidium XII 95. pinguis -ra Iuto III 247. levis totius gentis quid facient tibi? VIII 115. cum duo habens XVI 24

cubili hinc praeda ponitur XIV 82
 cubilo ferit hic III 245
 cubat in faciem III 260
 callioa deficiente XI 35. a magna non degere XIV 14
 culmine delubri conserdit examen apium curia III 69. alta villarum -a Praenestina in montibus parabat XIV 89
 culpa docentia arguitur VII 188. tam dirae praemia -ae VIII 119. defensor -ae 163. dirae trepidum formidine XII 106. veteris monstrata diu orlita XIV 37. facilia sudant praecordia -a I 167
 cultello volanti chironomunta v 122
 cultro ulterius nil aut gravius timet hostia XV 119. domini -a collum praebet bos x 209
 culti vilicus hosti III 228. tantum -a agri XIV 159. -am nullo pallio Dorida III 93
 cum rhinocero lavari VII 130. omnia Romae c. pretio III 184. paucis c. dentibus inde reverti 301. quo cenavit x 236. decidere lactu coepit c. ventis XII 34. Scula torrens c. coniuge Pluton XII 89
 cum occurrat I 17. 22. 24. 26. 38. 60. 62. 64. 66. 68. 70. 72. 74. 76. 78. 80. 82. 84. 86. 88. 90. 92. 94. 96. 98. 100. 102. 104. 106. 108. 110. 112. 114. 116. 118. 120. 122. 124. 126. 128. 130. 132. 134. 136. 138. 140. 142. 144. 146. 148. 150. 152. 154. 156. 158. 160. 162. 164. 166. 168. 170. 172. 174. 176. 178. 180. 182. 184. 186. 188. 190. 192. 194. 196. 198. 200. 202. 204. 206. 208. 210. 212. 214. 216. 218. 220. 222. 224. 226. 228. 230. 232. 234. 236. 238. 240. 242. 244. 246. 248. 250. 252. 254. 256. 258. 260. 262. 264. 266. 268. 270. 272. 274. 276. 278. 280. 282. 284. 286. 288. 290. 292. 294. 296. 298. 300. 302. 304. 306. 308. 310. 312. 314. 316. 318. 320. 322. 324. 326. 328. 330. 332. 334. 336. 338. 340. 342. 344. 346. 348. 350. 352. 354. 356. 358. 360. 362. 364. 366. 368. 370. 372. 374. 376. 378. 380. 382. 384. 386. 388. 390. 392. 394. 396. 398. 400. 402. 404. 406. 408. 410. 412. 414. 416. 418. 420. 422. 424. 426. 428. 430. 432. 434. 436. 438. 440. 442. 444. 446. 448. 450. 452. 454. 456. 458. 460. 462. 464. 466. 468. 470. 472. 474. 476. 478. 480. 482. 484. 486. 488. 490. 492. 494. 496. 498. 500. 502. 504. 506. 508. 510. 512. 514. 516. 518. 520. 522. 524. 526. 528. 530. 532. 534. 536. 538. 540. 542. 544. 546. 548. 550. 552. 554. 556. 558. 560. 562. 564. 566. 568. 570. 572. 574. 576. 578. 580. 582. 584. 586. 588. 590. 592. 594. 596. 598. 600. 602. 604. 606. 608. 610. 612. 614. 616. 618. 620. 622. 624. 626. 628. 630. 632. 634. 636. 638. 640. 642. 644. 646. 648. 650. 652. 654. 656. 658. 660. 662. 664. 666. 668. 670. 672. 674. 676. 678. 680. 682. 684. 686. 688. 690. 692. 694. 696. 698. 700. 702. 704. 706. 708. 710. 712. 714. 716. 718. 720. 722. 724. 726. 728. 730. 732. 734. 736. 738. 740. 742. 744. 746. 748. 750. 752. 754. 756. 758. 760. 762. 764. 766. 768. 770. 772. 774. 776. 778. 780. 782. 784. 786. 788. 790. 792. 794. 796. 798. 800. 802. 804. 806. 808. 810. 812. 814. 816. 818. 820. 822. 824. 826. 828. 830. 832. 834. 836. 838. 840. 842. 844. 846. 848. 850. 852. 854. 856. 858. 860. 862. 864. 866. 868. 870. 872. 874. 876. 878. 880. 882. 884. 886. 888. 890. 892. 894. 896. 898. 900. 902. 904. 906. 908. 910. 912. 914. 916. 918. 920. 922. 924. 926. 928. 930. 932. 934. 936. 938. 940. 942. 944. 946. 948. 950. 952. 954. 956. 958. 960. 962. 964. 966. 968. 970. 972. 974. 976. 978. 980. 982. 984. 986. 988. 990. 992. 994. 996. 998. 1000
 cuncta nitent XII 91. la notissima templa vota x 24. idem habitus XI 149. primoribus XV 39. -as nocentes XII 101. it per -as cenas I 145. -a per oppida ire VIII 129. patrimonium x 118. post -a XI 42. quae mea sunt, fudite? XII 37. fora XII 135. rapientem ignem XIV 245. per agmina XV 66. post animalia 99. -is graviora cothurnis 22. animalibus abstulit XV 173
 cupido sacra immolens census XIV 175. laudis titulus x 143. caeca magnaque -ine ducti 351
 cupidus si Fabius VIII 14
 cupid lauto cenare paratu XIV 13. -ent eadem minores I 145. quidni haec -as? x 96. ne nullum -as XI 27. -at nihil x 300. hic qui nil -eret XIV 313. -eret Heculae Veridia gibbum accipere x 294. -ens cradere damno festivit XII 35
 cur non omnia? III 38. I 10. 103. VII 13. x 254. 291. XII 115. 192
 cura si forte brevem nocte soporem induisit XII 217. -am sperare cohortis I 158. rebus Latius praestare XI 115. effugis XIV 157. nimis congesta pecunia -a x 12. -a natura potentior omni 303. graviore timetur proxima tempesta XII 227. maiore servatur tanta pars milis XIV 303. pectora vestra duas non admittentia -as VII 63. vulgi ridebat x 51. effudit populus 78. nemo ridet -as duxit habendum XI 93. dilatis avertit negotia -is 183
 curia quid mandet, respicio VIII 91
 Curus quid sentit, quid Fabricius II 163 164. the two coupled also by A.V. Caes. 18 I. II. 35 8. Ansel. 28 5. Paen. 9
 curas tu Camerinus? VII 91. si -ant cunctos punire nocentes XII 101. si -et nocte togas currere III 157. haec -a VII 242. curandum, ne VII 121
 curriculum totas effundit habenas XIV 231
 currit Pyrophoem XII 190. Pyrrhus bel-lator XII 169. huc omnia tanquam ad vitaria -unt III 308. per montem adversum cucurri v 77. inopi miserabilis arte cucurri prora XII 67. -et super ora ingenti Liburno III 240. -amus praecipites x 85. sacras -e per Alpes 166. -ie, iam sedis IV 76. si curret pauper nocte togatus -ere III 128. -itur ad vocem lucundam VII 82
 curru servus portatur eodem x 64. de Tou-

tonico descendere 282. maximo mentis opus -us decorum aspicio VII 67. stantes in -ibus Aemilianis VII 3
 cursum nimia formidine praecipitans XV 77. -u ventiliat ignem III 254. tanto confectore maternos moechos XIV 27
 curia vasa III 270
 curvatum hastile VII 127
 curvo litore XIV 66. Illic. ep. 3 21. 77 66. cf. XII. xi 21 22.
 cushion v 17
 custodia magni census misera est XIV 304
 custodit conductas Corvum oves I 107. gemma loculis -itur eburnis XII 138
 custodes domiti Ilatavi aquilas VII 52
 Cybele XIV 263. nec II. II. Gochler de Matris Magnae apud Romanos cultu. Lips. Fock. 1866. 8vo.
 cynic coarctatus III 107
 cynici nudi dolia non ardent XIV 209
 Daedalus. Fleckenstein's Jahrb. suppl. xv (1889) 183-224. 'Daedalus. 12m leistung zur griech. Künstlergeschichte von Ernst Kuhnert', who asserts that D., far from being media natus Athenis, never left Crete
 damnat Gracchus et odit tales habitus VIII 202. si sacrificium -are liceret IV 83. pueri -ante senata VIII 93. ad mores natura recurrit -atos XII 240. abstinentia -audis (cf. Plin. ep. III 9 8) XIV 28
 damnum alterius partis x 210. omni membrorum -o maior dementia 233. accepto elandenda est lasus XII 128. nec -a levant XII 63. neque vulnus erat par -orum VIII 99
 damnosus III 83
 de tot orbibus una comedunt patrimonium mensa I 137. de moribus ultima quaestio III 140. de pulvino surgat quaeque I 140. deum lo. Fortuna, nos facimus x 256
 debes omnia ferre, si potes v 171. mihi prima animi bona VIII 24. quibus omnia 70. flagrantior aequo non -et dolor esse viri XII 12. miserabile -et esse exemplum huius cila xv 97. crinibus -ent hortos I 75. cuius supplicio non -uit una parvi anima VII 213. quid Verpinus -uit uicis noctis? 222. -uerant olim tenebris inigrasse Quirites III 163. propter quod rumpere sonnum -eat v 20. cui credere -ent omnia percula XI 156. quae coronata lustrari -ent agna XII 63. medicamentum robore ante cibum quod -eat pater XIV 265. cum nattero vocem -ueris vel marmorosus XII 115. nil tibi se -ere putat III 51. veterum ad dominum reverti IV 52. maxime -etur pueri reverentia XIV 47
 debilis umero, lumbis, cora x 227
 debitor si sumptus pergit non reddere nummos XVI 40
 decem comites VII 142. sceleratissim VII 71
 decency, varying conceptions of III 107
 decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro Iola XII 92
 decerpere si via aliam fleam XIV 223
 decet quales esse XI 155. quos cultus -et ad-sedisse puellas 202. quod turpe bonis, -ebat Crispinum IV 13. quae turpia Cordoni, Volcos -ebant VIII 152. quos magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate -eret 263
 decens levis talocis XII 156. ut non ter d. respicit XIV 28
 decipit vos spes bene cenandi v 106
 decolor cum totus esset Flaccus VII 228



1
2
3
4
5

6

dare liberos vii 48. nam faciem Rutillae dare x 205. monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare 263. mollissima corda humanis generi dare se natura facit, quo lacrimas dedit xv 132-3. communi dare signa tula 157. viros magna exempla datus x 49. si quando datur aurum, custos adduxit x 46. illud olem vestris datur alveolis 88. Virroni nuncum 93. solia militibus sua testandi vivo patre xvi 62. l' unica passio proelia vix lucera bona dabantur xvi 163. Aemilio dabitur quantam flet vii 124. pugnantii Gorgone Mauria par velis xii 4. ritu decies centena dabantur antiquo x 335. tempora vitae longa tibi xiv 138. libera si decur populo suffragia viii 211. Virro alii poma dari lubet v 140. data sunt ipsa quoque fata sepulchris x 140.

doce declamare? vii 180. spoliare et circumscribere et omni crimine divitiis adquirere xiv 237. qui et obliquo latum deducere ferro vii 224. prima et rectum sapientia xii 189. sacro Rutillus xiv 18. acquirit illi insatiabile votum 126. Gallia caudicibus aut Britionis xv 111. quanti Chrysogonus -aut vii 176. culpa -entis arguitur 158. -etus spectare lacunar i 61. et ad calcitra stertere 67. -i Palaemonis vii 218.

docte qui componit fereba vii 184.

docto flet, nec -et iii 102. hoc agit, ut -cas v 167.

dolor ille solus patriam fugientibus xi 82. viri non debet esse flagrantior aequo xii 12. nemo -em fingit in hoc casu 121. lateris vigili cum fereba pati 229.

dolo atque aulpure coepta incendia xii 140. domesticis exsepia vitiorum xiv 32.

dominus in qua gessit, porticus vii 179. quorum si prelo -us non vincitur ullo xiv 146. frumenti piperevo coempti 203. ad stomachum i ferveat v 49. nullus erit -i 92. -i cultris praebet bos collum x 209. vix -i fuit instantia virgineque tenentis v 71. fertur -o aquila 81. boletus -o 147. fugitivum placem veterem ad -um debere reverti iv 62. ne quis in lus -um trahat x 88. magnarum domum -i futuri iii 72. -as prelia mutare iubentur exiguus vii 66. -ia Circae Nyseque feruntur pectora vestra vii 64. talibus a -la exit anulus xi 42. conducta pecunia coram -la consumitur 47.

Domitian's practical jokes iv 150.

domo -iti stativi custodes aquilas viii 61. leonem iam -um vii 71. -as Caesar ad duxit ad sua flagra Quirites x 109.

domus tota reda componitur una iii 10. plena libis venalibus 187. magna Asturici ei cecidit 212. optima horae paratur, quanti nunc tenebras unum conductus in annum 224. secunda patellas iam lavas perlis v 60. ferrata vii 41. quanticumque 184. plena tunc omnis vii 100. horrida flet sanctos mores tradidit x 299. qualis, tales cibi xi 90. humilia non capis has nugas 171. una sufficit humani generis morus tibi nosse volenti xii 160. aliter cras flet xiv 210. secreta -us iii 113. elado renovata semper x 244. ded -us ille sciet ultimus 342. maiore gemitu pluit, antur nuntius, quam funera xii 130. incrementa quanto compatis dierum con-

stent xiv 280. panis fumusque -i 120. res angusta iii 165. pone laurus x 63. natus mensas xi 117. si res ampla caset xii 10. si qua est subilis illi Iphigenia 119. plura frasca flect ipse videret xii 87. ante -um Veneris iv 40. pone xi 191. inde repetam xii 87. sanctum sine labe vitioque carentem ut filius aspiciat xiv 60. nec prius inde -um (multitudo) 148. reverti inde -um 282. extinctus tota cum prole -osque xiii 204. viscera nacturam -um iii 72. -ibus flammis puerula vii 233. evertere -os totas di facies x 7. accendere xv 153. cinis -ibus iii 303.

donec perat dictata v 122. aedat, d. filly. no libent vigilare tyranno x 102. usque a Iudero, d. lux occidat, audit xii 158.

donat Calvine quantum tribuni accipit iii 133. -avit ignem terris Prometheus xv 86. accurret qui marmora -et iii 216. Quintillae quod -et, habet vii 75. cum dicta Iuvenci stultum, qui -et amico xiv 236. quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut homuncio -aret v 133. quod Picula Iphigenia vix -averit urnas Accides vii 236. gratiam requiem -a tibi xi 184. unum -em aru bily hae iii 2. illi summas curules x 91. -iditur, ne perat iv 65. -andi gloria maior olim litulis et fascibus v 111.

donis populum xii 140. sua reddit pauciores labri xiv 67.

dormiet Intus iii 241. accuros pendente lobet -ire ruina 196. non aliter poterit 251.

dote cum mortifera xiv 221.

Dracuncul imitatus Iuv. iii 213. etes i 85.

Dryden on Hor. and Iuv. vol. i pp. 331-2.

dubio nec -o laudetur xiv 111.

dubitas deducere iii 130. nec -ant vendere vii 194. nec argentum -abat mittere xii 43. cur -em locum defendere i 103. ne -as, an senerit xv 80. quis tam perditus, ut -et Bencan praefere Neroni? vii 212. nec -et Ladas optare podagran xii 97. an -et? 163. non -atuti dicere iv 50.

dubius furor haud -us xiv 136. nil -um x 82. Maronis carmina -am facientia palmam xi 181. dicturus -a pro libertate vii 16. quos magnam aliquis -a pro libertate deceret vii 203. curentur -i medicina maioribus acris xii 124. -la alidibus v 22.

ducentos nummos nemo nunc dederit Ciceroni vii 130.

duci purpura ad acclius atque nefas xiv 185. tenti in pulvere sulcos -imus vii 43. niven reginae agnam xii 3. hos quos felices xii 20. trito -unt epicedia collo vii 66. meliora pensa manu benigna l'arce xii 65. reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia xiv 36. nemo inter curas et acris -xit habundum xi 95. cum tener uxorem -xit spado i 22. qui bratteriam de Castore -xit xii 182. due in Capitolia erectum bovem x 65. Scianus -itur unco 66. -eris planta v 125. casus e medio Fortune -xit acerco xii 10. caeca cupidine -xi x 361. -tis per terram digitis xv 91.

duum vigilantibus oris iii 120. acut illa parato flammoleo x 333. iam d. xii 217.

duledine famae si succensus recites vii 38. tanta captos addit ille animos 84.

duci senex vicinus Ilynetto xii 154. nec filia -for ille v 129. natali die mihi haec lux xii 1.

duummodo non perat quod acclius vii 232. d. n. p. officine 226. xii 94.

duo funera iv 109. sestertia vii 157. -os post menses v 15. equites xiv 326. pectora -as non admittentia curas vii 65. tantum res latus -ant populus x 86. -o propter latus xiv 22.

duret cur in luce tempora x 254.

duri pastoris xi 131. -um -atone 90. -o cucullo iii 170. assero 245. -a flagra v 175. Romae -for pauperibus comatus iii 165. frons populi latus vii 189. nil habet paupertas -ius in ne, quam quod... facit iii 102.

dur huius hoc -cia referre videtur xvi 68. cum tactula -cum portaret belua luceni x 158. quod libras in -ce summo invenies? 147. conedere -ces vii 116. signa movebunt vii 12. nostris -clius purere solebant (sepiant) xii 108. rapienda occasio vias inuolcorum -clius xv 40.

e caelo descendit xi 37. canas e medio fortunae ductus acerco xii 10 cet.

ebrius ne petulant iii 278. aliquis nondum xv 24.

ebur alicui nulla uncta nobis est. oris xi 132.

ecce herum Crispinus iv 1. e. alius quanto marmore porrexit panem v 67. e. dabit iam 106. movet e. tridentem vii 203. genus e. aliud discriminis xii 24. discunt fusticum lus xiv 101. cogit minimas -ere aordes 124.

edo quales boletus Claudius -it, ante illum uxoria, post quem nihil amplius -it v 147. -i totum corrosus ossibus xv 80. nil unquam hac carne libentius 88. caso parati et sua membra 102. nulli maior fuit usus -endi iv 139.

edunt munera iii 38. primos incipientem -ere vacitius vii 196. ut primos -ere planeas Cassandra inciperet x 261. Mutupho -ita fundo ostrea iv 141.

efficit ruralis ut sit vindicta xvi 21.

efficit sacri nitet aurca cecropiubei xv 4. equista ad -em non tantum meire fas est 1131. nudam -em del xi 106. -es quo tot bellatorum? vii 9. nullum discrimen habendum est -es inter vestras (decorum) statumque Vagelli xii 119.

effudit sacrum medio de limbo saxum xvi 38.

effugit et luctum et curam xiv 187. -at togam nostra cuticula xi 204. -antem ex urbe pulorem 65.

effundit glacies solibus rupta pisces ad ostia Ponti iv 43. totas habenas curriculo xiv 236. pendenda recta vibrata dextra nequiquam -ulit vii 205. tanquam lapides -ulit limber xii 67.

efro -et corpus aere vii 62. si non -et Antleyra xii 97. -ent sensus a caelesti demissis arce proma et terram spectantia xv 147. rara morces quae cognovime tribuni non -ent vii 220. -entis vivere fato xiv 137.

eretas dira longae obsidionis xv 96.

ero mi fuit obviis x 82. nostri memor iii 318. nobiscum i 101.

egredior prima si luce -ssa reverti uxor nocte solet xi 180.

egregius elix vii 28. fons xii 41. filius corporis -i x 296. -um vatem vii 64. sanctumque virum xii 64. artificem adquirendi xiv 115. volupiatem -am 256. -a Lateranorum aedea x 167.

electum semel de fronte ruborem xii 242. -la monicis silva Camenis iii 16.

elapsus inde (ex vivaria Caesaris) placem iv 62.

elemento gratulor xv 80. -la paribus constare animas et corpora servorum xiv 17.

elephants in battle, first heard of at Arbela (Armanol, cited p. 466).

elice, quidnam suadendum esse putes x 329.

elision, ego adum i 102.

ellipsia of *ant* i 144. of *vla* 171.

eloquium Demosthenis aut Ciceronis x 114. -o sed uterque perit orator 118. fidimus -o? vii 139.

emete i 143.

emulus ipse minatur curatum hostile vii 128. emittere quem valent lapidem nostro tempore natae dextrae xv 67.

emit nullum sex militibus iv 15. xii 22. quod captator -at Laenas v 98. nec deficit illi unde -eret vii 76. quia -erit aedes iv 7. -e, quod Mithridates composuit xiv 262.

quis talem -ere audeat? iv 47. -pturus pueros argutum murrina vii 133. etiam cum piscis -etur xi 54. necit tot militibus -itas pauperibus misere puer v 60. calices paucis aculeis -ptos xi 144. cauda miseris atque lenis -entibus i 124.

emolumenta nulla laborum iii 22. sacramentorum xvi 35.

enim quid e. salvis in -ania nummis? i 48. so vii 158. 160. vii 221. x 4. 302. 321. xi 2. xii 98. 274. quia e. i iii 208. iv 46. 107. v 163. vi 30. xi 141. xi 28. xv 140. neque e. i 89. vii 60. xi 30. xiv 127. nec e. iv 41. xv 97.

eo it per cunctas fabula cenae i 145. Ibat Rubrius iv 104. ad has epulas solito maturus xi 88. in enclium Ibat (circumciliis) caupibus iii 78. ad cenam si interstatu cas iii 274. Ite iii 60. huius animique farentis xii 83. hinc tre iii 25. precipitem 129. parat cuncta per oppida vii 130. caute in proelia turrem xii 110.

epaniplosis iii 196-7.

epies, rage for i 7-11. 52-4. safe 162-4.

epistula anxius venisset precipiti pluma iv 149. Veneris si nos Marti commendat xvi 5.

epizeuxis v 112 113.

epulas quales tunc induperatorem glutissae putamus? iv 28. ad has solito maturus Ibat aliquis titulo ter consulis functus xi 88. his -ia dignus v 173.

equitum grox parvus nunc oculis eripitur vii 108.

equus ut phaleris gauderet xi 103. volucrum sic laudamus -um vii 65. -os decorum aspicere vii 67.

ergo i 102. 158. 168. iii 104. 216. iv 90. v 15. 97. vii 37. x 54. 103. 169. xi 21. 90. 129. xii 126. xiii 204. xiv 64. 70. 149. xv 71. 184. xvi 64. e. optes iii 276. e. in comitum iv 73. e. omnia v 158. -xiv 202. e. ut vii 68. e. ignominiam 202. e. optabund x 346. e. haud xi 17. e. habuit xiv 92. e. animi 119. -o lignem 244. e. aliquid 323. e. acrior xv 82. in oth foot iv 65. xv 171. xvi 23.

erit nudum ad spectacula vultum vii 205. quis totidem -erit villas? i 14. ad hoc so Iliomachus induperator x 130. longos latus ramos xii 91. nullas munimorum -extima aras i 114. -ectum referens ligonem xi 99. -ectas in terga audes iv 128.

eripuit et illum sacvus exitus x 127. quando vitam leoni leo fortior? xv 161. cum Panis -as, quidquid Natta reliquit vii 95. -pater armati capto -atur aglio 109.

erroris nebula remota x 4. nec ultra fovisti

10

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates.



gredilla tympana M 64
grana ignavum (historich) vi 165. omne
morbum x 219. hoc rivo iam decrevit
bat Ilomero xv 69. erio tabula capiti viii
6. humani morbo xii 180. -eri humano
xv 125. heri a f'lon numerus -as viii 121.
oro aliud discretum xii 24. cili credula-
runt esse pectus brachia vultum xv 171.
indigna -ere viii 31
George, M. and the dragon M 116
gero passurus ois aquanda pericula ro-
bus xii 814. super consula luno -ota
xv 20
geriare eum nocte dieque in pectore testem
pecca rehemere xii 104. in portus -ctur
dominus vi 179
gerio quo lepore secretur v 124
gerio quo gerunt x 226. ex nobis -di xiv 60
glebae Macotic quo operit placeo iv 62.
per -em alto pectus tigi xiv 166. -e asper-
sus macula Thiburnus v 164
gladium cingulus viii 123. quibus nocte
her ingressus x 20. (titulum) Octavus
absitit nō cadidus assidus -o viii 243.
præcedens nō -pudica facie cervix x 345.
partus -o natus xii 25. finem animae
(Hannibalis) non -i dabant x 164. Antioch
-os potuit continere (t'icero) x 125. -os
parant incude 131. Molossus passus xiv
102. cum nescierit prius -os extendere
faleri xv 166. mors domini -a tam festi-
nata iv 92
glass windows iv 21
gloria donandi et titulis et fascibus maior
habeatur illis v 111. quantalibet quid
erit tenui Falcio, si -a tantum est? vi 21.
sciarum palmas 115. pavorum patriam
obscuit olim x 145. o -a! 169. totius
optata has exegit pectus 157. velocius
plantas quid praestit? xii 99
youth, scutur Philol. xxiv 219-2. George.
Pheid. hexam. 624
gold plate v 39. x 27
gracilis coronas xii 87
graciorum mentio quoniam coepit M 114
Grains nostrasque Aethenas nunc totas habet
ortus xv 110
granulis generat natura infect ipam pecus
xii 66. quocumque venit de -as viii 69
graudia et verbum epistula x 71. -o mon-
strum iv 115. f'et -a monstro vi 614.
ebur xii 123. operas pretium est vitio
xiv 261. et, quam -e o. p. facti xii 127.
notia xii 64. qui venit ad dubium -i cum
codices nomen vi 110. -e fuit hant pul-
bus ois xiv 171. -e surse xvi 14. -a
ora xii 70. -e mictur Lactius alio xiv
198. -a tempis pecula xii 147
grando -as merva cum frumet verus sup-
plur v 78
gratulor elamento xv 89
gratus talis apud xii 78. quibus -a est lupa
barbara M 64. -um homo M 4. -um requiem
xii 164. -as post nomen arctus xiv 153
gravis luvral noli barba sonant i 25 = x
226. uzeri natiqque oblique 291. noli
periculum Achilles i 163. Caedichus xii
127. quid protul Hippolyto -a propo-
sition? x 226. -o luvra expectare cois xiv
268. ventrem argenti -a caposum xii 41.
noli gomeret -a luvra vi 71. -as ostendit
M 266. capiti dentes xii 127. -as vindicta
quam habuit xvi 22. -orum eum valere
graudium xii 268. -as cultus alii thnet
luda xiv 115. abruptum -ere ostent xii

174. cura -ore thnetur 227. cunctis -ora
cothurnis xv 29
graciter omnia sunt tam g. xii 23
graciter pueros lra in -o patris fundat
alium M 210 v 142. in -o matris M 176
grex parrum equarum viii 104. cum -o
Chalaco x 14. toto muliere hactenus xii
64. de -e servorum pulcherrima corpora
voretit xii 110. a -go motorum corpora
huc nos xv 142. populum -gibus comatum
pessit pator pupilli i 46
grummo Elapsoza cum remigibus perdo
xv 22
grus l'ymneus ungulus a sacra fertur -a
xii 110
gurgitis cenot alium M 206. -de de Faleo
v 106. Hierculo stridentem solent xiv 268.
-lona miris torrens auno xii 79
gustat aliquid de amantibus xv 92. quam
primum praedam rupto -averat oro xiv 66
Gyara: the third of the newly discovered
epistles of Julius, containing fr. 3 Hiercher
(from Suid. Moscorus Kanitovos and
Papest). reads for *gyara*, which has long
been a *crux*, *l'ysagor*. The reference is to
Mosoulus's discovery of a spring, when
in exile: *o ô ô inephele l'ysagor, spias
d'ysagor auroz inephele Nepar*
habes omen triumphu iv 125. et illud dede-
cus urbis viii 100. unciolum l'puculum
-et i 40. solus amicus M 122. tantum
fidelis quique, quantum numerorum nervi
144. ad durus in se paupertas 152. nec
trident 267. Trichia, propter quod debet
v 19. non -et Numitor, quod dicit amicus
Quintillae quod mittat, -et vi 74. faci
erimen xii 210. nil -ult Odruis M 226. oro
tentandem x 90. quanto maior qui peccat
-etur viii 144. Atticus lantus x i. l'itula
mulier -ebatit domam gloria v 111. poma
ignavus -eri M 27. nactus ueris viii 24.
tutor via principis? x 92. nullum discretum
xiv 254. nemo inter scria duxit -endi in xii
93. solus credit -endus euse deos, quod
ipse colit xv 47. et.
habitas puppe xiv 264. dum sic at Cretenos
x 2. pravis -atas silvas xv 152
habitus idem cunctis xii 149. hic ultra virus
-as nitor M 160. vitium trito -a xiv 110.
acutius -as illic violaba M 177. talis dam-
nat viii 292
hactenus notus desiderat xii 183
hacret noli in dicto clavus militis M 268.
sanguine in facie non -et gutta xii 64.
-erit 'had been caught' iv 41
hactenus oris articulo x 238
hactenus omnia Tagi tibi non at tanti M 64.
quod Tagus et rutia vultu f'ictus -a xv
264. Nannu genetrix quae decedat xvi 6
harundinis ad lunam motas umbrae tripidi-
bis x 11
hastam Minervae addit (the false swaver)
xii 62. cingula clipeo venientis et -a del
xi 109
haud (haud) facile M 164. invideo vi 62.
vii 194. difficile est xii 17. impendunt fore
xii 268. dubius xiv 126. multum fore s
hastis facili defunditur pectus in plantas M
227
habeti ferro coadit xii 146. -as luno hactenus
occurus viii 157
hecatombe M. xii 823-4. CIO 1123

herba si viridi margine cluderet undas M 29.
haedulus hactenus -ne xi 64. Antium nutri-
tus in -a taurus xii 12. post omnes -as xv
99
Hierocles the seze v-i. xi p. 189
heres ad mensuram hactenus i 41. quid pau-
per scribitur? M 161. luda et -o bullatus
xiv 4
histerum mmetat solitus servare xiv 129
histerum personae pallentis M 174. veteris
rime 195. maximo subtili pardus -a xii 123
histerum tectis viii 221
hic nil horum x 71. et.
hic tunc M 21
histerum deformis iv 66. sic multas -es vidit 93
histerum diem no sentirent xv 41. -es mudi-
que vocantur xii 174. histerum metheri be-
nigna pectus manu ducunt xii 65. umbros
histerum alio rigitibus xii 92
hinc atque inde i 65. viii 184. pance. 9 10.
quibus h. t'ra. calcus h. est i 119. h. su-
bitas mortis 144. hinc. parte alia viii 112.
luda. -a viii 104. hinc. h. x 44. h.
canis habere 274. h. h. vi 294. 294. xii
127 125. luda. h. xv 61. xiv 12. h. pectus
cubili ponitur 82. labitur h. quibus xv 77
hio (necia) -at tantum, cum pulis hirundinis
xii 121. -antia rupta ois gens xv 67
Hippus M 76. Ajoul. 8. i 9
histerum capilla x 145
Histerum quidam c'itacia mendax odest in
-a x 174. -arum scriptores viii 96
histerum quis dabit, quantum daret acta lo-
genti? viii 104
hodie res minor est, hero quam fuit M 23.
xi 64. 160. 178. 197. nec turba decorum
talia, ut est h. xii 47
Homerus viro iam decreverat genus hoc
xv 69
homo tu tibi liber videris v 161. carior est
(dis) quam xii 4 x 730. cum laudetur avarus
tanquam parvus -o xiv 112. exitus ille ut-
cumque -luda x 271. l'onditua erime opes
-di i 124. contingunt veteris fastidia quere-
tus xiv 164. parum est xv 163. querevis
-luna secum attulit ad nos M 76. hunc
numquam amari x 69. l'ymneus cume-
tis animalibus abstulit tanquam -hoc xv
174. quidam auct -luda i 65. pectus
luna plurima non audent dicere v 131. nil
ergo optabunt? x 246. ad omnia occurras
-luna 65. corpuscula quantula 173. di-
vumque fidem xii 31. quidnam est? 245.
plus est lona in pectus xiv 274. quidnam
abocert? xv 184. pectus luda facti
paupertas M 163. malis terra nunc educat
xv 70. nefandi Taurica sacri inventrix tan-
tum lunolot 117
honesti secreti participium M 82. -um cru-
cillum iv 65. -as arboris nullus in urto
locus M 21. hunc cum possit -as ille
truncus v 10
honoris tempus Antium cum fuerit viii 180.
o nannu, vobis luno praestat -em v 126.
militia multa hactenus -em viii 62. disten-
toris -o functus xii 87. -em l'ona alio
l'icula pagina x 67. qui nullo optant -as
164
hora solida quocumque superat ad certum
xi 264. medice nocte ab -a viii 222. hanc
luna -a x 70
Homerus et l'ar. Dryden est vol. i pp. 228-3
horret aviculae hactenus portum M 264.
-ere luvanda 7. -endo super pectus antia
xii 16

horrida Aegyptus xv 44. bella xiv 212
hortatur luvetes ut pergant xiv 121
Aurina culti vilicus -i M 228. nunc modus hic
agri nostro non sufficit -o xiv 172. o sanctas
gentes, quibus luno nascuntur in -a nunti-
m i xv 16
hospes nuntiis luda M 157. minor (Herc-Lo
Aetna) et l'ona tamen continetur carum
cunctum xii 62. -as venturo exasile nemo
tuorum xiv 68
hospitum nati-rabile M 165. tolerabile viii
76. -o l'ectique nemo luvandi M 211
hospis pectus Tarpia servata l'ori quati
citerum fuscus xii 4. quae non dignior
vita? xii 224. nil gravis cultus thnet xv
119
hospis effluem del perituro ostenderet 4 xi
167. l'upar -i l'ymneus xii 169
huc luda huc M 24
humano mervia vitium alium xiv 174. 4
generis morte xii 160. -o exeri molla-
luna corda dare se natura factur xv 123.
-a maior luvra xii 222. caros nullum
nec distare iudat xiv 161. tanto maiorem
-o negat ludi 264. -a mervia lona cre-
duntur x 137. carullus vici l'ect xv 13
humilis domus non caput lona nunc xii 171.
-a virgo saluti 67. ex -a M 20. vos -as
vii 44
hunc l'ectus 4 palmas viii 78. ora incli-
na per -um quanta luvra xv 62
Hymetto dulci M 165. xii. xiv 180. Fried-
lander i 214
inest in ripa x 64. exitus cum runcio ner-
vus 264. vici Thetis oiseta xv 6. M 6
dextra -ebat luvra iv 123. runcio, quae
feta -ebat uxor xiv 167. -ach l'itiluna endo-
vere toto x 256. planum mare xii 62. -ebat
rex luvra vacula toris tantum l'pae i 126.
nervus x 260. -est Lucanus in horti viii
78. aliquo cum percussore -entis viii 172.
toro, quicquid nocte ac luce -entem septiluna
interdum alii luvra x 43
inestab omnes violae coloris xii 66. tabula
generis -ere caput fuscus equitum m-
glatos viii 6. -atur runcio nullum para
maxima xii 62. cum luvra -etur opus
calore viii 266. -ata pectus corpora xiv
266
luctum clientis nunquam minor est M 125.
maret illa xii 177. ut mediocritas -as te
maret omis i
lucetitur quantus Monychus ornos i 11
luculum luvra v 165. pectus viii 194
luna dudum M 217. luvra x 25. luvra nunc
xi 264. luvra pectus M 62. vi 515. x 77
luna luvra sollicitas pectus vi 62. collu-
pit cum primo luvra xii 146
luda viii 64. 177. x 260. xii 174. xii 62. xii 180
luda addit cunctos v 49
lud drinks v 69
luna ab Hierocles Cacus v 126
luctus (luda luvanda) iv 121. luvanda evant
xii 17
luda -i luvra M 23. si ca -et mens v 1.
ca -antabit vultus la -vii 153. ad moe-
cium dicit eis -ferre cinclada xiv 20. et.
luda viii 143. xii 135. atque i. M 47. viii 23.
144. viii 251. xii 89. xv 143
luna mater hirundinis x 232
luctus (in first luvra) vi 110. x 20. x 266
lignavus pectus luvra, alii cunctis alii luvra
cui M 272. l'istorich luvra genus lecto
gaudet et umbra viii 169

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

ignis subitus antennis impulit xli 18. quod non fortuitus sed iratus cadat in terra et vindicta xlii 226. tunc odimus -em iii 214. curat ventitas cervinus 233. Troianum servat Alia iv 61. cuius scintillas huc de dedit, flagrantem lato et sapientem cuncta videbis xlv 244. iam stridunt -es x 61. prius colligit lanua xlii 140.
ignobilis quamvis, Rubrus iv 104. Arpino novus vii 237.
ignoro motus astrorum iii 43. deplacitum illud, qui et quantum distet xi 26. quid optandum foret, -asso fateris Sciasum x 103.
ignoscas nec tamen ipso populo viii 189. quid refert, dicta -at Mucius, an non i 134. ad hoc huc -ero nomen xlii 103. quibus illorum poterat -ere hunc, contumere -deco creditur pauper dia -entibus ipis iii 166.
ignota nobis purpura xiv 187.
ille ubi iii 197. xlii 171. totus habet i. femina mores x 224. i. -hic. i. x 7.
illine despiciat nos i 135. amittit v 97. i. -hinc x 44. postquam i. veneris xlii 161.
illuc ire iii 24. Intulit vi 329. recellit xli 63. Illustrat animas iv 152.
inbellet et inutile vulgus xv 126. -es Rhodios despiciat merito vii 113.
inbuit juvenem prolixum vltorum clementia xiv 124. furta -tus ocellae xi 141.
imitatur lanua sollicitas portas vii 42. aponte juvenes ante cetera xiv 107. -atus cadere xli 34. domus veteres -ata Salina x 229. doctes -antio turpibus -es pueri omnes pueri xiv 40.
inmane praecipe ruinam impune x 107. Pyrrum -em pueri xiv 102. -es Agathridi xv 124. -es Lactrygonas 18. ventris dila atque -da pueri 104.
inmense plecto pueri xi 196. -a mendacia vii 111.
innotuit rem xiv 82.
inno x 324. xvi 9.
inmodici cronus avara cupido xiv 176.
innotat tantum homines nefandi Taurica sacri inventrix xv 118.
inmortale odium xv 34.
inpar pueris sarcinulis gener iii 161. hosti Pygmaeus xlii 109.
impulso subitus antennis -nili ignis xli 18. quia modo casus hos? xv 129.
impensa haec nuntiata est xli 97. finem -ae non servat prodigia Roua vii 126. -ae parvo v 166. -as conferat iii 216.
imperi luxuriam veterem iv 137. fines Tiberinum vii 265. lato manucacere luano ferat xi 105. tu obsequere -o x 343. q. i. populus dabit olim -um 79. trito proturao nondum soritibus aliquis xlii 50. -natura x 161. Narcisi paruit Claudius xlv 331. -matrum functus aliquis xi 87.
impero Phalaris licet -et ut alia falua viii 61.
impino ipsa rotas bigarum -acta securis cecidit i 69.
impit mhi caput Hannibal vii 161. cerna pusillas xiv 30. navem meribus ad amum fatas 285. si nondum -ovi gremium 327. -erit sinus rimibus iv 41. nondum -ere medullas maturae mala nequitas xiv 214. ceras -ere capanea i 63. -etur croceae membrana tabellae vii 24. conspectu canistris -eri v 74.

imponet vittas frontibus ancillarum xli 118. vos saevae -ite lezes vii 229. farras culura xli 64. tot res -altas capiti iii 262.
improbitas hie fuit admirabilis aevi xlii 68.
improbus annis iii 262. vicinas i mhi cam-pum advenit xvi 37. -a gratia praetore xlii 3.
impulsu animorum ducti x 261.
impune dico consumperit Telephus? i 4.
imputans haud fore respondit Pythia xlii 200.
imputat hunc (clium) rex et quomvis ratur tamen -at v 14 16.
ipse -a p. b. vii 47. gradibus trepidatur ab -a iii 20.
in facie cubat iii 290. in unum nomen con-ducta 225. in causa pater xlv 104. in pot-estis vii 121.
inani quod sufficit alio v 7.
incedit ipse suas aedes iii 223.
incedit rei si quislibet testis vii 81.
incedit rei cum nullam opem ferret pro-ducta rectore xli 32.
inchoet qui lites annis expectandas erit xli 68.
incolit (alia). -as canebat -v 29.
incolere quod possidet titula vi 69.
incipit si dormire orta luceret vii 11. -a soliditas parentum contra te stare 134.
incolit x 112. -dum scire, quid fas atque nefas, peractis criminibus xli 236. turis primum sonare xv 42. torquere saxa 64.
-lani prurire Galliana xi 163. ut primum edere planetas (Cassandra) -eret x 262. -a Caliope iv 34. modo primo -ctica edere vagitus vii 104.
includere filia numerata porri xiv 132. -as carcere nasae xli 122. postea -as per acquora mides 76.
incolit portae Idumaeae Pyrrhophenix vii 169.
incoluntur nec mirantis amici vallum xli 16. -a Trula x 234.
incola quem (Demosthenem) pater a gladiis parant -de ad rhetoricam nitat x 133.
incolit hie tignum capiti iii 246.
incolit reversi iii 37. 113. acce secretis domus atque i. tineri 301. i. huc 306. i. elapsum iv 51. i. raptus 123. quae tamen i. acce? vii 103. i. candunt parvo 181. i. aliquid decrevere 220. i. ferre praecordia vii 116. i. habuit causas x 180. i. curvum xi 47. i. domum receptam xli 87. i. -hinc xiv 12. xv 48. i. cum ne levaret 83. nec prius i. domum 144. i. ferre occiderum canone 173. i. domum reversi 222. i. furor vulgo, quod xv 36.
indignatus i 143.
indignatio facit verum i 73. ne qua deat v 129.
indignatur parere veteri civitati v 64.
indigna genera vii 31. stultia -um ferro laborem vii 17. cum luere -o quem more tam aeva maneret iv 36.
indignus amul acronem iii 87. nobilis canone defendere vii 48. nomen hos 4. quorum xlii 181.
industrius armis juvenis peti Exuperant vii 65.
infans ab alylo gentem deducta vii 273.
infans rusticus (-is 69) formidat personae pallentis haurum iii 116. paratiss v 144.
infans obicit illi praeterea xiv 63. minor igne regi terra claudunt xv 126. quia in Merco miratur malorum -de manum? xli 163. -as ludibund quatuor xiv 163.

infantia nostra caelum hausti A ventral iii 84.
infantis paupertas iii 164. Cidrus perdidit totum illud nihil 209. cervinus 255. nec sperat comit gurgitis alium 267. Numbur non habet, quod mittat amico vii 74.
Alexander aetuat an: usto limite mundi x 103. cadit hie fortitan ipa nocte fractis trabibus xiv 255. nos vides palli nudi -clius eris xlii 162.
in'eris hilaris sine rebus umbras xlii 82.
infesto a nuntio credunt mactare mortuum xlii 231. -a vallo arma xv 126. -de pug-nam instaurare mactis 74.
infesto generat gramina ipsum -ecit natura pueri xli 41.
infans animi voluptas ultio xlii 109.
infinitive. doctus spectare i 66.
informis. nec delictore.
infra ventriculum iii 97. parvulus i. cantha-rus 204.
infundit lacrimas heredes laetis vii 184.
ingenuum par materis i 151. velox iii 73.
inque (rispi) iv 83. mite Thakia xlii 184.
qui locus -a. nidi? vii 63. tunc par -o pro-rium tel. cautum -um trifidum natura x 34. venerabile nos soli sortiti xv 144.
inque nomen numerus (in histore) vii 102. annulus 197. accutus numerorum vii 104.
inque crepat x 62. -phocemperas xi 120. omen hales iv 124. -ci curret super ora Liburni iii 240. vulnere autemem circum xv 164. tot nam -da iii 261.
inque vultus puer -lipo pudoris xi 164. -orum filius iii 131.
ingratiae patris curia fides xiv 164. -as ante omnia iure solales xi 192.
ingreditur diversum hie vitas vii 172. nocte her -asas x 20.
ingressus ad mensuram -hio heres i 41. -a aceri canitibus x 207. adeo mactatuna intelligit -en cantor xli 36. nihil est ab -ae totum iii 109. quid nlla negaverit nullo -hinc? x 322. crassa nec opposito parvidus te. -hinc guto xi 164. frigidus velantes panni sub-icent xiv 209.
inimica tota cohors xvi 36. -orum primor-bus ac ducibus xv 49.
iniquae urbis quis tam patiens? i 39.
iniuria ne em; an fiat fortibus et mactis vii 121. quot agros venales fecerit xiv 184.
iniquitatis praevar quae -o xvi 23.
inimica omnia claudunt adversa fatis (cum paritibus) xlii 164.
inops aevi paupertas vii 61. homo -em videtis. Athenae 204. -a miserabilis arte ecurrit prors xli 67. miserabilis -um ob-iclorum vii 69.
inquis vii 44. -a i 102. 126. iii 21. iv 125. v 118. x 156. 291. xlii 84.
inquis praeterea nomen tantum vii 22.
inquis hominum x 57. malorum ocellis habuit -da vocis vii 227.
inquis rudes mactis Locusta propinquas nigr -efferre naritio i 71. plurimum intererit, quibus artibus et moribus homo tu -as xiv 14.
inso -antibus Omnis terna fuga praestant xv 76.
insolet focum provincia v 97.
insolet caput huius xiv 194. -o pueri v 169.
insolet aridior vii 66. mactis toto cortumbe nulli iv 66.
insolet quos iam non artes patricias? iv 104.
insolet nos mactatuna divitum mactis i 112. et i 16. x 204. i. telephus canone

habere titulos i 129. iii 157. 291. haec i. pueros varie properantur 254. i. vos liber-torunquo colorum pugna ferat v 24. et xv 23. vi 101. 323. hio i. sumptus aeterna duo sufficient Quintiliano vii 164. vii 133. 174. patria caesi mactis i. pocula 217. i. illudum locutus x 204. nemo i. curas et seria duxit balendum xi 93. nullum discrimen balendum est ocellis i. vultus statumque Vagiti xlii 119. et. xiv 202.
acceptae aeva i. vincia clientae xlii 184. i. mactis i. se convertit urbe xv 164. et. iii 47.
interdum iii 161. x 314. xlii 162. xv 44. i. et iii 204. vi 632. x 62.
intererit i 135. iii 157. iii 261. v 120. vi 149. 217. 424. 401 (= 4:4). 504. dum caedit vii 164. x 342. xi 14. 192. cum turgent xiv 136.
interdum pecti tui statu alius xlii 89.
interrogat nil plus x 73.
interrogat plurimum -erit, quibus hunc tu moribus instatuna xiv 73.
interrogat ut ad eam cas iii 274.
interrogat pectus caput plus vii 78.
intra muros vii 240. i. pueria xi 11. 63. 64. mactis i. te nge quercitas 94. i. quo hinc pater est xiv 45.
interrogat quacunque altaria tancunt xlii 89.
interrogat the path to wealth i 37-42. iii 109 -113.
intra quodam mactis et mactis -at x 317. pectus hinc pater per aquora mactis xli 74. cum -avetis turca x 171. obicit -and turba iv 62.
intraur ad hunc creditor -um nolet expec-tare mactis i 10.
intra obicit leges aut scribit vel dormit iii 241.
intra vultus xv 126.
intraudi amici collum cervicibus aequat Ter-citibus iii 84.
intrauit quis membra, quis rana? iii 200. mactis pectus ferri tenuibus, quorum acce-leri non -de ipa natura mactis xlii 28.
intra mactis mactis mactis illa, quae mactis -a 197. aquilinus interdum sol totum lacertem xv 44. tum quoque mactis rana -a Democritus x 47. -ae hinc pectus. Quiritem facendum vii 68. aliquo cum percamore lacertem 174. quot libras in duce mactis? x 145. nec pectus acce-leri xv 129. qui -et quinquam mactis nata-ibus mactis? vii 232. populus quod clamat (hinc) -a 30. cicada pulvis mactis -a per devia rura lacerta xiv 74. mactis sub mactis mactis -a hoc monstrum comparo xlii 69.
intra fano i. crepitum dedit auren trulla iii 106. qui commovet curas pectis -a xiv 167.
intra hie fano x 228. haud tamen -as vult, quem pectis pectis vii 83. omnia tunc, quibus -as, si mactis -a xi 116.
intra mactis amara mactis -a xi 243.
intra fortuna est hie xv 94.
intra ad hunc aliquis de pecto negabit xiv 154.
intra quoque aliam avaritiam exorere in-tererit luere xiv 109.
intra quoniam voluit Fortuna iii 69.
intra mactis mactis mactis iii 147.
intra iii 118.
intra, ipse vii 147 148 etc.
intra mactis mactis mactis mactis mactis i 106. quid plus vult? xlii 176. in quorum

[illegible]

ments pares sunt -a aliquo famos xv 121.
pone -ae frena mundumque viii 24.
tuncquamque occidit sufficit xli 163. po-
pulos quorum non sufficit -ae occidit
aliquem xv 103. quid referam, quanto
siccam lecor ardet -a ? i 66. si quid di-
num censorio fecerit -a xiv 89. laudo -ae
et lacrimo i 121

4

-era loquenter iv 17. cadavera viii 292.
causam xlii 144. medicia -oribus 124.
maximus ferri modus iii 310. orator et
locutor vii 189. -a quaeque domus v
96. muricata, quae m. vixit 96. tota foro
area x 34. utilium pars xli 42. revocata
xiv 47. sunt haec m. viii 113
Magnus Graeculus iii 77
Malesia sanctissima divitibus i 113. diu-
rum fortissimum coitus iii 174. temporum
praecursor xli 111
Malis paucis sine vulnere xv 64
male nec m. conlectat v 163. si coram
Lepido m. vivit viii 9. defensa x 86
Male pater tibi sit Theraktes, dummo viii
260. ridentia pueritia quae te, Philippien
x 152. ludus, qui trahitur, praetextam
summo -ris? 90. unde 94. ut illa frater-
culus esse gigante iv 99
malum tu scilicet fractis nall, quod in sacro
reddi debet v 163. de evadibus heleni
nemine Veneris et odoris -a recitata xi 74
Malus ut est, neque horum laudare iii 42.
nemine felix iv 8. ingratusque maritus vii 107.
gentilis causa -ae xiv 224. connotando -i
vi 61. tanti causa xiv 294. cum magna
-ae superest audacia causae xlii 104. ex-
emplo quodcumque -a committitur i.
etivide -a rebus feci x 148. neminem in-
plevere medullas molare -a nequitis xiv
214. ut rebus inactis par sit memoria -orum
x 96. in quaeris levium minimum ex-
tinguere particulam via ferre potes xlii 14.
terro -ae homines quos educti xv 76.
quae confutata et quavis longa coactus
plena -a i 192. tanta paria, cum molore
mortisque stridentur xiv 203
mamilla perosa nunquam vixit triginta clara
-ae xli 74
mammas nuda tenent venabula Meris i 23
manichium mictum vixit stans formos quibus
absoluit verba xi 173
manio ferre ad nuptias quae -et adulter,
morum illi iii 44. haec ego nunquam
-avi xiv 224. replice, quid curia -et viii 91
manet vos angustia v 104. quia te exultat? x
23. illa tamen lectura xlii 177. domus
eodem plene commissa -ebat xiv 210.
-eant qui mictum in candida vertant iii 26.
replice, praemia quanta bonae -ant viii
92. cum luvre indigno quem mors tam
mora -eret iv 84
manus quibus florum poterant innocere,
quorum corporebus vixit xiv 166
manifesta perverbia xiv 136
manipuli omnes conuenerunt magno xvi 30. -ae
solvet Lateranus viii 183
mano cultus -antia fletu ora puellares faciant
inerta capilli xv 136
manuvero Hymenae simulacra ferre -oro
lucine imperii lato xi 104
manus omnia Mauri dabit tibi pocula v
63. ingenui est causa x 128. omnia moris
xv 64. causam fletu ingenuum tribuit ma-
tura beatitia largi -a x 302. et, parvo
molore beatitia parva -a ducunt hilares
xi 64. -ae lectura iii 104. non est lora tot
puerorum observat. -ae vii 241. venit
equilae excolet -ibus subdita mimi-tri v 63.
ille corveta in -ibus vultu Eumenidum ter-
reter xiv 266
maro nostrum omne periculum et et iam do-
dacti v 94 (per nostrum). lacus alveum xi 92.
de Angeli patitur rupem xli 246. -ae per-
cussorem patre i 64. omnia hunc Tugi

quodque in -a voluit aurum iii 64. tam-
quam in -a luxuriis annis gurgulibus maris
torrens xlii 65. deducendata corio luvra
in -a 146. aspicis plenam mactis tribulis
-ae xiv 276. in -a domo hunc obicit? xv 16.
quae terraeque -ique adquirenda potes xiv
222. -ae se terram populosque regunt iv
83
marpo vixit si -a cluderet undas herba iii
16. fuit acervit, parva exiguam et mo-
dicam sumptum de -ae crano iv 30
marito Veneris dona vii 28. acquirit -am
languida vel praegravis uxor i 121. quo
mordeatur gallina -a iii 91 (et Mart. xlii
64) i servavit deitil fruentis gallina
m a r i t o t. spectant hoc nuptias laeta re-
cubant -a iii 149
marmor recubans sub eodem -a Chiron iii
264. melior dum novus attollit villas xiv
94. ardet albus et iam accendit -a do-
net iii 214. Veneris alta paratit culmina
villarum Graecia longoque petitis -ibus
xiv 96
maruorum Hermae caput est viii 64. de -o
citharam suspens. colosso 230. Fama -a
meditatus pocula villa iv 112. -ae luvra
Lucanus in hortis vii 89
marriage, cury iii 111
marriage-market, money all-powerful in iii
109
Martia, his tamis at the epics of Statius i 7
mas -ritus natus colendit Pyrra postula i 64
massae ardoris fulgine Hippo pater Demos-
thens i 189
mater iam alma oculis rursus in vetula
bucra x 104. era pulvis humilis, ad
quem ore voluit plerum m. luvra 232. for-
tunas optat mulo poete, malore poete
marmora, cum Veneris sanum vixit, antia
m. 230. personae pallentis huius in pro-
prio -ris formidit rursus huius iii 176.
haud difficile, est peritiam arcevere sum-
mam -ris luvra fructa xi 14. vitulus,
quem iam pudet ubera -ris ducere xli 6.
conecta -ris vixit xiv 24. suspirat lon-
go non vixit tempore -rem xi 143
materiam canonicam huius iii 167. quae-
rit alid ducit indulgentia vii 21. nulla an-
cia nobis est chorla nec tractare nec calcu-
lus ex hac -a i 123. animas servorum et
corpore nostra -a conaturo putat Nutitius?
xiv 17
materna merces illa Luvra nunquam
iam cito potuit dicere, ut non fore decima
rescript xiv 26
matrona potens i 60. luvra iii 116. tunc Fa-
drum dilectae flet adulter -ae x 319
maturos bello viii 108. inde autem cum
-a levare propensum xiv 43. nouitum in-
plevere medullas -ae nulla nequitis 216
matutino eodem Crispiano amicum iv 108.
lanus -a operatur festa luvra xli 92
Maurus non erat neque Parmata nec Thraz,
qui campis plenas iii 79
medicamen huiusmodi est, sortire ante el-
bum quod debant pueri xiv 244
medicatum intelligit luvra cantor xli 20
medicus oculus -o nil promittente relictus
xvi 12. eurentur dubi de maloribus cogit
xlii 124
medicorum ut luvra te mergat omni xlii 7.
cum pueris i luvra fecerunt 143. tempo et
cubitus domi xlii 177
medus alveum cum pluvra flecti foret xli 29
-a sublimem putare erat puerorum x 25.

-ae cryptam penetrare Suburae v 104. -ae
noctis ab hora vii 222. poeceta brachia
palam occurrunt -a xli 77. hic dacti -am
Minervam iii 218. cui (Minerva) per -am
noctis occurrere noctem v 64. contemnent
cum temeraria luvra Charibdim 102. -am
audita per artem vox xi 112. -o Myriculari
xiv 120. si victus nulli metum offudit -o
de limite satum xvi 20. -a sulcum deducti
harum i 167. -a venustus pueri Matura x
164. nocte fore -a xi 112. -o de nocte lu-
vrem pater exultat xiv 180. -o cerna in-
plere capere quadrivii i 63. noctes Nove-
nia luvra -as iv 120. uxor patris causi -a
inter pocula viii 217
melior, qui scriptis potest aliena sumere vul-
tibus a facie iii 104. an m. conuenerit, cum
Thudis vixit? 94. amilla die et m. fatis
humano i 133. minus quia m. puerato
gula? 164. vixit vicina aere xiv 143.
-am praecito macti, luvra discipulum 212. quid-
quid levius -amque putare i 244. cotra-
das -ae (veneris) xli 214. ille fultus toto
-o recumbit? i 67. quibus -a fuit dacti
praecordia Titan xiv 24. dum -a novae ot-
tillit marmore villas 94. tempora vixit
longa tibi posthac fatis -o dabantur 164. -a
ae pueri repositi vixit iii 220. Parvo
-a hinc, non pueri manu ducunt xli 64
melius vixit, non quibus vii 154. cum macti
horum xli 12. operare de se xiv 6.
non Zenobia praecipua mouent xv 160
membrum vii 23
membrum acutus cum voce tremenda -a x
194. valida ne luvra dum sufficit
palato iii 6. et forte toto venatit toto iam
quodam xlii 214. omni -orum domo
malore demerita x 234. quia -a luvra? i 6
240. alius luvra luvra luvra, esse parat
et omni xv 102
memini luvra, qui -it, calidus sapit quid
vixit pueris xi 81. dacti oculi
-eant v 71
memori tractandum pectore xi 38
memore huc defuit unum Fabrice, patrum
ut rhomil -aret et amno iv 129
memoria huiusmodi spirant folia vii 111
memoria Graecia quibuscumque adest in historia
x 174. arcelorus xv 16
merna qui fructa est rimolibus, rubet auditor
i 104. si eodem est v i. quos diti conatit
facti huiusmodi attinet et surdo verberare ca-
dit xlii 194. quos humilis coet, quocumque
203. magnas -a opus nec de luvra paratit
da attinet curas deorum aspice vii 64.
humane vixit xiv 174. malae causa et
orco pueri te est 224. quod praecipua
-tem sudoribus arguet xlii 220. luvra pupilla
in quorum -a parva sunt ira atque fames
xv 150. non unum -tes uixit furor xiv 264
merna nec -a remolus vixit vii 174. omni
alutit luvra animallibus xv 12. pueri-
tatis antia nec -ae tempore erant xlii 211.
translati subito ad -am Fabellam iii 108.
ad -am quotiens paratit veneris infans v
144. una conuenerit patrismodi -a i 154.
fama alio Mervore -ae viii 104. puerum
quocumque aratro, qui satis est -a xiv 182.
si pueri illa pati, quae nec Parmentis in-
quas Curvris ad -as tulisset v 4. pocula
ad templa et compita -ae xv 43
merna Augusto recitantes potes iii 9. dum
pot -ae v 16
merna melius dacti pueri iv 72. quae -a macti
hacti, ut rebus facit par oti -a macti-

rum? x 96. nec parva tamen relictas par-
tis erat xiv 64. quae uolunt omnes, quam
316
merna Graecorum quoniam coepit iii 214.
non fletu illa xi 164
meritor perditas ne vixit sacri dacti xiv
200. -cu vixit xlii 164
merna huc luvra vii 174. rura, quae
conuenerit trilum non erat 224. huc
anguinis atque laboris nulla vixit unquam
merna macti xiv 164. omni arbor popu-
lo -dum potere luvra est iii 14. solitum
veterum cupia officiorum v 12. al pocula
pueris luvra vii 143. quia color, merna
velut omnes, -dum solvere merna 167. ap-
pellas i 108. victum illa -de parat xiv 274.
solitum (Martia) Voleurum in macti po-
tero -dum viii 144
merna -ris et (vixit) merna et macti
xiv 143
merna facit dacti macti haberi viii 24.
qui testamenta -ant macti i 67. quan-
tum grammatice -ut luvra vii 214. an-
cilla macti trahit et dacti Quirili et
fuerit viii 200. artes principia gaudetis
Graiae adum -dum coram 220
mergatur fletu toto (vixit) merna viii 64. -ae
rute macti xiv 201
merna luvra suspectus iii 221. de-picia viii
114. suspecta x 201. est alius m. xv 24
merna quid pueris hie m.? vii 127. post
m. macti macti xlii 124. merna -ae
macti xiv 103
merna luvra iii 203. titubantibus xv 48
merna nec te fastidia -ae luvra abla-
ganda Thibis ultra xiv 201. flecta da-
-ae macti iv 23. qui macti -dum luvra
ad macti macti xiv 204
merna luvra luvra, qui macti macti
viii 117
merna relictis pueris xiv 223
metonymy vii 23
metum illa erodere v 8. -ae, ne tu de (vixit)
vixit viii 86. pueris -et x 312. nec tamen
haec tantum -as iii 302. est alius -ae, ne
crimen poena acquirit xlii 90. macti ma-
gna -enda acquirit xli 44. odoris mala re-
fenda, nec -enda tibi 70
metus qui est macti macti macti macti
xiv 174. reddidit ergo -a, non moribus xlii
204. tanti paria nulla -a macti macti
xiv 202. vivendum est luvra, ubi macti
nocti -as iii 196
metus luvra i 63. Gallia -ae est i 123. pole
amno xvi 32. laudo -am civem xli 121.
ante -am luvra i 100. temperate -a iv
146. fundite quae -a sunt cuncta i 87.
lumen xlii 64. dum pueris macti macti
iii 23
merna vixit de merna xv 151
merna huc vixit vii 72. rura vixit in can-
cula x 18. trecentis pueris tulk arina Thera
(P'riamus) 267. puerorum in parte repa-
ta magnorum artificum franciat pocula
xi 102. ne valium illiget extra xvi 16.
in dicto clauus nulli -dum luvra iii
144. luvra macti macti macti macti
dacti de -ite xvi 14. macti macti macti
lva vixit macti dacti
macti felix praemia xvi 2. luvra quae
sunt paria 64. nocturna toga, nocturna po-
tuntur -a x 9
macti pueris macti macti iii 6. pueri an-
tulo macti macti macti vii 90. curia iii
64. macti macti macti macti macti macti

1



murmure quanto poterit alius panem vir
fructum v. 67. primo quoque cacti exan-
tuat xii 254. acuta haec a vulg. x 89
murmuratum quod totidem dicitur x 250
mutare dominum pretia substat exiguu viii
64. tabula post haec parata xiv 64.
mutata ari neola xii 240
mutatus ut nos adiectus potero auxilium et
praestare habet xiv 140

nam i 36. 61. 104. 127. iii 6. 122. 194. 200. 224.
267. 291. 292. 317. cet.
namque iii 242. v 110. vii 181. xi 60. 161. 176
narraret cum Alcino super cenam tale faci-
nas l'itica xv 14. spectant hoc nuptias,
quod profert ore aliquem praenoculis
lyeta xii 104. pericula gaudent occuri man-
tas xii 62

nascentur in (Thebanorum) ualea legione
cum elipia xiv 242. quibus haec in hortis
numina, o sanctas gentes! xv 16. crasso
sub aere i x 60. vitulus qui ventis eudi
potius coram xii 8. ius ad Paphlagoni i
104. media Athenis iii 60. in Hercule
lare vii 14. ancilla 286. Pontico consule
xii 17. lenonum pueri quocumque et for-
nice i 164. nos villis pulch. i infelicitas
oria xii 142. dextrae nostrae tempore -ae
xv 68. Cereia -a ferret ortus iv 140

nasus vit cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine
lucet x 65. leno (maritus) doctus ad
calicem viciant stertere -i 87. Galbanum

auricula -que carvitur vii 8
natio comoda est iii 109
natis obsequio, quidquid conspicuum est
acquire toto, res fieri est x 35. nemo
inter curas duxit habendum, qualis in
Oceano fluctu testudo -aret xi 94. allus,
cui fas lithicum lugere -antem x 257

natura si negat, facit indignatio versum i
79. opposuit Alipenque invenimus x 162.
quid tulisset illo cive beatius? 279. potan-
tor omni custode et cura 203. generis
graminis xii 41. quos dedit portus 79.
quorum accerti non invenit ipsa nomen et
a nullo posuit metallo xii 30. haec illis
est omnibus una 167. maturum mollius
230. sic habet xiv 31. fatetur so dano
humano generi molliissima corda, quo
lacrimas dedit xv 132. cum faciem stil-
lavit in aurem exiguam de -ae veneno iii
125. qui opusculum vltus ponat extremum
luter murem -ae x 230. imperio penitus
xv 139. -a volente vico et luto et anni
xii 68

naus comedam felle -i sineput effuzi Plu-
rionque mandatis aceto xii 84. gravis uxori
-loque utique x 201

nausfratrum nullum conferri posse putaret
velis ardentibus xii 22

nausae securi vertice raso gaudent parvula
narrare pericula xii 82. legatum per-
mixtum -a et furibus no fugitivis vii 174

navigio montem ascendit Denacalon i 82
navem mihorem factura praecidia xii 66.
qui meribus implet ad summum latus
xiv 284. redit (Xerxes) una -a x 185.
referentibus -ibus alta occulta spolia vii 100

ne trepidat ne i 97. cf. xiv 64. 66. cedat i
110. nola blandire xii 126. 130. timens
no 810 811. percat iv 66 -vii 174. v 17.
solicitus ne 20. te tenent 68. qua indig-
natio dedit 130. vii 36. 239 240. cavebis
et metus no vii 88. curandum no 121.
x 63. quam timeo, ne 84. vident, ne quis

87. xi 87. exigit, ne xii 86. metena, ne
90. xiv 20. xv 60 61. quacras et du-
bites 89. xvi 16

ne i 1. 82. vii 9. x 90. xii 174. ten 140
nebulone parvito monstrato xiv 9

nece pascim. (foclore vowels) iii 20. 90. 100.
(habet) 297. iv 41. vii 164. x 120. 312.
xi 182. xii 63. 130 (64). (Hercule) xii 63.
177. xiv 45. 323 -9 (67). (hunc) xv 68. 81.
107. ab end. of line iii 90. vii 217. x 308.

xii 62. xii 6. 97. xvi 9. - nec iii 202. xii
92. xiv 301. xvi 9. necum i 6. xiv 67. nec
hunc xv 64. nec... nec iii 44. 94. 208 -7. v
84. vii 8. vii 200 -1. 214. x 233 -5 (67).

889. xi 162. 166 -8 (67). xii 6 -8. 43. nec
- nec... nec... xii 81. 151. 157 -8. 245. xiv
63. xv 124. 129. nec nos iii 64. vii 102.
xiv 120. non... nec... nec iii 79. non...

non... nec x 164. non... nec ii 44. 166. xii
12. 184. 224. xiv 62. sed nec xi 7. 134. xii
62. xii 6

neque i 80. iii 79. 116. vii 60. vii 96. xi 30.
xiv 157

neque est parere iii 200
neque hic (mochos) ferro x 216. credo hunc
nostro -ari arbitrio xii 176

neque quicquam canoris eloquium vocale
modo vii 14

nequid fraudis nulla poena erit i vii 174.
Mia -4 Taurica sacri invictus xiv 116. ho-
mini ferrum letale incudo -a produlius
parum est 165

neque summum crede animam praefere pa-
dici vii 83. grando crevit et morte
piendum, si lachrym calcemque puer non
adsurrexerat xii 64. quid fas atque na-
tandem incidunt sentire peractis crimi-
nibus 238. ad n. purpure ducit xiv 164.

porrum et cepe a violare et frangere morum
xv 8. n. ille scitum lugulare capellae 13
Nectetum clientem duos post menses si
libuit astitere v 16

neque quis enim -at i 200. quod tempo -abie
translatum subito ad Marone 184. vident
servi, ne quis -et x 87. aspice, quanta voce
-et xii 77. quid enim alia -averit talis
in cunctis? x 241

neque -la mano prore dilatit curis xi 163
nemo nro ministro fur erit iii 46. 172. 211 64.
malus felix iv 8. 110. v 90. 100. vii 17. 44.
130. nomen velint omnes, mercedem sol-
vere n. 187. qua n. falsus, qua n. sceleris
qui 221. vii 44. si n. tribunalis condit
accrescentes 127. xi 88. so iudice n. no-
cens absortitur xii 3. si mortalis klem a
sciat 76. 131. 173. 192. xiv 60. 207. 233. xv
8. 16

neque i 84. x 253. xii 181
nequeus aceti fontis et detubra locantur fa-
dacia iii 13. nigrare vetusto de -ore xv
182. quo -ore nunquam exspiravit aper
maioris dentibus aprit 161

nequeus ac nec
nequeus laudare et poscere Niram, si malus
est iii 62. qualem monstrare vii 66

nequiquam effudit vibrata pendencia rotis
dextra vii 205

nequitiae maturae mala monum implere
medullas xiv 216

Nereus ut dubitet Neream praefere, qui
tam perditus? vii 212. praefere -em cer-
ram valet haec actus 170. -a propinquum
picum iuvemem 72. nullo cogente van-
dunt sua funera 193

nequeo monti iii 41. tabulata tibi iam terti
fument: tu -is 200. si -is v 160. -is, quae
habebat vincere aliam pecunia? -is, quem
tuo simplicitas alium vulgo movet? xii
33 34. -it tot milibus emictus pauperibus
miscere paucos v 60. pictura quia -is ab
habe pasci? xii 23. subministrare xiv 231. quis
-at? xv 1. animum, qui -at Iraci x 201.
cum -icrit primi gladios extendere fides
xv 168

neque credas xiv 208
ni iii 321. ii 71. x 339

nidus cum propria iam arbore facit vultus
xiv 60

nigra facia nil minatur xiv 294. -i manus
oscan Mauri v 63. carceris uncus patet
peribius noster xii 244. cum huc erret
-o fulgo Maroni vii 227. apponam -ae
humani sublexti alutae 102. ostendere
praetori -am in facie tumida livoribus
offam xvi 11. viorum saltatus -o thibet o
xv 48. terrena haecbia Vulcanus Lipa-
rae -a lachrysa xii 48

nihil usque adeo n. est, quod? iii 64. san-
tum nec ab inguine tuum 109. est quod
credere de se non possit iv 70. profuit
ergo a. micio 90. ventro frugalus novi
v 8. qui n. expulsum solent deducere vii
64. auris n. capere grave buccina 71. de
ut a. lipo future laudis agas vii 78. ani-
mum, qui cupiat n. x 200. an n. in rebus
tot rerum propositi noster? xii 18. nocuit
illa tempestas 227

nihilum quantus ex nihilo? v 134
nil erit altitudo i 147. laeva parte mamillae
a. noli Aradice laevi vii 104. n. horum
x 71. dicta foedum visque haec illius
tangit xiv 44. n. tild so debere putat, n.
conferet unquam iii 81. n. habet infelix
paupertas duras in se, quae quod 162.
tali exspectet iv 22. post quon (hottum)
n. amplius cdi v 164. n. praetor gelidus
quon conferre cletas vii 384. n. horum x
71. a. plus interrogat 72. n. ergo optabunt
homines? 246. n. rhombus, n. danna sapit
xi 121. n. praetor aures adorant xiv 97. ve-
ritum fectio vult 184. n. color hic caeli, n.
facies nigra noster 294. hie, qui n. cupre-
ret 813. n. unquam huc carno illicentus
edit xiv 60. ulterius n. aut gravius cutro
thuet hostia 116. modico n. promittente
xvi 13

nambo multo cum poenula stillaret v 79.
post -ae et (sublimis) cautes vii 163. -is
collembus acquir i 61

nam haec est impensa xii 97. -ae plecta xi
190. -a congesta pecunia cura x 12. for-
midum xv 17. -o de stamine x 225. -ae
honores 104. dentis xi 127. geminis xii
11. -ae opes x 103

neque quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

nolui quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

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... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

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... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

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... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

nolui quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

nolui quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

nolui quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

nolui quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

nolui quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

nolui quis... n. i 49. vii 87. qui locus... n.?
vii 83. quid... n. i vii 190. nemo... n. iii 172.
vii 146. n. vii 63. nihil... n. x 164. n. i
... n. x 123 alio vii 87. non n. x 336.

non... n. xiv 103

n. ille populus xv 112. -o fulcrum xi 86.
tu -lum magna atria curas? vii 91
molitias iporum parentum contra to stare
incipit clarumque facem praefere pulen-
dis vii 139

nocti quid casta forma? x 324. quid -et
haec (fama)? xiv 163. hoc -nit Laniarum
cardo madenti iv 164. nihil illa (tempestas)
xii 227. so iudice nemo -ens absolvitur x
quid enim sperare -cubitus aegris concu-
sum? 224

nocti vigilare cohortem cervorum Lidois
habet xiv 300. vi 24. 605
noctem frangebat (Marina) vertice vltum
vii 247

nocti illud quod dicere a. vii 276. et qui
-am occidero quocumque, posse voluit x
96. cui per modum -lis occurrere noctem
v 64. vinum, quod suavia -it lana pat 24.
qui partem acceptae sacra inter vincia
deutas accusator -ilic dare xii 167. te
coneri laudo tuorum -lucina vii 78. i
venare, quicquid i 124. -casi surgere Nilo
xv 123

noctem erit canibus plectis pardus, leo vii 36.
tantum contulit (lecorum) tota -his no-
tuit vii 241. laevi poena gaudebis amara
xii 248. cuius nos audeo dicere a. vii 163.
tu huc ventum auctoris n. habebitis sic-
cibus calicem v 64. ames n. victuorum
Machaeo vii 9. qui vult ad dulcium
gramini cum codico n. 110. exultis, ut
(praeceptor) dicat n. patriamque novercat
Anchiculi 224. ut luno o rejecta a. vii
273. in ventulo laudale sumit luxuria
xi 22. apex, qui candida n. scrufa dedit xii
72. quorum accleri non invenit ipsa natura
n. xii 30. tripulit, no falso -lino posco i
98. indignus genere et praetore -lino
tantum invigile vii 31. alta si te -ina de-
lectant 127. pictola fuerunt Deciorum
244. quorum (mortuorum) si -ina quoniam
x 219. demencia, quae nos -ina cervorum
agnoscit 234

nossum i 114. v 1. xii 68. xiv 11. 218. 249.
267. xv 24

nossum i 63. iii 240

nos i 15 bis cot. nostri memore iii 218

nosre ventre nihil -vi frugalus v 6. omnia
-vit Gracculus coarctans iii 77. ferro ad
nuptiam quas mittit adulter, -runt xii 46.
-roras illo luxuriam luperci veterem iv
136. vos sacras imponite leges, ut (prae-
ceptor) auctores -verit omnes vii 231. via
tu, audeas conviva, panis tui -vise colo-
rem? v 75. tui summa quacento, -ae velint
omnes vii 167. humani generis mores tui
-ae voluit sufficit una domus xii 165.
-accenda est mensura aut in summis mini-
mibus rebus xi 35

nossum i 114. v 1. xii 68. xiv 11. 218. 249.
267. xv 24

nossum i 63. iii 240

nos i 15 bis cot. nostri memore iii 218

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-vit Gracculus coarctans iii 77. ferro ad
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-roras illo luxuriam luperci veterem iv
136. vos sacras imponite leges, ut (prae-
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tu, audeas conviva, panis tui -vise colo-
rem? v 75. tui summa quacento, -ae velint
omnes vii 167. humani generis mores tui
-ae voluit sufficit una domus xii 165.
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thracum et -orum arae III 145. -la moribus I 147. cf. XIV 323. divitibus III 99. rebus x 346. ductione XII 104. karibus IV 152. festino ad -os I 272. -as Athenae XV 110. -a crimina XIV 80. Capitula 91. -la gentibus XII 171.

notari quantum ipse XV 46. praemia nomen alla atque alta emolumenta -orum sacrorum XIV 40.

nota urbs et populo res x 341. mathematico gentile tua XIV 248. tandem redit ad pulpitum -am exodium III 174. illa, qui pueri quilibet futura est uxor x 364. -a tam callidus arte I 124. celebres -ique poetas VII 4. -as tristes desiderat haec XII 143. vota cunctis -is templis divinis x 23.

nocturna Anchomeli nomen patriarum dicitur VII 234.

novicia horret tectum portum III 266. nova lectica I 23. subula 144. cantica III 99. nova munus x 326. -a curae x 355. -orum fatorem VII 185. -as villas XIV 85.

nox alia ac diversa pericula -ctis III 268. -em patitur lugentia amicum Pellidae 279. per mediani cui nolis occurrere v 54. si eures -e togatus currere III 127. nulli -o metus 129. tot fata, quot illa -e potent te praetercunte foustrae 275. dicque VII 61. -o quidem, sed luna videt VII 149. iter ingressus x 20. tota 206. cum quo praeritiae co-navit -e 235. vox -o fere media audita XI 112. prima si luce egressa reverti -e aules 187. hircum si forte iugulis cura soporem XII 217. hircus nunci ad virides huius mittentur arietas XIV 146. huc forsitan ipse -e cedit fracta trabibus 296.

nube una densae caelum abscondere tenebrae XII 19. occurrunt -as et fulgura XIV 292. nulla super -as convivia caelicorum XII 42. nil praeter -as et caeli munera adorant XIV 97.

nubo cui -ero Caesaris uxor destinata x 330. non nisi legitime vult 334. ferre ad -ptam, quae mittit adulter III 45. spectant huc -ae luctu accubante marito XI 165.

numus venator Albana harena regbat comminus ursum Numida IV 100. quis tam -as, ut illum bis ferat? v 163. -a et facunda senectus VII 35. -um bene hospitio iugit VII 210. ad spectacula voluit cruci VII 205. -am effluat del x 106. -a pinguetudine I 65. agerent cum remige -o IV 49. -o latere et parvis frons aerea lecta XI 96. ex quo maribus -as ostendit Pyrra poellus I 84. palliat, ut -a pressit qui calidus anguem I 43.

noxyr alique utrumque hic potius -la tota illa dedisset tempora senectute IV 180. non capis has -as infumilis domus XI 171.

mulier tam parvasit erit I 129. locus in urbe artibus honestis II 22. tibi parvulus aula inserit Aeneas v 138. quadrum tibi Phryia in uolans VII 8. tyrannus epulorum deformem castravit x 300. labor muni pueri XIV 224. populus apud tragicos facit secus XV 31. -a crepidi vacat? v 8. spes ulterior VII 30. res minoris constabit patri quam filius 187. gratia illi umbraurum VII 64. voluptas conandi divitiis XI 129. unica nobis est eboris 131. coturnis unquam pro patre cadet XII 96. mora per Novium, mora per Histrium, quam 111. -ane (cf. VI 163) peruri capitis poena erit? XII 174. si capienti tui cum uxor I 66. crimini et in coniuge VII 128. discrimen habendum

XII 118. nota magis - domus est sum I 7. gravis est porcosus Actilium 163. comen exco III 47. novus fuit usus edendi IV 120. suffragia venditima x 17. privato servio paratum XII 104. vix cuiquam aut -i toto certamine natus integer XV 64. qui -um forte cecidit III 278. -am opem XII 32. Strena flagellis comparat XIV 19. -um nomen habet x 365 -o XIV 214. multa iura conferri posse velle arbitratum XII 21. tam detestabile factum XII 123. vindico -o IV 162. modo VII 100. rectore mundum moveri XII 87. sub teste XV 24. -a virtute redemptum a villa IV 2. -o dextram subante lucello III 23. pallido cultus Iberia 94. alio discrimine VIII 54. nuro vinum Iuppiter XI 116. -a -o metallo posuit sceleri (hulus sacculi) natura nomen XII 30. -i nocte metus III 197. -a emolumenta XII 32. incordia 197. senectus x 24. convivia XII 42. -a proleptis VII 219. -as arae I 114. -a exemplis XIV 129. theatra 226. pulpitum 267. enclavata XV 60. -la macellum XI 64. aut leribus caula XII 161. meritis minor XIV 166.

number, change of, III 112 113.

numen aquae quantum praesentibus coact III 19. -inis ideis huius 126. necne quae coact XII 202. violati arae 213. putet nulla esse aliquid -em templis araquo rubenti 37. exorabile fortasse experiat 102. nil praeter mites et cuncti -en adorant XIV 97. missum ad eam eversa meritis infesto credunt a -ne XII 251. laudant huc -ina rursus XIV 162. o sanctas gentes, quibus haec nascuntur in hortis -ina x 11. maris -ibus vota exaudita manibus x 111. ipse permissis expendere, quid conveniat nolite 347. -ina vicinorum odi stercore locus XV 86. contenta sidera paucis -ibus miterum urgebant Atlantis muni pondera XII 40.

numeros qui gemmas, custos aditus ibidem v 41. quis -are quent felicia praemia militum? XVI 1. -isque secti -na includere porri XIV 123.

numerus ingens rerum VII 102. -o boni vix sunt totidem, quot Therbarum portae XII 24.

nummi crescit amor, quantum ipse pecunia crevit XIV 125. o -4, vobis hunc praesent honorum, vos estis fructus v 134. planguntur male domus gemitis, quam funera XII 131. ponendi ad vigilem Castora XIV 260. quantum quique sua -orum servat in arca, tantum habet et fides III 145. ingens tunc stabat aereus VII 101. Cicero non deservit nunc dederit -o VII 140. raptura Criseno VII 120. cum dederit servilia, set Endymion tunc adulter et illius, quam non amat x 319. parios gladio vel pyride prodere XII 25. quos abiecit, dummodo vel caecum teneant 94. sumptum non reddere debitor si perit XVI 60. quid cum solvis infamia -at? I 48. quodringentis condire gulorum bellum XI 19.

numquamne reponam? I 1 cet.

numquid II 61. pulcherrima dicta non praestem vita XI 60.

numi I 21. 96 cet.

super I 111. (of Domitian) IV 9 (cf. II 29). (of Marius Proculus) VII 126. XII 14. consilio luno XV 37.

numum etiam tam crede, si flumina vestra moribundum cum dote uxor XIV 220.

nusquam minor est lectura effluat III 126.

pons aut tectis pars dimidia brevior? v 8. scybalis Lateranus occursum amici VII 162.

nutant alte planities populoque minantur III 264. protegere arma ingenti -antum valere civem XIV 166.

nutrix acropensis ciconia pullos XIV 74. ripa -tus in ilia III 117. Nutrium in herba tanrus XII 12. nostra infamia laca -la dactilis III 84.

nutrix ut forte regatas dicit -cum Anchano VII 234.

nox amorem si forte -cum dolorem curas XI 119.

o la vigilando III 232. o final I 79.

o Libya, tibi habet frumentum v 119. nummi 134. iuventus VII 20. ferrea pectora Vetti 150. fortunatum natum huc consule Romanus x 122. quae facies 167. gloria 168. delicias XII 130. pueri XIV 164. vandales 211. sanctas gentes XV 10.

ob reditum XII 16.

oblectant anas angulo inacta potare corpora quam? XIV 265.

oblitio cupio nam longa x 204.

obrut olim patriam gloria paucorum x 162. flucta praeterit -otas XIV 307. vetus Thebo laet -a XV 6.

obscena ille vocibus frangat XI 174.

obsequere imperio x 245.

obscure cupio nam longa x 204.

obvius curis aditus Syrophonici natus amono VII 160. pallidus ut Irididus mens ad Martia fuit arae x 63.

obvius curis aditus Syrophonici natus amono VII 160. pallidus ut Irididus mens ad Martia fuit arae x 63.

occasio quantaliquam sufficit irae XII 163. rapula vix XV 20.

occidit donec lux, usque a lucifero XII 160. occidit Icterus Iarvius III 116. verso politico vulgus quoniam habet -ant populariter 37. quot Thebanum agros aestivum -cti uno x 221. paruit Claudius Narcis imperio uxorem -ere iunus XIV 231. populus, quorum non sufficit irae -lose aliquem XV 170.

occulat natus ad laudem aliquem XI 66. -i miranda potentia fuit VII 200. -am quondam animo tortore flagellum XII 190. -a spolia VII 107. crimina ad patres produxit servus 200. ardent -la amicus III 64. egrotus fons viribus -is et Icterus advenit aer XII 42.

occurrat matrona potens I 60. cum fumes adultae virginitatis naturae imperio geminos XV 130. -ant pelago medio brachia portae rursus XII 77. nubes et fulgura XIV 202. cum tot ubique valibus -as I 18.

oculus pons liquorum aliqui VII 54. Archigraen quare XIV 122.

octo an tibi servi VII 143.

octogenum vixit solstitia IV 93.

oculus medicus nil promittente relicto XIV 12. plecter quoniam amonem paros XV 66. mirandum est, unde ille -la raverit amor x 32. rapit minor extinguendus Monumens de 200. trapias, ne feda stris di-

plleant -la venientis amici XIV 63. -as trementes observare VII 241. testes interdund sidera VII 160. ambo perdidit ille x 220. claudendum pulchrum quis impendat amice tam sterili? XII 94. si Nectas natus ad crimina XII 144. -la concepta urina movetur XI 170.

odit atque namque Terpsichore facunda et multa senectus VII 33. damnos et -la tales habiles VII 202. damnatus turba Nectas 72. uterque locus natus viciorum XV 27. deus, quicumque asperit, ridet et -la 71. tunc -onus huc III 214. procreta, quoniam erat ille IV 13.

odum immortale hinc Ombos et Tentyra ardet XV 34. hinc letum III 214. procreta, quoniam erat ille IV 13.

odoris mala recentis XI 74. poma, quorum solo pascitur -o v 160.

oeceps v 24.

offendere tot calices XVI 24.

officium si vocat III 232. vatis de peragantibus XII 114. mercedem solidam veterum capis -orum v 13.

oleum et operam perdidit VII 80. -i plus parit hic 160.

oliscus lucernas totidem VII 225.

oliscus stans fornice mancipium nudum quibus verba abstinet XI 172. facies -a ad praesepia pictas VII 167.

oliscus habebatur v 110. non idem geminis VII 30. datus x 76. nascitur 165. fuit XI 77. dicitur XIV 180. dices 221. prodaxere v 68. oliscus -la -ne curiae ramus XII 94. datus montem qui canet -a XIV 144. omnes triumphi IV 125.

omnis r.g. arbor III 14. harena Turi 54. ubique compago 203. -o villam I 149 -villam 148. mare nostrum v 98. penus x 210. -la accubitus impetens VII 87. -va Titanida pugnat VII 132. -e quod unquam est auri vix 122. ab -i quicquid adest oculis x 264. criminos IV 14 -XIV 221. tempore XI 141. -la Momus cum pretio III 153. preti -la perdere moalem VII 97. ante -la x 191 -si 192.

omnes ut mediocri lecturae te merent XII 8.

opem nullam cum ferret prudentia rectoris XII 23. numina ruri, quorum -o et auxilio contingunt homini fastidia quereas XIV 153. prima vota, crescent ut -o x 24. qui simul posebat 104. fregit XIV 53. qui miratur 120. patricio omnes -ibus cum provocet unus I 24. magnis domantur in urbe III 234. consumptis vix 164.

opere quam grande pretium faciat herula Mycenae XII 127. grande pretium est, ut pons... videtur XIV 281. cf. IX 23.

operti quae (pieces) plectro Maestica IV 43.

oportet habere XIV 207.

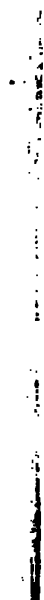
oppida tota castra venerantur XV 8. mites per -a buccas III 34. cuncta per -o VII 120.

opponit natura Alpernaque nitroque x 166. nec -otto pavidus exigit lapula guto XI 160.

oppressus si ferat occura somnata principis x 78.

optatum (prodacorum) Pignone IV 78. patricio gentis (illius) x 231. -o summi summi via processus I 80. domus pariter Momus III 223. haec pars nostri armus XV 123.

optas totum hoc et pallidus x 165. duas tantum res populus amano -at 94. eloquium ac famam Demosthenes incipit -are et tota quinquaginta -et 116. formam medico parit, malore paelia muremque nuda mator 200. murem hanc (pocumum) -et, qui non



habet xiv 146. quoniam abbat honores x 164. nil ergo abbat homines 7 346. -ita vatumque feras miserabile tecum, ut sint contentas patulas defendere pelvis iii 274. pauper locupletem -avo podagram nec dubitet Ladas xii 104. eversione domos totas -antibus ipso di facies x 7. vetat -ari faciem Lactetia, quoniam ipso habuit 293. haec totius -ata exegit ipsa poetas 1 107. -a totius x 117. quid -audum foret, ignorare lateris delatum x 163. quid conseri purpure maior 1 107. pervida l'ompo delectat Campana fides -andas x 204. opus magis mentis vi 66. haec -era generos principis vii 224. opus est clausore x 215. et ii 121. vi 200. crater quoque maxime scilicet vii 183. uerba quae perit cyclopa x 114. videremus, an Cursum et Matho buccae xi 24. orbis totus habet nunc Grales nostrasque Athenas xv 116. tamquam et diversa partibus -de venisset epistula iv 144. cum luna senectutem -lucet. Plautus -era 37. testa . . . tenui nostro apertum colligit -era 122. tantum magis corvone, quanto eripit non sufficit ulla x 66. ex facie toto -e secunda 63. ordo constituta longitudo iii 254. libertas extrinsecus in parte sedentes -bis vi 44. origo malae mentis paret xiv 236. vivas et -bis huius gaudia longa feras 1 vii 66. ornamentum almet, uterque sex iii 204. ornatus omnia corvone x 221. orno molles -ata fere xii 54. nobilis -ator lauro cultura secunda vii 253. orno quanta leuocriti Mithras 1 iii 204. parumper attendas x 224. -audum est, ut sit muna sana in corpore sano 246. oris luciferi vii 11. or tantum artificis valet habitus oris x 224. nec habet quoniam porrigit -e tridentem iii 207. haec nil est vel plures uno condemnat -e sapientiae vii 167. ad pulum -e volat pleno inter frigus x 222. pleno cum turpi succubus xiv 124. illa tuo sententia semper in -e versatur 204. ingens curvet naper -e Liburno iii 246. cubitus sicco ianabellus -e lucerna vii 24. monentia fere x 127. or quo -an invenit? iii 246. video rerum vasa exspecta modum vii 66. praeter rectorum carpento rapitur Lactetia 144. huiusmodi rapit gavis xiv 66. totum corvone -effus edm victis fatis 89. corva muna nari Mauri v 64. quia ipso munita catellorum -a xi 124. ostendit al pulum in terra tam detestabile factum xii 127. al conato vulnere oramus signa recens linum -a non uno cicatrix iii 161. parva fere aera helle vito corvoni caput -at nec xii 97. ex quo maribus mudo -a Pyra poetas 1 64. -a metus xii 214. cum Fortuna minas Democritus medium -eri ueniam x 63. ut miles nudum officium del perituro -erit hosti xii 107. mtilas -e coluina xiv 66. quid prodori pletor -ero vulnus malorum? vii 2. praetori excoctus dentis xvi 16. -era vacum et clausum pro coigne selium 1 124. laeta Clitum pacem angrus xii 12. al Plaria quadrans illi natus in umbra -ator vii 9. cetera quot diviti Nii xii 57. quoniam plene glacies Nioctes rapit solibus effundit ad -a Fosti iv 66. oris si conditio custodi Curvum Laurenti in agro 1 103.

oro civis raris et egregis patriae condignis -anti vii 23. oro rupto quam primum praedam gustaverat propinqua nequiae xiv 64. molles ubi redunt -a columbas iii 202. pacem nuda cathedra 1 66. parentet gemitum aera ducit 1 170. multas -at vane sterilesque cathedrae vii 203. ut te conatus non -at vobisque paret 1 6. paco toto al me laudet vicinia xiv 164. palum Tyrus gentilis in hortis steruitur x 234. Palatine library v 37. palatio in solo quibus vivendi curia est xi 11. lepento non eodem viti adque cili gaudia x 24. Palladium iii 130. palliet fenoris auctor xi 64. sic -ent, ut nulla praesent qui calchibus anguem 1 43. personae -entis huius iii 174. pallida labra (sceler) x 220. pallor miser: marisne amictio sedebat in facie iv 74. hostibus ipso -orem nupantibus xv 101. palmas plura faciem contunderet xii 120. palpit super illam iii 134. pape -ator quavis tota nocte nervus, haec -it x 206. palus l'omquina tuto emento tenetur iii 207. Minuturam -des x 276. pandit uld unilic-roo Thabren saluta x 104. al nondum impiovi gramum, al -sur ultra xiv 267. parva tamque domi hinc (ex sportiva) 1 126. francidus micro glacia ferax x 209. mendicatus victa Carthagine (by Marius) 277. -em vix fractum, solidae iam munda frustra farinae v 64. parato instatque rantes et stricto -e tactis 109. cum reticulis et -a xii 60. parvi frigida volantes lingua sufficit (nangra) xiv 200. papyrus. Exer sur le prix du papier dans l'antiquité, lettre à M. A. P. l'Idiot et réponse de M. l'Idiot, Par. 1857. par materiam ingentem unde 1 151. prodigia in nobilitate sanctus iv 97. anseribus altis v 114. ingenio pretium vii 96. (non) erat vulnus olim vii 98. Agamemnonidae erimen 214. rebus laeta mensura malorum x 28. rebus xii 4. sacrae senectus prima lanugo xii 69. virtute atque fide, sed maior clade, Zagynthos xv 113. clamore 4 concurrunt 53. non sumus ergo -a iii 104. in quorum mente ira atque faxes xv 130. multum aequantem -ibus (fex) sceleritia libris iv 16. elementis constare animas et corpora scerorum xiv 17. parit cognatis macula similis fera xv 160. -at tunica licet atque lacernis, curatior eget xiv 267. -e et messoribus illis, qui saturant urbem vii 117. stulta est clementia, periturae -ere charitas 115. impensio Virronem credas v 164. nec illud -etur misero xiv 246. -endum est teneris 215. parentis patriam quorum nemo illi quent monstraro vii 45. ante statuum triumphalem 143. unde illi frontem libertatemque 1 xiv 66. Iocli sufficit ferre 4 pro totis legionibus vii 227. Roma -em patriae Cleonem libera dixi 243. quoniamque talibus instantem monitis se possum affari xiv 210. nebulone -e monstrante 4. plurima fama digna sinistra monstrant

ipso pueris -a 2. incipit ipsorum contra te stare -um nobilitas vii 124. filius corvoris carit: il miseros semper habet -a x 206. ipso audet temptare prodiga corrupta impudens 205. parvo Narcisi Claudius -ult imperia uxorem occidero huius xiv 231. -ere necesse est iii 200. -ime vi 494. veteri clementi indignant minister callidus gelidusque v 64. ni velle, praesentem erit ante lucernam 230. Hannibali solcham eleptanti xii 107. parvo ipso languorem perit cibos impectus iii 233. tua nunc Myrie -at licet v 141. tantis -a malis cura maiore servatur xiv 203. quae sunt labore multas xvi 82. -era gladio vel pado nomen xii 26. Paris and Iuv. p. 437. pariter ferunt iii 206. utro glorioque tumentem x 200. extinctus tota p. cum prole domoque xii 206. parum et gnae qui teitur (the ape) v 164. paro si quid tunc -a xiv 44. victum filia mercede -at 273. arma nocturna et flammam domibus templisque -ata vii 233. quoniam tabernae quadringenta -ant 1 106. numerosa -alut scilicet exerce turris tabulata x 106. alta l'etionius culmina villarum xiv 66. tabulata mutare -bis 64. nec digna supplicia his populo xv 120. refert, quid licet eodem -et xi 21. gladius -ante lucido x 121. testa alta -etur iv 131. culus suppleto non debet una -ari sima vii 213. laudare -atus iii 104. pretio maiore v 64. trahere vitro ac vesare xii 108. Censoria armentum, nulli serice -am privato xii 108. -a pane tectis 1 108. flammulo sedet illa dudum x 233. esse 4 et sua membra xv 102. -i diridimur xvi 46. nec do lodiis -anda sollicitas mentis vii 61. paro magna Italia iii 171. tectis dimidia brevior vii 4. dira quidem sed equiva multa ciadem aoris xii 24. maxima rerum utilitas 62. quata hore acierum? xii 167. haec -illa (Acrypi) xv 2. altera, subsidio aucti 73. haec optima nostri sensus 123. -an dantem altitudo x 203. relictas nec parva memora erat xiv 64. deum caligant et modico sumptum de maxime corva iv 29. acceptas sacra inter vincia cicutas xii 104. exaverit adfert ad fetas vultus xiv 74. vitae non attigit ulla 104. urbem tenui tibi sine fultam magna -de cui iii 194. in extrema sedente vii 48. alla (-102-vi 437) pone 1 hinc 114. lera manibus 106. quae magni theatri acedat x 213. anni servat x 72. praedam in -te reportat 101. quae mundi xii 66. diversa lectis tabellis xii 126. acuti cum -te laudat xiv 121. de summa oculi raptum ignem vi 64. inde candit -es pragmatikorum vii 124. -e obverto -ibus oris iv 149. participum secreti honesti iii 63. participum tu malorum quoniam levium nihilum exiguusque vix ferro potes xii 14. in plurima scotum frusta 66 -as xv 79. pariter nunguam endum iii 121. partum axoris petimus x 265. parumper obstitit iv 62. attendas x 200. parvulus centurionis iii 204. Aeneas v 166. dubitet moer -a x 246. vix xiv 127. parvus crex quoniam vii 108. sportiva -a 1 94. mensura xiv 63. -am pueliam vii 22. -e horte xi 78. frillio xiv 4. in -a cilia vii 22. -a Surpho x 170-vi 64. -a sima-

laca xii 67. -a heredes 64. -a lectis al 164. armis xii 164. horta xiv 310. parentis ac magni vultus cibis xiv 20. Turri -itur agro belua xii 106. solo odore iouorum -a v 164. pictura quia necesse ab laide -i7 xii 24. multa -endum enno leonem vii 70. pacua lacta (Mummi) xii 13. pascit fuit primum aulorum tuorum vii 275. patella exigua ponitur ferialis cern v 64. patet unica sentia tranquillae vitae per viciatam x 264. -ent fene -trae iii 275 et. v 21. quando maior avaritiae -uit simus? 1 66. facili -uerant cardine valvae iv 63. pater ut illum totiens audiat vii 164. ut ab ipso coctus praecceptor 230. mala illud ut Theratit vii 203. quoniam misit ab lucide ad theatra x 130. si est xii 54. Acrypi Neptune 51. nil dicta faculum vltimoque haec huius tangat lura quae p. est xiv 44. qua abstinuit sultia 39. in causa 104. anad sollice credit avaros 118. clamorem iuvenem excitat 191. mediamen, auctore ante cibum quod debeat p. 254. censo, cume tenet culus regimen p. xvi 64. quoniam tam tremulis capiat horum 64. funus promittit -tra iii 43. in pectus pectus tres fundat secuti v 142. -eod mada inter pocula ulior erat theatra vii 217. quidam sortit metuentem saluta -tra xiv 96. ipsum turbanque cane saturabat glabula testa 167. solis militibus te-mud lus vivo -tra datur xvi 62. exclud spectant adulescens cibaria -tra iv 64. reliqua flagidat -trum vestigia ducunt xiv 26. occidit ad -tres produxit crinula servus vii 200. pat-rno nec ac rebus merva in ventrem xiv 24. Laribus -a tara dabo xii 80. patinae debetur magnus Prometheus iv 123. patitur nec rara vicibus quae -eris xii 2. rem modicum et medicos hile ferendum 143. quoniam -itur domus nurus corruptor avaros? 1 77. noctem lugentis amicum l'ellias iii 270. haec pocius peccanti sola voluntas iii 206. nec -iur Trirricum creverit pocius v 64. nuri -letus creverit usum xii 214. -era l'elio aliquod decore -ero vii 220. si potes illa 4. quae nec Nam-mentis tullaet v 2. quod suicida nobis lana 4 vinum 24. dura flagra non timore 173. al corpore lateris cum febre dolorem xii 220. -ad horrende murex amul xii 18. l'uscia proclia -eto vel Pyram xiv 161. dira atque fumantia xiv 104. Corum atque Parum Acolio nunquam hoc in carcere -a x 181. -curus gressu aequanda pericula rebus xiv 814. patris cum faciem stillavit la aurem crinum de -a veneno iii 123. patrum Homa libera Cicronem dixit vii 24. in-rinate curia fides xiv 104. amor quantus erat l'ecorum in pectore 228. rarus civis -ag costringit ovanti vii 24. gratum est quod -e civem dedisti, al facit ut -e de binucus xiv 70 71. -am neverco Anchiculi furto rogatus dicit vii 24. parentis quoniam nemo quent monstrare vii 44. obvult olim gloria paucorum x 142. fugientibus xi 62. cecilianus -a iii 23. patriciorum triseria vii 198. -as omnes optum cum provocet unus 1 24. quia huius non intelligat artes -a? iv 102. patrimonio erucunt his fabre xiv 116. centum emulicorum vii 113. emeto etre-

1

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

4



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solentes ordinis est. qui -it, quanto sub-
limior Atlas omnibus in Libya sit montibus
al 24. dedecus ille domus -et ultimus x
242. tam facile est superos contemnere
tautes, d' mortalis licet nemo -lati xlii 76.
-et voluit accerta domus in 113
occulpe diducit Hannibal x 182. frequentes
exu libas magna patet xlii 246. ut Uvari
clausus -et x 170
seoril cum ubi vestit facies placet, haerens in

scribo Troia non -piti (Orestes) vii 221.
obiter legat aut -et in 241. -e, puer, visita
xiv 102. difficile est satiram non -ero 130.
improbitur satiram -ente cinco de iv 106.
-ptus leges et regis verba latitae xli 8.
quis pauper -itur heres? in 161. -ptus et
in tergo necum finitus Orestes 16. unde
illa priorem -endi quodcumque animo
flagrante libert simplicitas? 1 182. ca-
cocthes vii 52

scriptores historiarum vii 99
scrutante penitus nullo retibus adalula
proxima v 95
scutum gladiumque (scilla) relinques vii 123
securus ydoli x 27

secat ille (adulterum) eruentia verberibus x
316. exigu raris paucissimas feras autem
xiv 158. non ideo pector gallina -atur x
133. nec minimo discrimine refert, quo
scuta gallina -etur v 124. illum in plurima
-tum frusta et particulas editi victis turba
xv 78. in carbone (levis) ponimus -tum
vituli lecor xli 117

secreti qui te honesti participem fecit, nil
tibi se debere putat in 52. -a haec mur-
mura vulgi de Sciano x 80. seire voluit
-a domus in 113. haec tu -a et pauci
commissa putabis x 337

secundae a cornice vitae exemplum fuit rex
Pylius x 247. nobilis ornatur lauro col-
leba -a vii 258. ex facie toto orbe -a sumi
ureoli pelves x 63. me pavidum excipiat
thronum porta -o sidere xvi 3

securis impuncta cecidit ipsas rotas legarum
x 80. aspice succedens in tempestate -et
xli 61

securus heet Aeneas Rutulorumque com-
missis 1 102. ubi: vincis xiv 213. do-
mus interea -a patellus iam lavat in 261.
securus principis si oppressa foret x 74.
praeterea Neroneum -tum vales haec actus
vii 171. -a natus gaudet narrare pericula
xli 62. vilicus -et pendente lubet dormire
vulva in 106

sedes novecenti praetula Lavinio xli 71.
vacua -em figere Cumis in 2

sedet tam in ripa in 248. Auset, dum -et
v 101. populi fronti duxer, qui -et et
spectat xli 100. dudum illa parato flam-
meo x 333. praeda cubitorum praefat
similis triumpho xli 195. -ati, qua nemo
faber -eret vii 223 224. currite, iam -diti
iv 76. si rura iugo Victoria vii 63. quid
refert, magni -ent qua pario theatri? x
213. -enti hic leonem pueri in 165. quae-
cumque (classis) -ens modo legerat vii 165.
tulor haberi principis angusta Capreorum
in rupe -entia x 63. liberos extrema in
parte -et ordinis vii 43

seditionis domesticae tela saxa xv 64
seges vicina videtur maior et melior xiv 148
Selanus. Pitner L. Ael. Selanus. Eine his-
torische Untersuchung über dessen Leben
und Wirken. Landshut 1890. crepat in-

gens R. x 63. ducitur uno spectandus 66.
vixit salutaris sicut R. 7 90. hinc ipsa popu-
lus -um dicitur hora Augustum 76. quon-
tasse fateris, quid optatum foret 104.
hi sermones tunc de -et 89

semel atque iterum in 134. aspecti illius
dicebat echini iv 143. pueros tres in gre-
nitum patris fundat v 142. cietum po-
dorem quando recepti? xlii 242
seniodio uno scobis haec emendat servulus
unus xiv 67

sempiterno auditur tantum? i. clamant
Protonia plantati 13. lacordia cui ac-
tunt animus in 60. thersaris 67. potest
aliena sumere vultum a facie 164. popu-
lus acquiritur fortunata, ut a. x 78. ceno-
bus clado domus 244. habet tropicus
vada clado domus 244. habet tropicus
parentes filios corpora eripit 207. mi-
nuit animi voluptas ultio xlii 190. cenare
laeto parati xiv 14. ardente camino 114.
veraciter in ore tuo illa sententia 208.
memoria atque habitus Corvella puppe 207.

sollemus coro et auro 248
solenniter sentis in the orchestra in 145
sonitus (levis) nati in parte esse relicto al 23

sonitum haec olim iam luxuriosa cena fuit
77. quam fulmine iusto ruerint, damnan-
to -a. piratae (Ulicum) vii 93

sonectae necrae par prima lanugo xlii 89
sonectus hinc hirsutus 1 145. in nobilitate
olus profecto par est iv 97. delicti (viti)
patris Italumque v 34. faranda et nuda
odit aequo suamque Terpsichora vii 23.
longa quam continua et quanta plena
malis? x 190. mortis magis metumda
luxuriae al 48

sovere haec data poema dicit vivitibus, ut
in agra veste -ant x 248

soxer Molus occidit discipulum in 117.
vicinus Hymetto xli 168. cum facies
pectora, unde tibi frontem parvula? xiv
87. Marsus et Hercules Vestinusque
dicebat olim 181. conditum laudo, si
numere tanto praecipuum in tabula ceram
-a abotuli orbi iv 19. occursum nossum
trepidabit Lateranus antel iam -a vii 165.

si damnosus -em lavat alca, ludit et heros
bullatus xiv 4. una -um facies x 180

senex nostri haec (hirsutus) parva optima
xv 123. -am a caecili demum traxi-
mus arce 164. ut vigeat -as animi, in-
men x 240

sentio -ait Alexander. quanto felicius hic,
qui nil cuperet xiv 211. clamore opus est,
ut -at auris x 215. ne luctum hirsutemque
diem, ne magnas gaudia cenae -rent xv
42. ne dubites, an prima voluptatem gula
-erit 90. -re caloreis al coepit locuplet
Gallitta xli 98. quid putas omnes recendi
de seclere? xlii 8. tandem incipit petro-
lis criminibus, quid fas atque nefas 220

separat hoc non a grege mutator xv 143
septem ferula quid secreto cenavit avum?
aut a. xli 69. bis a. ordinibus xiv 224

sequitur maritum uxore 1 121. populus, qui
aut a. xli 69. bis a. ordinibus xiv 224
a. magno praetuli turris hirsutus in 248.
sua quocumque cultus 240. fortunam popu-
lus, ut erumpit x 78. quem cunctos angus-
tas veruile capere 117. iam -et xli 66.
et alius metum, ne erumpit pueri -et
xli 90. ex hoc tempera. Censor, Aguii tun
cetra -antur iv 155. ne erumpit metum
et modo pueri xiv 29

serpens inter omnes et -a habendum al 90

sermonem indocti amici laudat in 87. in
-ones tunc de Sciano x 88. qui? xiv 123
sero galeatum paenitet duelli 1 100
serpens non unus cuius supplicio debuit
sari vii 214. Hesperidum aut Iovis
si fortunas servet cadum xiv 114. -to
ciconia pulvis nutrit 74. nec iam -tum
maior concordia xv 160. oleum quod
tutos facit a -ibus atris v 91. antaram
libi pars illa Aegypti pariet xv 3
serviet cum calvo Roma. Nihil in 26. haec
longe ferrata domus -re iulctur vii 41.
hinc quisquam vellet decorum? x 184.
nulli privato paratum Censoris armen-
tum xli 106

serre quantum quisque sua nummorum -et
in arca, tantum habet et fidelis in 143. in-
nem Troianum Alia in 60. sicut impetum
non -at proelia Roma vii 126. Iudaeum
-ant lus xiv 101. vetus Gracae -abat cista
libellos in 206. hinc praedam recitum
iv 80. vultibus facis viscera Fuscus
111. qui -avit trepidum Hagnanti et aro
Miserum in 129. si fortunas -et casibus
Hesperidum serpens aut Iovis xiv 113.
morte erat quoniam festo -aro diebus neci
terza sola al 83. hesternum minutum solitus
medio Septembris xiv 123. res suas non
potuit Mars Ilior 202. panis tener et siveus
-atur dominus v 71. plura Iovis, quam quid
-antur ab illis vii 256. tantis parva male
cura maiore metumque xiv 304. hostia Tar-
pelo -ata fori xli 6. tua -um consume in
mucula rhombum iv 68. fortuna huius
(Pompili) -um victo caput abstulit x 204.
more Camilli -o xvi 16. -ae parie anni,
quales fuerant in villis, vixit al 71

servus magno -orum ventres in 107. de gre-
ge vocat magna et pulcherrima quacumque
corpora xli 116. animas et corpora con-
stare nostra materia putat Mutius? xiv
16. ventre modo cadit indigne 124.
clientes coquunt cultis augere pecunia -is
in 190. regna dabunt fata vii 301. quot
pascit -os? in 141. pone xli 191. malum
quacumque domus -is est plena superbia v 64

sestertia Quintillap duo sufficere vii 164.
paribus liberis acquantem emit nullum iv
16. cum tot ructat purpurus aurum
Ilati 23. intercepta decem quercus frons
de sacrilega xli 71

seu nec vivo
severum cum sit vultu et vesta, fallit vitium
specio virtutis et umbra xiv 110. cum -o
censoris moria etiam collega hueret al 91

severe in 32. 33
sex ureoli (crani) Codro in 203. nullibus
emit nullum Crispinus iv 16. alii vel
plures sophistas vii 160

severus annus ut illa locupletem opul-
entiam adferat xiv 197

sextaginta annos qui iam post terga reliquit
xli 17

sextus quamquam solida hora superat ad
-um xli 208

sextus alterius maior lata voluptas xli 160
si parum

si quando in 173. v 40. vii 80. xli 23
si quis v 132. vii 224. vii 111. xiv 217.
qua xli 114. quid vii 86. quod 114. quon-
iam xli 86. quid Palfurio credamus iv 58 et
x 64. v 128. xiv 47. 60. qua vii 25

si 1 62. in 146. 200. iv 92. 121. v 170. vii
102. 120. vii 80. 86. 76. 120. x 122. xli 29.
xli 76. xli 304. 306. xiv 81. 86. 211. xv 24

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sicet dum modicus in carcere plenus Auster
v 101. -andam clivum conducere in 33
sileus petasculius viciis praetium vii 110.
-terza sola al 82. -ae lucerna ora lau-
bentius cadit vii 25. terra Memphis
-a xv 122. facibus ut morbo -a xli 213

sicut vii 204. x 90. xv 90
silonius cles luv. vii 62
silius alter aquila, alter flammis ad -ora mis-
sus xli 63. -eribus dubis v 23

sileus quanto percussus pondere vnam
sileus in 271. laius -aro talibus in tem-
pla, quae fecit avus vii 142. differre in
tempora cense alterius concubem -olam
xiv 123

signum al quod spectabile vii 110. -orum
evanescit xvi 64. ora luciferi -a duces
mores vii 12. dare communi sola xv
167. milia ne libet proci al xvi 17

sileus fusa verna vii 100. postquam omnia
ulique fixa calcatae -ait compago taber-
nae in 204

sileus -'pavement' quanto (vna fenestra
cadentia) percussus pondere signat al
lucet -et in 272

silvas proavis habitatas linquere metum ut
non adfectus habet xiv 163

simile dicit al quod hominum donaret tibi
quadragesima v 132. dummodo tu sis
Aeneas vii 270. triumpho praefat
sedet xli 194. affectus al rva casti domi
xli 10. fortuna accidit (tullio) 23. fera
parit cognatam nunculo xv 104. malo parit
tibi al Theritis, quam te Theritis -em
producat Achilles vii 271. tibi se al non
corpora tantum nec vultu dedit vii 61

cuncta -a foris plena querela xli 134. -ae
vileis arcestram et populum in 171.
truncat Alimmas Hermae vii 63

simplicibus Gabis in 192
simulacra Romuleae feras al 104

simulacra vetae atque antiquae ardet inter s-
tillimos xv 23

sine pondere terram vii 207. Mentore raris
memor vii 104. caede et vulnere pauci
descendunt rures ad generum Cerris x
112. et, vulnere pascere malus xv 64.

viribus adfectat vicerem libido x 290. re-
pibus infernas hilares ambare xli 62

singularis amonget pluralis vii 11. sexta es-
vice feratur 164

sine tui stigma xli 64. -as impleret rhom-
bus iv 41

siquidem xli 167
siles cum, respice Gaetulum Ganymedem
v 60. -ente viro mactat rubetam 1 70.

Phoebum diurnum cratera xli 46
sive x 222 616. a. vel al 26 Dräger in 184.
sive vii 24. 223. xli 23

sive, hept al a distance by Roman masters
v 127

socius quisque adest, ab omni querit, Nos-
tor cur haec in tempora daret x 254

sodalibus lauratos ante omnia pone xli 192
sol lucinat in 210. septimus interdum in-
vult torum lacertem xv 64. opus vltus
cum -o radia xli 70

solit me luna deducere in 256. Tongli-
magne cum rhinocroto lavari vii 131.
de defendere canas nobilis indocti vii
61. multos creditor expectare ad ipsum
histrionum mactat al 16. prima loco e-
greus uxor reverit aucta 157. his kno-
care nomen xli 100. qui rectum descen-
dunt funem xiv 204. -ait Crispinus magna



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right. The names are: John Smith, James Brown, and William Jones. The dates are: 1812, 1813, and 1814. The list is followed by a signature, which is also in cursive script. The signature is: John Smith.

supplicio (Nerone) non debuit una parari
simia vii 212. nec digna parabolis -a his
populis xiv 130
curvus nec -um nec Threica quomquam esse
decorum xii 219
cursu tu pallidus Alax vii 114. da volucrum,
oculorum quos -a eburno x 43. hinc ore
xi 127. quando poetica tempestas xii 23.
Hil -ebant cristas iv 76. da pulvis -at
equos, cuius res legi non possit vi 164.
omnis fuit columba vii 163. tamquam
et tubum -reterit una xiv 243. invadum
facient nocenti -ero Nilo x 123
suspende citharam de colono vii 230
supplicio merito -cta libido est, quae vene-
rem adfectat sine viribus x 206. nec -a
tibi dicit hanc xii 93. amida -a referens
multicia rursu xi 103
quod nec nisi latus orbes grande ebur xi 123
quae nota magis nulli domus est -a 17. quae-
quam acquirit culina iii 250. quomque cedit
fuerunt vii 213. facundia mortifera est
anxia x 109. captem te nidore -ae postat
Hic culinae v 102. -um gestare lo portum
testem xii 180. -am Terpsichoren odit
facunda et nuda secretus vii 34. faciem
exuperet Lucretia Nutiae dare x 235. quan-
tum quisque -a numerorum servat in arca
iii 143. currebat velo -prora -o xii 69. re-
rum tutela -arum xiv 112. auctores noverit
omnes tamquam ungues digitosque -os
vii 232. annos iam dextra computat x 249.
partes quosque -as habet i 41. aedes tam-
quam lapidem incendit iii 222. res non pos-
sunt servare Mars ultor xiv 262. quanti -a
funera videntur vii 102. ad -a qui domitus
deduxit fluenta Quirites x 109. missum
ad -a corpora morbum xii 230. membra
esse parati x 103. dona reddidit pulchro
labori xvi 57. attentus pro signis -a xiv 307
symmetria iii 70 (geometres)

taeco, si nullum in terris tam detestabile
factum xii 127. intacto omnes et stricto
pene -ctis v 106. iam -o vii 97
taetrum novicius horret portum iii 204.
et deformem (serum) vultus x 191
talis betula sub nostro addece (non) concipitur
xii 108. globula naturalis patrem huius
turbinemque casae xiv 104. quoque vltus
tardus ante magna xi 207. -em (placem)
quis proponere aut emere audeat? iv 44.
portus servum quid facias? vii 179. nil -o
expectes iv 22. facinus cum narraret Ulixes
xv 14. quid exenat Zephyrus iis (= Liv.
v 17. t. quicquam xxi vi 31 & aliquid t.
Cic. Att. xvi 2. -i dignus amico v 173.
-ae dicit, quae domus xi 99. verus qui
voce igitur, quid refert? 182. omnia
flunt -a xii 22. -ae habitus damnet (frac-
tus) vii 202. aplice rursu, quales oculis
in vetula omnia buca x 194. quam nulli
-a plerum xiv 180. nec -a sum 225. -bus
a domula novicius exiit anulus xi 42.
monita instantem parentem xiv 216. af-
frentia Vascones produxerunt animas xv 32
tam qui iniquas t. postico urbe, t. ferrum,
ut tonet t. i. d. quid t. microm, t.
notum vultum, ut non deturto credas?
ii 6. da totum t. anetum, quam fuit
hospes amabile Idas iii 127. quam nota
t. nova maneret et domus gladiis t. fusti-
mata iv 66. -a t. fusta dicit, ut cecum
modum furem t. iis 25. quid t. proci abati
in urbe? xvi 59. est.

tamen poeta praecor i 162. nec t. hanc
tantum metum iii 202. et t. iv 11. 60. 104.
vii 123. 216. vii 272. xii 204. xiv 66.
quale ceras t. i. v 24. ut dicit magno, t.
certo lenia ira doctum est xii 100. est.
tamquam mancus, nulli comes exco iii 47.
huc t. ad vivaria 304. t. dicitur, t. vultus
iv 147. 148. habetis v 127. auctores noverit
omnes t. ungues digitosque mox vii 222.
fecerit vii 40. effudit -a. concedit xii 67.
fluxerit 68. frangi xiv 111. parum homo
112. surrexit 243. hominis xv 174
tantum iii 174. iv 42. vii 67. xii 74. xii
225. 244. xiv 163
tantum si tetigit latus acrior illo vii 109. nil
dicta fecerunt hanc Minna -a, intra quae
pater est xiv 44
tantum vapulo ego iii 230. nec tamen hanc
t. metus 302. iv 4. nodus v 164. vii 1.
t. admirari, t. laudare dicitur xi. scilicet
66. gloria 81. praecor nomine insignis
viii 31. duna res animis optat populus
x 80. hinc 231. probo in loculis xi 27. hinc
perit 150. non expe-re t. nec vultu xiv 41.
278. immolat xv 118. animas 183. rursu
et arcula 104. subacta sternuntur xvi 44
tantum -a in muneribus fiducia x 304. quae
fames? xv 120. -i sanguinis ultor anulus
x 164. mali causa xiv 230. mazae coronas
-um orbem, quantum exivit non sufficit ulla
x 46. fidel. quantum numerorum iii 144.
membris ac tituli vii 240. valet x 235.
culi aperi. quantum populus arabit xiv 150.
-o cursu 27. -a dulcedine vii 84. Hbido
vultu audierit 84. -o munere iv 18. in
serena xv 83. conspectus vii 140. maior
x 140. maiore xiv 204. -a dicit digna
victima xii 114. mala paria xiv 303
tarda redit per densa cadavera prora x 180
tactum aliud latus coniungere nostris
x 134. nudum nemo -o iurabit iii 211. ne
emlapas rursu subductis -a coluanae vni
37
tanti lingua gulo xi 184. quae arma -unt
xvi 44. rimae cum -a hiatum iii 104.
quorum Flaminia -tur cinis i 171. qui
parma et calca v 154. quem non posset
alto per glaciem pervenire 4 xiv 180
tela cum intra descendat aranea xiv 61
teli vice aerit nuda manus xv 53. flama
antimae (Hannibalis) non gladii, nec -a
dabant x 104. quidquid habent -orum
armamentaria cecit xii 52. domestica so-
diti-vi, satis xv 63
temerarius usque afoet, ut dicat regi 'hibe'
v 120. contemnat modum -a lina Chary-
dim 102
tempestas proxima timetur, velut hoc dilata
aereno xii 224. tristis -a car huc -a
Camena respexit vii 2. circumstant mudi-
das -a te cubitibus 164. respice somnoides
in -te accuro xi 61
templum novum vii 87
templi veteris grandia pocula qui tollunt xii
147. -um et vultus nuntius arma videt in
scuris 213. -o nondum habitas, pocula
i 113. diurnam probat omnia vocem
advi xii 206. -orum mactans praecorior
xi 111. -a vos parata arma nocturna et
flamma vii 223. cunctis nocturna vota
divitiae x 22. maturas et arae vltus xii 7.
exigit a quoquam (ut) puer ulla voce
aliquid nuntius -a? xii 81. possit ad -a
mensura xv 42. in quae feda arma, fides
signare tabellas vii 140

temptes si dicere aliquid iii 297. cum notis
portae balneorum (Abila, Homae con-
ducere furios -arent vii 8. ponere forma, si
quid -averis nunquam hinc v 124. -a.
Chrysoctonus quanti decet laetorum
pueros vii 176
temptus 'temple' si nocturnus adulter -ora
Pantonicus velas adoperia cucullo vii 146
temptus honoris finitus cum fuerit vii 164.
agendi praecorior quod placitum est ipse
xvi 48. -oris plus perit hic vii 80. curus
erit Verri, qui Verrem -ore quo vult accu-
sare potest iii 63. brumae 100. conspicio
nostro quoque -ore monstrum iv 114.
ex hoc 133. filo v 22. diverso si extinctus
foret v 253. cum rursu xi 144. longo non
vltum matrem 162. mensae xii 211. feto
xv 26. nostro natae destrine 65. perierunt
-ora longi serviti iii 124. illa viderunt
mensae dum nates xi 118. prospera vec-
toris xii 62. vitas longa xiv 187. tota illa
sacrilicis iv 151. quare, cur hanc in t.
duret x 254. differre in t. comae alterius
conchem signatum xiv 130. -ibus dicit iv
80 -x 16. ferri petora saccula xii 29
tenteciae densae caelum abacendere xii 14.
-as 'a garret' ii 224. cf. Ball. Ing. 19 16.
Ann. xix 8 6
tentor ipse -et eram calcitans bello socialibus
v 31. Virro phylas inaequales huculi -a.
laqueo amittitum constructum mali vii 60.
multos scribimus caecothos 81. coronam
sudan servus publicus x 41. culus cecus
reclum omne pater xvi 84. longi -ebat ipse
161. nonum lacra morone -ebat xiv 247.
dummodo vel cecus -cam numerum xii 84.
cum Meria nulla -cat venabula manum
i 23. Hercules Antaeum puerum a tellure
-entis iii 80. virum domini vox furit xiv 63
tentor paria servatur domino v 76. paren-
dam est de xiv 214. mores -os oca politico
dicunt vii 27
tenue collum praebet vultus hos domini
cultris x 202. -i omnia infra ventriculum
distantia rima iii 97. thibine fultum nos
urtem collum 193. muro spatiosum col-
liant urtem futa iv 152. in pulvere niveus
dictus vii 48. in panno rara fecunda
144. verberet -trecs perennam Epipora
xv 21. hostibus ipse -os micranthos
artus 101. putens in -os plantas facili do-
funditur hausta iii 227
tergent hic keve arcentum, vna aspera alter
xiv 62. -cus braccia Vulcanus Liparica
nigra taberna xii 44
terram -a sicut sole moris erat fustis serrare
dicitur xi 82
tero trito ducunt epistola collo segnapedes
viii 61
terra malis homines nunc educit atque
puellis xv 70. -ae qui fructus aperit?
vii 103. tulera qui dicitur rudere Iuvonia
xiv 7. sanguis adhuc vivo -am subitura
aercedis iv 10. forsitan expectes, ut ad
-am tremulo descendat cluue puellae
xi 164. ductis per -am digitis xv 92. prova
et -am spectantia 147. -aque marique ad-
quenda xiv 222. Meneptilde deca xv
122. clauditor infans 130. ignem Prome-
theus domavit -a 86. maria -a -ae regredi
quae comes utiliter? iv 83. quasi latus
cadit in -a lenis xii 224. si quid est quod
fremet in -a vltutis vii 57. omnia in
-a, quo sunt a Gadibus mores Avarum
x 1. quid illo ore tollunt mltum in -a

beatius? 279. si nullum in -a tam detes-
tabile factum coenula, taceo xii 120
terretur ille vultu Eumachium et huius xiv
24
terriles Cimber xiv 124
terrore mortis carcentem animum pence x 87
terribus maiorem sumam perdidit xii 73. -a
ne vacuo cessaret cuncta lecto v 17. tabu-
lata tibi fumant iii 199. fac quadringenta
xiv 529
testa alta parietur iv 131. culus (vini) titulum
delevit anetius multa veteris fuligine -ae
v 33
testamento nec comparo mille rates xii 121
testiculi damno cupiens evadere cautor xii 26.
nec pupillares delicti in balneo rancus -os
xi 117
testis si quando citabere ambiguae incerta-
que rei vii 80. falsus erit xiv 214. quan-
vis lurato metum tibi credere -v 4. da
-em Homae tam sanctum, quam fuit
hospes nuntius Idas iii 137. etius falsum
producere contra paratum poma, quam
vera loquentem contra fortunam arum
xvi 32. tam facile est superus confuturare
-os xii 78
testar -antur votiva tabella plurima fama xii
27
testis ventoso conductus sub agere vii 43
theatrum sume de Hucili xi 4. monst-
voluptatem, cui nulla acquirere quous -a xiv
291
thannu capiti inerat hic iii 24
thimo, victus ne potius evict Alax x 84.
quis -et aut -uit gulas Praeneste rulum?
ii 120. hostis nil gravius cultro xiv 119.
nec dura -cta flura pati v 172. gladium
contumque nocte iter intransit x 24. cur
-cam locum delectare? i 103. maximus
in vincle ferri modus, ut -cas, ne romer
deficiat iii 310. cum severo cernitur mores
etiam collata -eret xi 12. tunc (acontis)
-a cum pocula omnes geminata x 26. cura
gravitate -etur proxima tempesta xii 227.
a magno semper -aris audio iii 87. acro
voluit accerta domus atque inde -eri 114.
perit, postquam Ceridulus esse -endus
cooperat iv 153
thoor tra, quidquid agunt homines, nostri
farrago libelli est i 83
thuli tantum contulit toga (Ciceroni) quan-
tum vix Lucule abutuli Octavium vii 241.
-o ter consulis functus xi 81
tholunt qui veteris templi grandia pocula xii
147. trepidum magistram in caverna leo -et
alumna xiv 247. -ae licet omne quod
usquam est anri atque arcuati, gladius
relinquet vii 122. si praecula, quae virtu-
tem amplexitur huius? x 122. nimbis
-entibus aequor i 81. aquilla venit excolet
manibus aulata ministri v 83. coro semper
-entis et auro xiv 238
thutrua optata si facient comas maiores
v 117
thou hi sunt, qui trepidant, cum -at xii 224
torques mox pocula saucius v 24. -et lavare
longa et cervina secretus xiv 231. dicit
(dicit) ab hirsuta laeulium -ero capella
v 163. nata inaptum xv 64. -to calenda
feco ora xi 70
torrene amio gurgulibus mltis et lactis
vertice xii 70. -tu ad tota Poma iv 63.
pinguis -te cicon Thibricus v 104
torus -o meliore fultus recumbit iii 82. toto
verum hanc mactans quomodo xii 213

1

1

magnum totum licet eum quod a. est auri
aque argenti vili 122. nec Latio aut a. sub
nostris sideris talia bestia concipitur xli 103.
nec Iruina erit, Iruina nec avunculus a.
xiv 63

onus rursus committit voluptates xl 200.
-a tot verum an nihil in usum profecti
xli 16. hoc fenum stetit in -a xl 119

ut 'ae' de ut i 62. 116. iv 17. 123. multi v
63. nunc multi 113. vi 22. 234. vii 234.
semper x 72. 84. 178. 206. xli 67. 114. 232.
xiv 91. 213 216. xv 16

ut (ut) locus suberat iv 68. oculi 66
ut (ut) conf.) passim

utrumque orare x 116. locus xv 27. -rumque
delet leto fons impati x 118

utrisque agris, a. et horum et pachi rebus
accidia xiv 71. 72. exsiccatio coram non
-a destine iii 46. tunc multa palera vii
94. et tamen est illa hoc -a 136. per-

multis remissis expendere, quid rebus
sit -a nostris x 236. quis comes -a? iv 84

utrumque hic prius nuda tota ille deduxit
temperantia xiv 146

utro ille apit, qui se sic -a? v 170. num-
quam adeo fecit -a? exemplum, ut non
petora superaret vii 144. -ero velle i 140

utro lingua vel praecura sequitur mari-
tum et circumducitur i 122. sterilis facit
lucundum et curam animum v 140. (Pyl-
am) torva conatus intravit vici x 272.

Cicero cum nubere destitit 330. consue-
ptum petulae partumque -a; ad illa
notum qui pueri quilibet futura sit a.
202 262. nec prima si luce egressa reversi
nocte sedet, tunc hinc tibi contrahit a. xl
137. formosa nec illeceba ad erigenda
xli 65. qua facta haec xiv 104. holo-

tum, qualem Claudius edit ante Num -a
v 148. cum leno accipit moecia bona, si
explendi his nullum -a i 66. gravis x 201.
cum tener -a? ducit opodo i 22. compe-
dit nati iii 94. occidit lenona parat

Marcus imperis Claudius xiv 281

vacat nulla crepida? v 8

vacat ventris furor x 108. ostendens -a
et cinasam pro convice scilicet i 124. verba
ne -a crenat cultrix lecto v 11. -a omnia
diano infra ventriculum iii 66. -a toris
totum ipse iacit i 136

valet tantum artificis balitus oris x 200.
plus facti hora lenoni xli 4

valida ne iuvantia membra xl 8

vallo hinc arum xv 120. miles ne -a
hinc extra xvi 16

vas pelamidi vii 110. quotiens rimosa et
curia fenestra -a cadant iii 271. tot in-
gentia via ferret Corbulio 251

ve i 103. iii 207. iv 141. v 128. x 211. xiv
292. xv 103

velant altera plaustra pinum iii 256. -xli
gentilia tympana accum 63. -eris dum per
monumenta Latinae v 65. quae -a? tur
clauso latas specularibus antro iv 21. tur-
ba cedente -a? tur dives iii 230. -atur pen-
silibus piam i 148

vel i 90. 122. iii 94. 133. 180. 256. v 40. 92.
165. vii 100. 148. 107. 176. x 204. xi 19.
230. xli 46. 117. xlii 25. 27. 65. 113. 149.
234. xiv 132. 102. 170. xv 10. 60. 130. 172.

even' iii 8. xli 128. xlii 94. 123. xiv 88.
xlii. v. iii 241. v. aut 120. vii 229. x. v.
iii 184. vii 162. xli 115

velut tempora Santicos adoperia cuculle

viii 145. frigida -a? in lingua panti xiv
200

velis ardentibus nullum conferri posse ma-
triam xli 22

velut stricto casso i 166. letos ab Ilerculo
velut stricto casso i 166. letos ab Ilerculo
xli 214. hoc dilata sereno (tempesta) 223

velut (amarum in pulvere victis consui-
bus x 200

venale pecus Coryphaei posteritas vii 62.
praefero caput domus sub hostia iii 23.
cum 4 Cyrene succincta lagena vii 162.

hic non sunt nec -a? elephanti xli 102.
quod -a? Iulius fecerit agros xiv 161. pla-
na domus libis -a? libus iii 161

venit provincia agros tanti, sed maiores
Apulia -a? iv 27. -a? potius, comitatus
quod aucto -a? vii 10. curit Matius, in-
tacta Paridi noli -a? Agave 87. -ant
amethystus candidum 136. -ant nullo
eigente Nerone vii 102. quod capite
erat Laena, Aurelia -a? v 88. nec dubi-
tans celsi praetoris -a? ludu xli 184

venit cum facili stilliciti in aurem
etrum de matris patriae -a? iii 123.
nec plura -a? misit altum vitum, quam
cupido cecus xiv 173

venit da v 62. damus iii fortunas xl 176.
dare urbem humanis pueris xiv 108

venit unde -a? iii 292. -a? et Crispus laudat
secretis iv 81. aquila excolet manibus
ambata ministri v 85. ad dubium nomen
vii 110. quicunque de gramine vii 60.

rarum in cenacula mites x 14. vina diffusa
in montibus illis, a quibus ipse -a? xl 160.
de -a? ad insulam iudi 20. murum,
quae maxima venit gurgite de Maelo v
60. verba et grandis epistula a Capria
x 71. et tamquam e diversis partibus or-
bis -a? epistula iv 160. super in hanc
urbem pedibus qui -a? alide i 111. glo-
bidos -a? calicatus in aere iii 222. -a?
Tyrantibus aut minor illo hospes xl 61.
ante tamen -a? iii 243. ad nos iam -a?
minor altius v 100. -a? qui ferula docto
componat. -a? qui palmentaria emittit vii
164 184. de pibe tota qui hinc mado
solat vii 66. cum signatoribus amper
x 236. de Tiburtino agro haedulus xl 64.
clausa, quocumque vocat spes luci xiv
277. si curant di cunctis punit necesse,
quando ad mo -a? xli 102. dicere lo
miserum, postquam illuc -a? aude 161.
trepidat, ne suppositus -a? i 94. candidi
nova cum -a? iudex Mathonis 82. quia
tam Pythiae, motem aereis ultra at -a?
xvi 27. quae -a? diversa forte sagittas
vii 186. ad mensam quotiens paratus
-a? infans v 145. incolumi Tride Priamus
-a? ad umbrae Amarae mensis sollemp-
nibus x 226. quem dicit -a? puer 214.
trepidat, ne abris displicant oculis -a?
amici xiv 64. longa coruscant servae -a?
alide iii 245. more ab Oceani Galile -a?
thos xl 115

venor -a? tur leporem in salis furens Iovis
aere xiv 82

venit quoniam hominum veniam dare ob-
noctet -a? tribus dno panto? x 104. ser-
vorum -a? modo castat inque xiv 130

ventus adest modica nec multum fortis
sara xl 67. advenit Homan quae pueri
et colona -a? iii 83. quid tunc? i. Pro-
tento plauti clausit i 15. non quod -a?
suble in turris cadit ipse xli 254. i. nunc

et -a? animum committit xli 67. decidere
lactu crept cum -a? 34

ver si tunc erit v 116

verbere ardo quae caedit mensa diti conata
lacti xli 194. tenet i. lreos percutum 23-
penta xv 21. Hic -a? lreos afficiant
penta vii 207

verbum audiat ille testatur creptum cum
-a? nudum obdo stans ferus man-
cipium quibus altimet xl 173

Vergetio si puer et tolerabile daret hospit-
ium vii 60

verum luppiter cum fremeret aera gran-
dine v 76. nostra libat -a? conatam
cuticula solem xl 200

vero si v. et pater est xli 64

vergetio illa sententia emper in ore tuo xiv
204

verum facti indignatio i 78. cum fregit
subellia -a? Matius vii 86. quid refert,
tate -a? qua voce leantur? xl 102. no
quid illi conferat loto, quem colla, ipse facit
-a? vii 34

veritae recto portat tot res impudens capiti
servitui lreos iii 242. vitem nudam
frangebat Marins vii 247. vina diffusa in
montibus illis, quorum sub v. luit xl 100

verum qui nigrum in candida iii 66. cum
se -a? annus vii 242

verum luce nimia est impura xli 97

verum res -a? cultus vii 34. si (fracia) xiv 240.
vitem impendere -a? iv 91. -a? depraen-
dere mactam -a? libet vii 112. probat
vitem acyli xli 204. si -a? admittimus
iii 171. -a? bona atque illis multum divitas
dissolvere x 8. -a? loquentem contra for-
tunas arandi prodebre lreos xiv 23

verum quibus florum poterant ignoscere
maera, quorum corporibus -a? cantur xv
100. illic carnibus humanae -a? lreos 13

vester labor vii 86. -a? ad Manum iii 236.
pectora -a? vii 66. -a? alveolis v 86.
officis -a? xli 119. vestila -a? vii 234.
limba xiv 230

vestis quo ardere parata -a? xl 164. -a?
tota hinc lreos xli 100. si illi -a?
facies acuti placet iii 136

vestis quo discere summam contentus xli
132. haec data poma die virentibus, ad in-
-a? -a? senecent x 214. salit enim vitem
specie virtutis, cum est vultu et -a? severum
xiv 110. inopi miserabilis aro cunctis
-a?bus extensis proa xli 60

vestis quo pugnare pectus te -a? xli 130

vestitus ut hoc x 206. -a? vitem lreos i 20.
si lreos -a? non addeverat, credentem
gramic nefas xli 64. raga, quales in -a?
sculpit sinia buca x 106. hoc monstrant
-a? pueri repentinus aene xiv 208

vetus ciata -a? valat gracos libellos iii 296.
Thie lreos obrita x 6. -a? rimo cum
textu lreos iii 195. officio rui iv 168.
tota saluie v 34. culpe oritia xiv 27.
querus fastidia 184. tempus grandia po-
cula xli 147. Alband pretiosa senecus
214. -a? ad dominum reverti iv 82. sol-
lem cum tota servitute xli 61. hauriam
imperii iv 137. criminibus debent optum-
tum i 16. -a? bulla vii 120. illi hore
praeccepta minoribus xiv 100. corne vii
16. -a? officiorum mercedem v 12. ad
-a? arcus iii 11. Rabino lreos domus
x 206. -a? ornamenta decorum iii 238

vetus de nemore mirare xv 164. canibus
canis -a? lreos vii 84

vetat qui balnea lreos turba vii 121.
noli ara, quiescit i 120. paratus xli 104.
oculos amaro coactio 132. -a? totum
rauci Theocle (ardi) i 1

via breviter confertur illi, quas terrae mari-
que adquirenda potas xiv 223

victoria pendens vici destra vii 204

victus lreos ames xli 164. mudi si
campum admet xvi 37. -a? aere mudi
videtur et melior xiv 143. Arolio -a?
rupibus antrum i 8. lreos -a? hinc antrum
xv 164. nudi -a? vici vici lreos lreos
84. lreos quae -a? lreos lreos iv 7.
Tendit -a? antrum palmas xv 76

vici natura volente -a? et lreos et am i 11
88

victoria sola tantis digna dele cadit ante
Lares Gallias xli 113

victori populus quod postulat aenum, accipe
vii 243

victoria facili de modis xiv 47

victus lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

victus lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81

vici lreos ames vii 8. Hic mercede
vici turba xv 81



vigilant ut senex animi x 240
vigilantibus dudum oris iubeat illi 129
vigilantibus iubeat oris iubeat illi 129
vili Gabba v 6. iubeat frumenti qua sum-
mula venit v 174. ne perditus mercedis
sacri olentis xiv 260. o caput coronati
aselli x 97. nos -es palli xli 142. -bus
asculpiis fungi ponentur amica v 146
villa marmorea medietas proelia fuscus iv
112
vincia litem compeditibus qui -sorat Eneost-
gacum x 163
vincia inter sacra acceptas cicutas xli 106.
maximus in -a ferri modus iii 310
vincio nullo alio discrimine -a, quam quod
vili 64. apud -ebat Chyloia nostra Pothia
xiv 91. -cia, ut Pithia vicia Achilleus 213
214. multas arbes et publica vota -erunt
x 268. -ant divitias i 110. improba quan-
vis gratia falci praeioris -erit urna xli 4.
-ens Fortunae aedem xiv 90. exclamans, ut
Stentor -era posuit xli 112. -tus idem
x 106. si dominus non alio pretio xiv 148.
timore, -tus ne potius erigat Ajax x 64.
-ne apudstro trivialis 125. fortuna ipso
ceratium -o caput abotulit 286. mendicatus
-a Carthagine panta 277. nocia florentibus
et modo -a v 99. consuetudo canum
in pulvere x 206. rivalibus superbus in-
cedit Praevia xli 129
vindicta, nemo magis gaudet quam femina
xli 191
vinea, quod pucida nolit hana pati v
24. dicit, quod pucibus -a domaverit urnas
Acedes v 226. non eadem gaudia torpente
palato x 203. patria atque ministri eadem
est x 161. si stomachus domini fervet -o
v 48. non eadem vobis pondi modo -a
querbar? 81. hic tibi dabit dilaam in
mentibus, a quibus ipse venit x 160
violare porcum et cepe nefas xv 9
vir egregium sanctumque -em blavibet
puero comparo xli 64. -o attente mactet
rubetam i 70. digna sententia vici iv
126. -orum saltatus negro thibice xv 49.
summus posse -os vervocum in patria macti
x 46. quod longe exoribant uno Mastra die
223
virentem glebam ornate xli 85
virgas humilis saluti mordere necdum ausus
haedulus x 67
virgo illa non (tuta) iii 116. quae Tiberium
natavit vili 268. consilia matri xiv 23.
naturae imperio geminus, cum funus adu-
tae -nis occurrit xv 139
viridem thoraca lubeat adferri v 143.
quanto praesentium esset nimen aquae, -a
in margine cludet undas heria i 19.
-es, scalarum gloria, palmas vili 118. ad
arias hulus mittentur boves macri xiv 147
virtus tanto maior famae sitis est quam -tis,
quis enim -em amplectitur ipsam? x 140
141. scilicet tranquillitas per -em patet unica
vitas 364. monstrum nulla -e redemptum
a vitis v 2. atque sile par, sed minor
clade, Zagyntos xv 114. quorum -ibus
obstat res angusta domi xli 164
vis hinc stomacho -res x 128. -ibus ille
confusus perit x 10. merito suspecta libido
est, quae venerem adfectat sine -ibus 209.
occultis egregius fore aditavit xli 42
viscera servatibus vultibus Dacia fuscus iv
111
vita dierum paucorum si tantum x 243. -no
diverum heri ingreditur vili 172. da

spatium, Iuppiter x 188. secundas a cornice
exemplum 217. longae spatia ad ultimum
respicere iussit Crocum vox Solonia 216.
spatium posse extremum inter munita
naturno 246. tranquillitas sentia unica per
virtutem patet 264. tanta quoque sunt
taedia x 207. spes cum sole redit xli 71.
incommoda qui ferro dilerit xli 21.
partem non attigit ullam septima xiv 104.
tempora longa tibi fato meliorem
dabantur 187. non propter -em facilius
patrimonia quidam xli 50. quando lerci
fortior eripuit leo? xv 161. experire,
numquid pulcherrima dicta non praesentem
-a x 87. ipso facundius bonum viciat xli
189. quae non hostia digne? 233.
nec enim omnia, quidam pro -a facienda
putant xv 103
voco servatas parie anni, quales fuerant in
-ibus, urae x 72
votum omne in praecipiti stetit i 149. id
commensum iii 182. omne animi tanto con-
spectus in se erimen habet, quanto maior
qui peccat habetur vili 180. humane
mentis (nullum) plura verna maciuit aut
ferro graevatur aeternis, quam cupido in-
modici census xiv 116. qui -o gentis num-
quam paritit amicum xli 121. cecit
propter patrimonia viciat xli 61. carentem
ut filius aspiciat domum, illud non agitas?
xiv 63. quando uberior -orum copia? i 87.
exemplum domestica corrumpunt non etiam
xiv 52. eleventia quidam sunt 121.
plurima paulatim -a exitu sapientia xli
184. monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
a -a iv 3
voco quem coccina lacina -ari habet et comitum
longissimus orio iii 294. horrida -anda
est Hispania vili 116
votum hic amittitosa paupertate omnes iii
102. vicio caeci quidam propter patrimonia
-ant xli 61. si omnes, quo tot rixantis
nulla turbat? xv 62. quondam quo indi-
genae -ebant more xli 24. quae post
(Priamum) -erit uxor x 272. -ant Artorius
lode et Catulus iii 25. dicit, quot Aeneas
-erit amos vili 226. -a bid-cula amos iii
226. -is contenti casulo et collibus loto!
xiv 178. ut bona summa petce aliena -ero
quadra v 2. conventi illa et strepit et
foco maioris -ere crenus vili 187. egentia
fate, ut Iocypies moraria, furor huius
dubius xiv 137. haec data poem dia
-entibus ut nulla in lucibus nectant
x 243. -endum est illic, ubi nulla laetitia,
nulli nocte metus iii 197
voco iam Homero decreverat hoc genus xv
69. patre testandi lus solis militibus datur
xvi 63
vix ferret Corbulo tot vasa ingentia iii 281.
quantum redolent duo funera iv 109.
fractum panem v 68. cornicines exaudiat
x 214. particulum ferro minimam potes
levium maiorum xli 14. vix totidem
numero quot Thebarum portae 28. quam
operat paluis angulus arcae 74. dicere
posse xiv 180. ingera tina pro multis
vulneribus dabantur 163
votum natus calandam Atlanta vili 22.
sed sumpta -ant iii 318. -antur in con-
silia proceres iv 72. liberos nectentes
iii, cum haec eadem omnia faciant xli 174.
habet a praecore -ari ipso Troiaenae i
90. Nullus felix, quotiens aliquis tortore
-ato uritur xiv 21

volo ad pullem hirsutis ore pleno mater
natua x 232. -abant ad Cimbro stragem
que corvi vili 261
volo acc -o nec possum funus promittere
patris iii 44. si vis esse aliqua i 74. domi-
nus et domini rex si vis tu fieri v 138.
quantum vis stipulare vili 168. vis certe
pila cohorte x 84. si consilium vis 244. si
vis allam decerpere seum xiv 263. carus
erit Verri, qui Verrem tempore quo vobis
accusare potest iii 63. non ad legittima
nubere x 234. dico qui fieri v., et cito v.
fieri xiv 176 177. quis enim bonus, qualem
Cereris v. esse sacerdos? xv 141. scire
-ant secreta domus atque indo timere iii
218. posse, et qui noluit occidere quem-
quam x 97. quothis -ant Fortuna locari
iii 40. -ere (maiores) praecceptorem sancti
parentis esse loco vili 200. de quocumque
-es, proavum tili summo libro vili 134. si
Fortuna -et, fies de rhetore consuli i si -et
huc cadem, fies de consule rhetor vili 187
288. quocumque, de corpore nostro de-
cernat isia xli 92. praecipitare -ens etiam
pulcherrima xli 28. humani generis more
titi noce -enti sufficit una domus xli 168.
luce punire Iardaleus caecus datur index
xvi 12. si parere velis, perveniendum est
anto Iucerna x 230. -ere, vel sacri in
partie scinatus esse v. x 30. quid plus
vili ira? xli 176. ubi summa quartile,
nosae -ant omnia, mercedem solvere nemo
vili 187. huc quisquam vellet serviro de-
corum? x 194. cum de Testonico v. de-
cendere curru 242
voluerem da, accepto quae surgit eburne
x 43. Aethiense -es x 130. ad suldas
Thracum I'ymachus bellator currit xli 167
volucrum sic laudamus equum vili 67. -a
carpetio rapitur Lateranus 140
voluptas timor votum nostri farrago libelli
est i 64. quae cantante citharode? x 216.
nulla nunc candenti divitibus, nisi x 120.
maior tota alterius sexus 168. nimis sem-
per et infirmis est animi exiguus ultio
xli 189. monstro -tem egregium, cui nulla
theatra acquare queas xiv 264. an prima
guia senectutis, ne queras xv 80
vomere ac maris laei cum neccerit primi
gladios extendere fabri xv 167
vorabit optima silvarum potatque rex horum
i 135
vos aliam potat aquam v 82. o summi
vobis hunc praesent honorem, vos etis
fratres i 136 137. vili 229. vos humiles
vulgi pars ultima nostri vili 64. ad vos,

Troiaenae, vobis ignocia 181. 232. quia
vestrum temerarius usque alic, ut dicat
regi 'bibe' i v 129. non cadem vobis poul
modo vina querebat i v 81. vili 126. vos
iv 90. v 28. 103. 105. vili 29
votum timor ira nostri farrago libelli est i
64. miserabile tecum feras iii 276. in-
satiabile adquirendi mox docet xiv 128.
prima fere -a et cuncta notissima templa
divitiae x 23. -orum summa v 18. usque
et delicias x 291. cuius -is modo non
sufficeret aurum, quod Tago volvi xiv
236
vos iusti sacunda Solonia x 274. domini
fuit instantis virgatum tenentis xiv 63.
miratur -em angustam iii 90. curritur ad
-em iucundam et carnos amens The-
baidas vili 82. cum -o trementia membra
x 180. qua legantur tales versus, quid
refert? x 162. quanta necet, aspice xli
77. -ibus obocenis ille fruatur xli 174
vultus quem lubet verso pollice, occidunt
populariter iii 26. inlece et inutile hoc
sacri rale xv 126. obritum -a perit omne
cadaver more animae iii 230. tanta Ma-
dine auditur vili 65. nostri pars ultima
vili 44. curas necem et gaudia ridebat x
81. secreta luce marmora de Paelno 60.
maior cethiano quid exquirit, quam
pauper Apicius? xli 3. acclius xv 29. necce,
quem tui simplicitas risum -o morant?
xli 35. summus utrumque inde furor
xv 30
vultus nunquam senalio ardet inter sul-
tinos xv 34. hnomiaia strariorum oculi
-ero vili 210. maior non debet dolor casu
viri xli 112. ingenti nutantem civem pro-
tegere xv 166. pro multis -ibus vix ingens
bina dabantur xiv 164
vultus illi quis erat? x 67. fletu constantia
-as xli 77. mudum ad speculaculum erigit
Giacchus vili 208. deformem et tectum
disimilemque sui aspice x 191. nec amici
agnocet 224. modesto sanguine ferventem
tribuat natura 300. aureumque calcem
referens nocte uxor xli 189. genus esse
cui crediderint xv 178. nec molior -a
Hutrus iv 104. si similem tibi se non
corpore tantum nec -a dederit xiv 82. ad
veto severum vultum 116. et huius Pa-
menidum terroris hio secretis in manibus
268

wealth, worship of i 113
windows of glass iv 21
witchcraft iii 77



1

Quod Iuvenalem docet, M. Antoni, recte et ordine facere te puto, ut in ac' formulis est. certe, si ulla tempora, haec saturam desiderant: et in satira nemo idoneior ad mores corrigendos Iuvenali. Iustus LARSUS M. Antonio Mureto (epistol. quæst. iv 15).

Iuvenalis mores ignoramus: in satiris quidem suis τὰ φιλοσοφικὰ sic tangit ut facile appareat, diuturniorem ipsam rhetori quam philosopho operam dedisse: e rhetorum enim schola et declamationum exercitationibus ad satiram scribendam haud dubie se contulit: unde illa acute dicta et, ut vocabant, sententiae, quas in opera admirabili 'de poetica' tantopere Iulius Scaliger est admiratus.....

Itaque cum universae huius (stolens) philosophiae duae sint partes a sapientibus proditae, decreta et praecepta, sive ἡ δογματικὴ καὶ ἡ παρασκευαία, omnis Horatii et Iuvenalis de virtute oratio ad praeceptivam partem spectat: decreta serio attingunt numquam.....

probat Perit conellium Iuvenalis: qui non per satiram, quod aiunt, varia argumenta eodem carmine complectitur: sed Persiano more cuique satirae τὸ καὶ ἀνὰ τὸν ὁμιλιακὸν γένος ut plurimum addicit.....

Persius iam tum in illa sua adolescentia gravis totaque ad secretatem factus, Xenocrati quam Menippo similior, Gratiis, meo iudicio, raro illavit: longe enim hac laude et ab Horatio superatur et a Iuvenale: quorum uterque felicissime est associatus, quod voluit noster, nec potuit: excolunt igitur in eo Horatius et Iuvenalis, etsi ratione diversa: nam illius omnes τῶν ὁμιλικῶν ἀνὰ γένος et, ut ita dicam, plebeium aliquid fere capiunt: huius omnes loci, quibus abundat, sic sunt urbani et salsi, ut acumen saepe atque eruditionem prae se ferant et ingenium longo declamandi non probe subactum.....

enimvero cum sint loci plures e quibus ridicula dicta ducantur, Horatius et Iuvenalis eos locos non raro usurparunt, quibus aliquid inesse obocæni: qua impuritate cum fere in totum Persius aboluerit, non ambigent sani iudices, quin etiam in eo dicendus sit vincere, in quo culpa ingeni vincitur: nimium enim risus pretium est, si honestatis et probitatis impendio constat.....

ad reliquas vero quod attinet virtutes τοῦ τε πραγματικοῦ καὶ τοῦ λεκτικοῦ γένους (quae vel in rebus vel in verbis positae sunt, ut Quintilianus interpretatur: vel ut idem alibi, quae vel ad inventionem vel dispositionem pertinent), ne longum faciam, ita sentio, puritate sermonis, gratia narrationum et ἀφελγῶ atque inexplorabili quadam, etiam extra locos, lepore excellit Horatius: ubertate inventionis, copia exemplorum, tractandi dexteritate, τῶν περὶ τὰς τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς (felici quadam sententiarum ubertate et amplitudine), denique τῶν τοῖς καὶ ἀνὰ γένος ἁγῶν grandis et sublimis orationis genere, ad pompam et auctoritatem conciliandam comparato) praestat Iuvenalis. Persius inter hos duos interiectus neque castitate sermonis Iuvenali cedit, et illa quam exposuimus pugnacitate, celerrime et γρηγορῶς Horatium superat: character dicendi in Horatio humilior, in Persio grandior, in Iuvenale ut plurimum sublimis: figurarum, quae sunt orationis lumina, beata apud Horatium et Iuvenalem copia.

IN CARAUBONUS prolegom. ad Persium.

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